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34⁺
FASTI HELLENICI.

**THE
CIVIL AND LITERARY
CHRONOLOGY OF GREECE,**

**FROM
THE LVTH TO THE CXXIVTH OLYMPIAD.**

**BY
HENRY FYNES CLINTON, Esq. M. A.**

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

**OXFORD,
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.**

MDCCCXXIV.



P R E F A C E.

IN the work now offered to the public, the author has attempted to illustrate the Civil and Literary History of Ancient Greece from the age of Pisistratus to the accession of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by exhibiting a chronological view not only of the civil and military affairs of the Greeks, but also of their literature, within that period. The authorities upon which each fact is stated are expressed, and the original words of the authors are given, as far as the necessary brevity would allow.

The first idea of this work suggested itself to the author many years ago, when he found the want of a sufficient chronological guide, while engaged in studying the works of the ancient writers. The remains of the Orators, and of the Comic Poet, to be rightly understood, must be read in the order in which they were composed or exhibited; and with a reference to the transactions with which they were connected. The ancient critics of the best times were diligent in their attention to this particular^a. Apollodorus and Dionysius carefully

^a *Illæ præcipua scriptorum cura fuisse videtur, ut tempus quo fabulas suas comici tragicique docuissent inquirerent, et quo archonte quæque anni tempestate singula quæque dramata acta fuissent diligenter notarent. Non vulgare sane opus; cum in eo elucubrando criticorum doctissimi industriam diligentiamque suam collocarint: DICÆARCHUS nimirum*

Aristotelis discipulus, CALLIMACHUS, CARYSTIUS, ARISTOPHANES grammaticus, APOLLODORUS, CRATES, et ERATOSTHENES. His ARISTOTELES ipse princeps præiverat, qui, tragicorum comicorumque nominibus et fabularum titulis collectis, συναγωγὴν hanc apto et proprio vocabulo περί διδασκαλιῶν inscripserat. Oderici Epistola, p. vi.

marked the dates of literary works. But the grammarians of later ages, from whose hands we have received the relics of antiquity, so much neglected this necessary point, that no copy of Aristophanes now exists which has the Comedies disposed in the order in which they were exhibited; nor any copy of Demosthenes, in which the Harangues and Public Causes are placed with any regard to the order of time. The author originally proposed to himself to arrange the orations and dramas which remain to us from antiquity in their proper order, and to verify the dates by the proper testimonies. This he imagined might have been accomplished in a short compass. By degrees he found the subject more extensive. Other topics of inquiry presented themselves, and his work increased upon his hands, until it grew into its present form, and into the bulk of a volume. He now ventures to submit it to the world, trusting that it may in some degree supply to others what he formerly wanted for himself.

He had reserved for the Appendix a history of the Dramatic Poets of the period, including the titles of their dramas. But this subject was found to be too copious to admit its insertion in the present Appendix. This design was therefore laid aside, and that shorter account of the Tragic and Comic Poets was substituted, which appears in the Introduction. From this change in the original plan, a reference with respect to *Epicharmus* inadvertently left standing in the Tables, at B. C. 500, contains a promise which is not fulfilled in the present volume.

It had been also intended to subjoin in the Appendix some observations on the extent and population of Ancient Greece; in which the reasons would have been explained of the numbers assigned to Attica at the census of Demetrius in B. C. 317. But this inquiry also it has been found necessary to omit.

The Index to the Tables exhibits, under the form of a short chronicle, a synopsis of the whole period. It will shew the station of every archon, and of every principal event in the second column. With re-

spect to the third and fourth columns of the Tables it is less complete. Some particulars recorded in these have been omitted in this Index through want of space. But this deficiency is supplied by the Alphabetical Index of Literary Names at the end of the volume; which contains all the references that belong to this branch of the subject, and where the author has inserted some few notices which he had omitted in the proper place.

Before he dismisses this volume, he is desirous of expressing his acknowledgments to the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, collectively, for their reception of his labours. To the Regius Professor of Greek, the REV. THOMAS GAISFORD, individually, for the ready kindness with which he has promoted the publication of this work, the author is bound in an especial manner to declare his obligations.

WELWYN, HERTS, JANUARY 5, 1824.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page. Line.

IN THE INTRODUCTION.

- iv. note ^m. for "tom. II." read "tom. III."
- vi. note ^e. "Carolirutæ" r. "Caroliruhæ"
- vii. 10. "Goeller" r. "Göller"
- xiii. note ^b. "392" r. "292"
- xxiii. 6. Αἰσχυλος r. Αἰσχυλος
- xxix. 25. Σοφλοκλέους r. Σοφοκλέους
- xxx. 6. υἱδοῦς r. υἱδοῦς. According to an accurate judge of the proprieties of Attic language, it should be written υἱδοῦς. Elmsl. ad Sophocl. Œd. Colon. p. 83. *Diphthongus u neque ante vocalem, neque ante consonam stare potest in eadem voce. Scribendum igitur υἱδοῦς. Sic etiam υἱδοῦς apud Aristoph. Vesp. 1347.* But, as in Demosth. Macartat. p. 1057. Mr. Bekker has preferred υἱδοῦς on the authority of MSS. I hesitate. Isocrates, p. 424. a. has υἱδοῦς, improperly printed υἱδοῦς in some edd.
- xxxi. N^o. 23. *Pantacles*. This name may be omitted. From the testimonies of Antipho and Harpocratio it only appears that he was a κυκλιωδιδάσκαλος or *dithyrambic poet*. I have therefore improperly inserted him in the list of the Old Comedy.
- xxxiv. N^o. 31. *Bathon*—Place *Bathon* in the Poets of the New Comedy, after *Theognetus*: thus: "** 18. Bathon,*" &c.
- xxxv. 2. "344—292" r. "342—291"
- xxxvii. 4. "B. C. 386." r. "B. C. 387."

B. C. Col.

IN THE TABLES.

- 546. 3. ἐνεήκοντα.—ἐνεήκ.—ἐνεήκ. r. ἐνεήκοντα.—ἐνεήκ.—ἐνεήκ.
- 531. 4. before "Ol. 62. 1." insert "Eusebius"
- 477. 1. for "Moral. p. 785. A." read "Schol. in Hermogen. p. 410."
- 468. 4. "Anthesterion" r. "Elaphebolion"
- 460. 3. (p. 43.) "Soranus in Vita" r. "Auctor Vitæ" *Soranus* is quoted in the next paragraph, but this particular is from *Istomachus*.
- 458. 3. After "τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς πβ' ἐλυμπιάδος" add "*legendum τῆς π' ἐλυμπιάδος*. This error in the text of the biographer, long since corrected by Palmer, Taylor, Reiske, and others, (conf. Reisk. Plutarch. tom. IX. p. 321.) although unnoticed by Wyttenbach, might arise from a transcriber inadvertently repeating the preceding number, β.—τὸ β' ἔτος τῆς πβ'."
- 454. 4. (p. 47.) "B. C. 392." r. "B. C. 391."
- 447. 2. Ὀρχομένον r. Ὀρχομενοῦ
- 444. 3. (last line.) ἔτι τ' r. ἔτι θ'
- 441. 4. τραγηδία r. τραγηδίη
- 433. 1. *Apseudes*. Add to the testimonies "Ptol. Μεγ. Συναξ. III. 2." and compare Append. c. 19. p. 304.
- 427. 3. σχεδόν r. σχεδόν
- 407. 2. ναυάρχος r. ναύαρχος
- 406. 1. *Callias*. Add to the testimonies "Arg. Œdip. Colon. apud Elmsleium. cf. a. 402."
- 405. 4. (p. 79.) ἄγρους r. ἀγροῦς

B. C. Col.

405. 4. (p. 79.) after "Ran. 67—78." insert as follows: "Arg. III. Sophocl. Œd. Colon. ed. Elmsl.

ὁ δὲ Φρύνης ἐν Μούσαις, ὃς συγκαθῆκε τοῖς Βατράχοις, φησὶν οὕτως

μάκαρ Σοφοκλῆς, ὃς πολλὸν χρόνον βιώσας

ἀπέθανεν, εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ καὶ δεξιός.

πολλὰς ποιήσας καὶ καλὰς τραγῳδίας

καλῶς ἐτελεύτησ', οὐδὲν ὑπομεινὼς κακόν.

—attesting both the recent death of Sophocles, and the respect in which he was held."

The Tables of this work were printed before the *Œdipus Coloneus* edited by Dr. Elmsley had appeared, containing this Argument; a part of which had been already given in the *Bacchæ*, p. 14. This Argument, it seems, first appeared in a foreign journal about ten years ago: and consequently I have erred in representing it at B. C. 396, 4. as *first* published by Dr. Elmsley. In the preceding sentence apud Elmsl. Œd. Col. p. 5. l. 6. for τοὺς στρατηγούς, we must read τοὺς τραγικούς.

403. 3. ἱστοτελῆς γ. ἱστοτελής

402. 3. (p. 83.) for "cf. a. 373." r. "cf. a. 372."

398. 4. (p. 87.) ἐδιδάξεν γ. ἐδίδαξεν

368. 3. Μανσωλὸν γ. Μαύσωλον

365. 3. (p. 109.) for "in the year of Chion" read "in the year of Cephisodorus:" for ἐπὶ ταύτου γ. ἐπὶ ταύτων and compare Append. p. 314, note *.

352. 4. after "Isocrates" omit "of Apollonia" and compare Append. p. 263.

346. 3. ἔκτω γ. ἔκτῳ

340. 3. (p. 135.) Ἀλαιεὺς γ. Ἀλαιεύς

338. 1. *Chæronidas*. Add to the testimonies "Plutarch. Vit. Demosth. c. 24." and compare Append. p. 317—319.331. 2. *Arbela*—μὴρὸς πινανειῶνος. Compare, for the correction of this passage, Append. p. 307.330. 4. after "B. C. 283." add "Diod. Eclog. lib. XXIII. tom. IX. p. 318. Bip. Φιλήμων δὲ ὁ κυμικός ἔγραψε δράματα ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, βιώσας ἔτη ἐννέα καὶ ἐνενήκοντα. Wess. ad loc. *Mortem cum viâ commutavit anno primi Punici belli tertio* [B. C. 262. the twenty-second year of Antigonus Gonatas] *namque eum ad annum quæ hic referuntur pertinent omnia*. According to this account, Philemon might exhibit comedy almost seventy years."316. 4. add as follows: "I am yet in doubt, whether the allusion of Alexis may not rather be to Demetrius *Poliorcetes*. In that case, we may, with Petitus, place the decree against the philosophers, (Laërt. V. 38. Pollux, IX. 42. Athen. XIII. p. 610. e.) and consequently the Ἰππος of Alexis, within the 118th Olympiad: that is to say, *after* the liberation of Athens B. C. 307, and *before* the exile of Demochares B. C. 302. This drama of Alexis, together with the Τροβολιμαῖος, in which he mentioned king Ptolemy, (Athen. XI. p. 502. b.) and the Φαρμακοπέλης, (for which see the Tables B. C. 306,) would thus be brought down to the latest possible period of his exhibitions."315. 1. *Praxibulus*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. περὶ λίθων, p. 702. Schneid. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 7." and compare Append. p. 321.314. 1. *Nicodorus*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. Caus. Plant. I. 19, 5. Plin. H. N. III. 5." and compare Append. p. 321.311. 1. *Simonides*. Add to the testimonies "Theophrast. Hist. Plant. VI. 3, 3." and compare Append. p. 321.

287. 2. omit these words, "But the seven years of Plutarch are confirmed by the times of Cassander, Pyrrhus, and Lysimachus."

IN THE INDEX TO THE TABLES.

345. 3. omit the words "Demosth. *Philipp. II.*"333. 3. for "Ephorus [Demosth.] in *Theocrin.*" r. "Ephorus. [Demosth.] in *Theocrin.*"

Page. Line.

IN THE APPENDIX.

198. N^o. 24. Pyrrhus 8m." read "Pyrrhus—7m."
213. 22. ἐλθὼν r. ἐλθών
- Ibid. note ¹. Διόδωρον r. Διοδώρον
229. 25. } "connection" r. "connexion"
230. 9. }
266. 4. "Pylagorus" r. "Pylagoras"
268. note ^a. col. 2. πέλων r. πύλων
278. note ^c. col. 2. line 2. for "Jehoiakim's" r. "Jehoiakin's"
- Ibid. ibid. line 17. after "10y. 7m." add "(including the 3m. of Jehoiakin.)"
279. 1. after "year of Nabonassar 144" omit the comma.
- Ibid. 9. βασιλείας r. βασιλείας
- Ibid. 11. [τεσσαράκοντα] τέσσαρα r. [τεσσαράκοντα] (*legendum τέσσαρα*)
- Ibid. 20. ἡ ἡμέρας r. ἡς ἡμέρας
284. note ^a. line 10. τοῦ δ' ἔτους r. τοῦ δ' ἔτους
287. note. col. 2. line 24. "B. C. 625." r. "B. C. 623."
294. note ¹. col. 1. ἐγymασία^a χησαν r. ἐγymασιά^a χησαν
- 305—307. In the lunations, the fractions of time below a *second* are not expressed in these pages, although in computing the sums they have been taken into the account. Hence an apparent want of agreement in some of the amounts.
310. at the end of note ¹ add, "I exhibit this specimen in small letters, to save space."
314. at the end of note ^a subjoin as follows: "The ten years, referred to in a preceding note, terminated at the δοκιμασία of Demosthenes: Demosth. p. 814. κατέβασθαι τοσούτων χρόνων ἕως ἐγὼ ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθέν. p. 825. ὁ δ' ἐμὸν δοκιμασθέντι παρέδωκεν. p. 865. οὐκ ἔσθ' ἔστις οὐχ ἡγήτο τῶν εἰδέντων δίκην με λήψεσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθέν. I had not sufficiently adverted to this in constructing the Tables B. C. 376, 3. 365, 3. The δοκιμασία being brought to the sixth or seventh month of Cephisodorus will bring the death of the father to the sixth or seventh month of Charisander. If, on the contrary, we place the father's death at the second month of Charisander, this will fix the δοκιμασία of the son to the second month of Cephisodorus. Δοκιμάζειν was the proper term on these occasions: Demosth. p. 947. δοκιμασθέντος Πασικλέους. p. 950. ἦρκα Πασικλῆς ἀνὴρ γεγωνὸς ἐκομίζετο τὸν λόγον τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς. Isocrat. p. 147. a. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀνδρας δοκιμασθεῖεν. p. 352. c. ἐπετροπεύθη ἐπὶ Περικλέους—δοκιμασθεὶς δὲ—κ. τ. λ. Lysias, p. 897. Reisk. ὁ γὰρ ἔπει δοκιμασθέντος τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου τῶν μεираκίων. Idem apud Dionys. t. V. p. 600. ἐπίτροπος—παραδοὺς τοῖς υἱοῖς δοκιμασθεῖσι τὰ χρήματα. Bekker, Anecd. Gr. p. 235, 14. δοκιμάζονται οἱ ἐφ' ἡλικίας ὀφρανοὶ εἰ δύνανται τὰ πατρῷα παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων ἀπολαμβάνειν. The minor was held to be capable of managing his own estate at two years beyond the age of puberty: Isæus, p. 72, 16. κύριοι τῶν χρημάτων—οἱ παῖδες ὅποτε ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβήσαντες ὅτε γὰρ οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν. p. 80, 45. ὁ νόμος—ἐξ τοῖς παῖδας ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβήσαντας κρατεῖν τῶν χρημάτων. Demosth. p. 1135. νόμος "ἐάν τις ἡβήσῃ ἐπὶ διέτες, "κρατεῖν τῶν χρημάτων." p. 1136. νόμος "Ὅτι ἂν γνησίον ὦσιν υἱὸν ὁ πατὴρ διαθήται, ἐάν ποτε θάνωσιν οἱ υἱεῖς πρὶν ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβῆν, τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς διαθήκην κυρίαν εἶναι." Hyperides apud Harpocr. v. ἐπὶ διέτες. ὁ νόμος—κελεύει κυρίως εἶναι τῆς ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ τῆς εὐσίας ἀπάσης τοῖς παῖδας ἐπειδὴν ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβῶσι. Respecting the value of this expression grammarians differ: Harpocr. v. ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβῆσαι. Διδυμὸς φησιν· ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐάν ἐκκαίδεκα ἐτῶν γενόμενοι· τὸ γὰρ ἡβῆσαι μέχρι τεσσαρεσκαίδεκά ἐστιν· ἄλλοι, ἔφηβον παρ' Ἀθηναίους ἐκτακαδεκαετείς γίνονται, καὶ μένουσιν ἐν ταῖς ἐφήβοις ἔτη δύο. ἔπειτα τῷ ληξιαρχικῷ ἐγγράφῳ γράμματαί. Etymol. v. ἐπὶ διέτες ἡβῆσαι. τουτέστιν ἐτῶν ἐκκαίδεκα γενέσθαι· τὸ γὰρ ἡβῆσαι μέχρι δεκατεσσάρων ἐστίν. ἄλλοι, ἔφηβον παρὰ Ἀθη-

Page. Line.

ναίαις ἑκτακάδεκα ἐτῶν γινόμενοι ἐλέγοντο· καὶ ἔμενον μὲν ἐν ταῖς ἐφήβοις ἕτη δύο. ἔπειτα εἰς τὸ λαξί-
 αρχμὸν ἐγράφοντο γραμματεῖον. Bekker, p. 255, 15. ἐπὶ δέτεσι ἤβησαι· τὸ γενέσθαι ἐτῶν ἑκτακαί-
 δεκα· ἵνα ἤβῃ ἢ τὸ ἑκτακάδεκα ἐτῶν γενέσθαι. τὸ δ' οὖν ἐπὶ δέτεσι ἤβησαι ἔστι τὸ γενέσθαι ἐτῶν ἄλλων
 δύοιν μετὰ τὴν ἤβην. This difference may be reconciled by supposing a distinction between
civil rights and *military service*. The minors were admitted to their estates at sixteen:
 the *ephebi* were called to military service at home, at eighteen. If this interpretation be
 not admitted, and if it should be thought that the seven years in Demosth. p. 814. mean
 seven years complete, from his enumeration of them at p. 833,—*κατελελείφθην μὲν ἑνιαύσιος*,
 ἐξ ἕτη δὲ προσετροπήθην—then we must reject the authority of Didymus altogether: the
δοκιμασία of the minor will be fixed to the commencement of his eighteenth year, and the
 birth of Demosthenes will be raised to the beginning of B. C. 382. the sixth or seventh
 month of Ol. 99. 2. and a few months earlier than the date assumed in these Tables."

319. note ^t. Ψήφισμα γ. ψήφισμα321. note ^{cc}. for "verius" γ. "verius"Ibid. note ^d. col. 1. "Praxiteles" γ. "Praxibulus"

Ibid. ibid. col. 2. φασί γ. φασί

322. at the end of note ^f. subjoin, "There were two reasons why Orpheus would be mentioned in
 connexion with the Phœnician Cadmus. 1. He was said to have instituted the worship of
 Bacchus: Apollod. I. 3, 2. εἶπε δὲ Ὀρφεὺς καὶ τὰ Διονύσου μυστήρια. which the Greeks received
 from Cadmus. (compare Herodot. II. 49.) 2. The invention of letters was by some
 ascribed to Orpheus. conf. Wolf. Proleg. in Hom. p. li. I think it very possible that Suidas
 might represent Cadmus as younger than Orpheus, although in reality three generations
 older. But yet we may restore the true chronology by an easy correction and transposi-
 tion, if we suppose the passage, in which Suidas abbreviated the account of some gram-
 marian, to have stood thus:

Κάδμος Πανδίωνος Μιλήσιος, Ἰστωρικὸς, ὃς πρῶτος κατὰ τινὰς συγγραφεὴν ἔγραψε καταλογάδην.

Συνέταξε δὲ Κτίσιον Μιλήσιον—ἐν βιβλίοις δ'.

"Ὅτι τὸν Κάδμον φασὶ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κομίσαι τὰ γράμματα, ὅπερ πρῶτοι Φοῖβος
 ἐφεῦρον. Μικρῷ νεώτερος Ὀρφεύς."

323. 3. add the following note, after "Schol. Pindar. Nem. III. 21." "Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 72, 23.
 κατεκλήρωσε δὲ (Ἀριστοφάνης) καὶ τὴν Αἰγύπτου ὡς Θεαγένης ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰγύπτου. It appears from
 hence that Theagenes, who wrote περὶ Αἰγύπτου, was a later Theagenes, and lived after Ari-
 stophanes."

324. note P. line 14. Μακεδονῶν γ. Μακεδόνων

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INTRODUCTION.

THE period of two hundred and eighty years, from the 55th to the 124th Olympiad, may be considered as the *second* of three portions, into which the whole subject of Grecian chronology and history down to the Christian era may be divided. The times which precede the age of Pisistratus compose the *first* portion; the period from Pisistratus to Ptolemy Philadelphus is the *second*; and the space of time from Philadelphus to the Christian era is the *third*. This distribution is not arbitrarily made, but seems naturally pointed out by the subject itself.

The government of Pisistratus at Athens was a remarkable epoch, distinguished by many peculiar characters. In a chronological view, it is marked as being the first date in Grecian history from which an unbroken series of dates can be deduced in regular succession. It coincides with the reign of Cyrus and the rise of the Persian empire; and consequently coincides with that point of time at which sacred history first touches upon profane. Regarded in a literary view, this era is no less remarkable. It coincides with the commencement of historical writing in prose. The rise of oratory at Athens, and the written drama, were subsequent to this date; and Thales, the founder of philosophy, had yet many years to live at the accession of Pisistratus to power.

But if the 55th Olympiad is naturally pointed out as the commencement, the 124th Olympiad is not less properly the termination of the period. That date constitutes a remarkable era, both in the civil and literary affairs of Greece. It coincides with the deaths of the first successors of Alexander, who were all withdrawn from the scene nearly at the same time. It falls upon the rise of the Achæan league, and upon the establishment of those four monarchies in Asia which arose after the death of Seleucus. This era is farther distinguished as the point of time at which the power of the Romans first came in contact with the Greeks, the war with Pyrrhus having begun in the last year of this Olympiad. This then was an epoch, at which the states and kingdoms of the ancient world began to take a

new direction; the ascendancy of the Romans gradually increasing, till the whole was absorbed in the Roman empire. This date is also remarkable in literary history. Epicurus, Arcesilaus, Strato, and Zeno, flourished at this period: Posidippus was exhibiting comedy at Athens; and with the reign of Philadelphus a new literary era commenced, when Alexandria, instead of Athens, became the chief seat of learning. That brilliant and interesting portion of history, which is the subject of the present work, is divided from the times that preceded it by the nature of our information, and from the times that followed by the character of events. In the times which preceded, our information is imperfect; in the times which followed, a new course of affairs began in the history of mankind.

Grecian chronology for the times before Pisistratus demands a separate inquiry, and is reserved for another occasion. But it may not be improper here to take a short survey of the state of that chronology. In all history, where our information is exact, we direct our attention to some leading events, which mark the beginning of a new order of things: and we distribute our subject according to the *character of affairs*. But in the early times of Greece, we are obliged to have in view the *nature of our information*, in the distribution of the subject. In the five centuries and a half which elapsed from Pisistratus to Augustus, our materials are ample and authentic; to each successive year may be assigned its proper incident. But in the thousand years which are computed from Cecrops to Pisistratus, this is far from being the case. It is enough, if we can conjecture the probable date of a few principal facts, by comparing the scanty memorials and uncertain traditions which descended to posterity, and from which the learned of a later age composed their chronology. The ancients themselves divided their early history in this manner. Never pretending to equal information with respect to the dates of the early and the later times, they kept in view the natural and necessary distinction. Censorinus^a marks the gradations: *Varro tria discrimina temporum esse tradit. Primum, ab hominum principio ad Cataclysmum priorem: quod per ignorantiam vocetur ἄθλιον. Secundum, a Cataclysmo priore ad Olympiadem primam: quod quia in eo multa fabulosa referuntur, μυθικὸν nominatur. Tertium, a prima Olympiade ad nos: quod dicitur ἱστορικὸν, quia res in eo gestæ veris historiis continentur.* Africanus^b admits a similar distribution; professing to begin his chronology from the Olympiads, because μέχρι μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδων οὐδὲν ἀκριβὲς ἱστορήται τοῖς Ἕλλησι, πάντων συγκεχυμένων καὶ κατὰ μῆδὲν

^a De Die Nat. c. 21.

^b Apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10.

αἰτοῖς τῶν ἐπὶ τῶν συμπανούτων. With these plain testimonies, therefore, of the ancients themselves, we cannot but wonder that Dodwell should consider the years of the Attic reigns, stated in Eusebius, as entirely satisfactory: or that Corsini should quote for them the *testimony* of Eusebius without scruple: or that Dr. Hales, in his late chronological work^c, should describe the thirty reigns of the Athenian kings and archons, as “one of the most authentic and correct documents to be found in the whole range of profane history.” But even had the declarations of the ancients been wanting upon this point, it must have been manifest, that we should vainly rely upon the dates which have been transmitted to us through a succession of later chronologers, from Castor and Thallus to Eusebius and Syncellus, for the reigns of the Argive or the Attic kings. For those dates, as we well know, were originally *conjectures*, formed by the early writers, who, in the deficiency of accurate accounts, computed the times of their ancestors by comparing genealogies, and extracting out of them a probable date. And how could that, which was insufficient evidence at first, become better testimony merely by being frequently repeated, and by the length of time through which it may have passed?

The Trojan era of Eratosthenes, B. C. 1183, and of Apollodorus, B. C. 1184, (which were essentially the same, the one reckoning complete, the other current years,) was adopted by the chronologers who came after them; as for example, by Dionysius of Halicarnassus^d; by Diodorus^e; by Tatian^f, Clemens^g, and Eusebius^h; and by the Roman writers generally; Catoⁱ; Nepos; Lutatius; Solinus^k. But this date, by being thus frequently repeated, acquired no new kind of authority as evidence. When the same fact comes reported by several authors, all transcribing from one common source, these authors are not to be considered as so many independent authorities for the matter stated in common, but are all reducible to that one original source of which they are the copies. This plain proposition has not been sufficiently attended to by those who appeal to Diodorus or Eusebius as independent witnesses for the date of the Trojan war. Thus Petavius enters into an argument, to prove that Diodorus and Eratosthenes coincide, and that their authorities are equivalent upon this point^l. Corsini adopts the same style of speaking: *Primus Olympicus annus in annum a Troja diruta 408*

^c Vol. I. p. 241.^d Ant. I. p. 187. Reisk.^e I. 5.^f Or. ad Græcos.^g Strom. I. p. 332.^h Præp. X. 9. p. 484. A.ⁱ Apud Dionys. I. p. 187.^k Solin. I. 27.^l Rat. Temp. part II. lib. II. 10.

ex optima Diodori hypothesi convenit^m. Ab Ilii clade ad primam Olymp. 407 anni intercessere; quod ex Diodoro quoque opportunius est observatumⁿ. And Dr. Hales^o: “Both Eratosthenes and Diodorus Siculus have ascertained it within “a year of each other, by different and independent arguments.” But Diodorus^p uses no arguments; enters upon no proofs; and professes merely to follow Apollodorus: ἀπὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἀκολουθῶς Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ τίθεμεν, κ. τ. λ. And the date of Apollodorus was the same, and founded upon the same principles as that of Eratosthenes. This Trojan era, then, is nothing more than a *conjectural date* originally fixed by Eratosthenes, and derived from him to succeeding chronologers.

But although we cannot promise ourselves that degree of certainty to which some have pretended, yet we are not to conclude the uncertainty so great as is supposed by the scheme of Newton. The inference of Newton may be said to be this; that because the Greek writers did not know the true date of the Trojan war within forty or fifty years, therefore they could not know it within three hundred: a proposition which cannot be granted. In the almost total loss of all Ionian histories and memorials, it is hazardous to pronounce upon the degree or amount of contemporary testimony concerning their origin, which might have remained among the Greek cities of Asia. If those monuments of Ionian literature now existed, which were in the hands of Eratosthenes and his contemporaries, as we should be better qualified to appreciate the soundness of their conclusions in settling the chronology, so we should probably find, that those conclusions were formed upon juster reasons than we are now disposed to allow. In the works of the poets who flourished within the two centuries preceding Pisistratus, many notices of contemporary events must doubtless have occurred, contributing to fix the times of great transactions. Thus Callinus^q is appealed to as mentioning the Magnesians; the poet Asius^r noticed the luxury of the Samians of his time; Archilochus and Mimnermus mentioned in their poems the events of their own times. About a century later than Archilochus, prose annals began to be composed; and among the first objects which engaged the attention of the first prose writers were the annals of their native cities. Within about fifty years from the time when prose histories began to be written, and within five centuries and a half from the reputed date of the Asiatic colonies, Deiochus composed the annals

^m Fast. Att. tom. II. p. xxvi.

ⁿ Id. p. lxiv.

^o Vol. I. p. 32.

^p I. 5.

^q Clem. Strom. I. p. 333. Strab. XIV. p. 647.

^r Athen. XII. p. 525. e. f.

of Cyzicus; Hecatæus wrote the memorials of Ionia; Charon, the antiquities of Lampsacus; Hellanicus, the history of the Æolian settlements and of his native island Lesbos. Within less than six centuries from that reputed date, Ion of Chios began to compose the antiquities of his own country. Is it credible, that all these authors should have been so far beyond the reach of all memorials, should have found the local traditions so completely fail them, as to concur in supposing those colonies to have subsisted *five* centuries, or nearly five, which had in reality existed only *two*? The truth then is to be found between the two opinions. The actual date of the Trojan war was irrecoverably lost; but an approximation to the truth was possible, and perhaps the Trojan era may be determined within fifty years of the real period.

It is affirmed by Mr. Mitford^s, that “none of the early Grecian writers have undertaken to fix the era of the Trojan war.” If this be understood to mean the precise year of that event, it is undoubtedly true. Although, however, they have not undertaken to fix the year, yet they have expressed the period in round numbers and general terms. Isocrates, in three passages of his works, delivers his notion of the date of the Return of the Heraclidæ. In the “Archidamus^t,” whose date was B. C. 366, he tells the Lacedæmonians, that they had been established in Peloponnesus 700 years. This would give B. C. 1066 for the Return. In the “Panathenaic Oration^u,” whose date was B. C. 344², he states the period again at 700 years. This gives B. C. 1044². In the oration “On Peace^x,” whose date was B. C. 356, he again asserts that the Lacedæmonians had been 700 years in Laconia^y, which would make the era of the Return B. C. 1056. Ephorus,

^s Vol. I. p. 262.

^t Cap. IV. p. 118. b.

^u Cap. LXXXII. p. 275. e.

^x C. XXXII. p. 178. c.

^y Τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων πάλιν διέφθειρεν (ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀρχή)—τὴν γὰρ πελοτείαν, ἣν ἐν ἑπτακοσίοις ἔτεσιν αἰδεῖς αἶδεν εἶθ' ὑπὸ κινδύνῳ εἶθ' ὑπὸ συμφερῶν κηθεῖσθαι, ταύτην ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ σαλευθῆναι—ἐποίησεν. Wolf, who published Isocrates in 1551, thus remarks upon this passage: *Plutarchus de ætate Lycurgi legislatoris Lacedæmoniorum dubitat, sed Isocrates chronologiam illius hic diserte tradit, cujus fides sit penes auctorem.* That Wolf should have imagined Lycurgus to be referred to is not so surprising; but it is extraordinary, that a recent editor of Isocrates, the very learned Dr. Coray, should agree with him; who observes upon the number ἑπτα-

κοσίοις ἔτεσιν—“Ἀπὸ Λυκούργου δηλονότι, τοῦ συστή-

“σαντος αὐτῆς. καὶ σημειωτέα ἡ χρονολογία, καίπερ πολ-

“λὴν ἐχόντων τὴν ἀμφισβήτησιν τῶν χρόνων, καθ' οὓς

“γέγονε Λυκούργος ὥς φησι Πλούταρχος, Λυκούργ. §. α.”

(Schol. ad Isocrat. tom. II. p. 138.) The dif-

ferences in the recorded dates for Lycurgus are

doubtless considerable. But those variations have

their limits: and perhaps all the varying dates

are capable of being reconciled, if referred to dif-

ferent periods of the life of Lycurgus. No an-

cient author at least has transmitted to us so ex-

travagant a computation as this, which would

place Lycurgus 1056 years before the Christian

era: least of all could such a computation have

been made by Isocrates. For he fixes the Return

of the Heraclidæ at that very period in two other

according to the text of Diodorus^a, dated the "Return" B. C. 1090. According to our copies of Clemens^b, his date was B. C. 1071. If we suppose them to have reckoned eighty years for the interval between the Trojan era and that of the Heraclidæ, an allowable supposition, we have these dates for the Trojan era: B. C. 1146, 1120, 1136, 1170, 1151. Democritus fixed the Trojan war at about B. C. 1150. (See these tables, B. C. 460.) The mean of all these numbers would be B. C. 1145, almost forty years below the date of Eratosthenes. But other writers, who preceded Eratosthenes, computed the time more largely. The date of Herodotus is B. C. 1270; of the Parian Marble, B. C. 1209. Duris of Samos^b adopted the extravagant date of B. C. 1335. Eratosthenes then seems to have fixed upon a middle point, between the longer and shorter computations of his predecessors. Modern critics forget the grounds upon which the eras of the "Trojan war" and the "Return" have been assumed by chronologers, when they attempt to strain the texts of ancient authors into a conformity with technical dates. Mr. Lange, in his edition of Isocrates^c, remarks, upon the number ἐτῶν ἑπτακοσίων in Isocrat. Πρωτοθραϊκ. c. 82. *Numerus rotundus pro definito 764, incipiens a reditu Heraclidarum ad annum 339 A. C. quo tempore hæc oratio scripta est.* Dr. Coray^d goes further, and supposes alteration in the text: τῷ ἀπηρτισμένῳ Λάγγιος χρήσασθαι φησιν Ἰσοκράτης ἀριθμῷ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, κ. τ. λ.—ἐνδέχεται μέντοι καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ΕΠΤΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ γεγράφθαι παλαιὸν ΟΚΤΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν ἔγγιον εἴη τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ὁ ὑπολογισμός. As if Isocrates had in view that date which was determined by Eratosthenes upon technical principles of his own a century afterwards! In the same spirit, the editor of the fragments of Ephorus^e, remarking upon the variation between his numbers in Diodorus and

passages of his works. By this interpretation of the present text, he would make Lycurgus contemporary with Eurysthenes and Procles; a degree of inaccuracy into which Isocrates can hardly be imagined to have fallen. But as this date precisely coincides with that which he always assigns to the Return, and as it is his practice, when speaking of the Lacedæmonians, to refer to that epoch in their history, we cannot doubt that *the establishment of the Dorians in Peloponnesus at the Dorian conquest*, and not the legislation of Lycurgus, is referred to by the orator. Nor shall we hesitate because the expressions seem inconsistent with what is delivered to us by other authorities,

(as Thucyd. I. 18,) concerning the unsettled state of Sparta before the legislation of Lycurgus. We must make allowance for the colouring of an orator. The general form of the Spartan government, a monarchy under a double race of kings, existed from the first. Lycurgus introduced no change in that respect. And the expressions of the orator may perhaps be justified, as applied to that external form of their constitution.

^a XVI. 76.

^b Strom. I. p. 337.

^c Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 337.

^d P. 471.

^e Isocrat. tom. II. p. 209.

^f P. 79. Carolinæ, 1815.

in Clemens: *His 750 annis apud Diod. XVI. 76. ad Olymp. 109, 4 subtractis, annus 314 ante primam Olympiadem Heraclidarum reditui obtingit: ut igitur Ephori ratio 13 vel 14 annis distet ab Eratosthenis ratione. Clemens igitur, p. 337, cum Ephorum dicit ab Heraclidis ad Olymp. 111. 3, numerasse annos 735, aut suo aut librariorum errore falsus deprehenditur.* Corsini^f, speaking of the date assigned to Corcyra by Timæus, (600 years after the Trojan war:) *Præclare fallitur Timæus qui Corcyram 600 annis post Troica deductam memorat: etenim—si 600 anni a Troicis supputentur, deductio illa in Olymp. 65 incidisset.* This was true, indeed, of the Trojan era of Eratosthenes; but Timæus computed differently. M. Goeller^g reasons in a similar manner upon a date of the historian Philistus. But it is manifest, that the true date of the Return of the Heraclidæ was wholly lost to the ancients; that there were great diversities of opinion upon it; that the date of Eratosthenes was offered as an approximation to the truth; and that to make his era the standard by which to try the texts of older authors, is to invert the order of things; to substitute inference for proof, and proof for inference. The texts of the older authors are the tests by which Eratosthenes himself is to be tried. In these early dates and eras, by a singular error in reasoning, the authority of Eratosthenes is made to be binding upon his predecessors, while those who came after him are taken for original and independent witnesses in matters which they really derived from his chronology. The numbers of Isocrates, seven hundred, thrice repeated in his works, are authentic and consistent; the accordance of Ephorus with his master in the same general amount of time still farther establishes the text: and all these passages collectively shew, that towards the end of the reign of Agesilaus, the Dorians were supposed to have been established about seven centuries in Peloponnesus. They likewise farther shew, that in those times precise accuracy was not attempted, but that it was thought sufficient to state the periods in general terms and in round numbers.

The Grecian traditions ascend about four centuries above the Trojan war. This space is filled by the *Pelasgic dynasty*; by the *Hellenes*; and lastly by the *heroic age*, which occupied the century immediately preceding the Trojan era. After that era, we descend to the *Dorian conquest*; the *Æolian colonies*; the *Ionian colonies*. The Return of the Heraclidæ produced the war between the Achæans and Ionians. Out of that war arose the emigration of the Ionian families to Athens. After these events ensued two memorable reigns at Athens,

^f Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 28.

^g De Situ Syracus. p. 126.

of Melanthus and Codrus. Upon the death of Codrus, his sons conducted the colony to Asia. The course of these events is consistent with the computations which place 140 years between the Trojan war and the Ionic migration. So far we can proceed downwards. And the Trojan war is a cardinal point, from which we can trace history upward for about four centuries, to Phoroneus and Inachus, and downwards for about 140 years, to Codrus and Neleus. Here a void follows, which it is impossible to fill. No testimonies exist which enable us to determine the amount of the interval between the settlement under Neleus and the Olympiad of Coroebus, an interval filled with important transactions. Iphitus and Lycurgus, Homer and Hesiod, flourished within this period. But its duration no man can pronounce. Eratosthenes and Apollodorus made it 268 years, doubtless not designing that to express the precise amount, but proposing it as a *conjectural date*, descriptive of the probable interval. From the first Messenian war, chronology becomes gradually more certain; and we can name the dates of the first Messenian war, of the Lydian and Median kingdoms, of the Sicilian colonies, of the Battiadæ at Cyrene, of the Cypselidæ at Corinth, till we arrive at the times of Cyrus and Cræsus and Pisistratus.

The present work proposes to describe a period of 281 years. It includes within it the 55th and the 124th Olympiads. It commences with the archon Comias, whose archonship corresponded with B. C. 560, and concludes with the archon Gorgias, who began his year in July B. C. 280. It is arranged in four columns, in each of which the separate subjects are pursued separately. The first column is assigned to the archons; the second to the civil and military affairs; the third column is allotted to the philosophers, historians, and orators; and the fourth to the poets. By the side of the first column are placed the years before the Christian era.

The succession of *archons* at Athens, a point so material for adjusting Grecian, and especially Attic chronology, was first to be determined; and we fortunately possess an almost unbroken series for about 200 years, of the most important portion of history. Many lists of the Athenian archons have been published in various works; but all of these lists were more or less inaccurate till the time of Corsini, and on that account of little use in illustrating ancient history. A catalogue of the archons is given in Stanley's "Lives of the Philosophers;"^h another, by Du Fresnoy; another, by Dr. Hales, in his first volume^k.

One cause of the incorrectness of these lists has been, the not adverting to

^h Folio, 1687. p. 938, &c.

ⁱ Tablettes, tom. I. p. 66, &c. 8vo. 1778.

^k P. 230—233.

a peculiarity of the Parian Marble; that the compiler places the annual archons who preceded the Peloponnesian war one year higher respectively than the Julian year with which they were in reality connumerary. Hence two archons have been often made out of one. Again; those who have used this document did not always distinguish between what was attested by the Marble, and what was supplied by conjecture, where the Marble was defaced. Hence the Marble is often quoted for that which was only inserted by its editors. Various forms or corruptions of the name of an archon have been sometimes admitted as the names of different archons. From these causes, the catalogues of archons are not so correct and accurate as they might have been rendered. Error was sometimes propagated by authors negligently transcribing the lists of others, without recurring to the original sources. A few examples may be sufficient.

DR. HALES.

		B. C.
Philombrotus.	<i>Plut.</i>	595.
Critias I.	<i>Par. M.</i>	594.
Dropides.	<i>Philostrat.</i>	593.

Philostratus only says of Dropides, ὃς μετὰ Σόλωνα ἦρξεν. And Solon being archon in 594, Dropides was fixed at 593. But the testimony of Philostratus is here destroyed while it is quoted; for the predecessor of Dropides is made to be, not *Solon*, but *Critias I.* on the authority of the Parian Marble. But the Parian Marble¹ is no authority in this case, because the date is obliterated; and Dr. Hales, in his own edition of the Marble^m, supplies B. C. 592 for the date of Critias I. Here, then, is an example, in which the conjecture of an editor, and that an erroneous one, has been unwarily adopted as the testimony of the Marble itself.

DR. HALES.	STANLEY.	Du FRESNOY.
B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
495. Pythocrates. <i>Par. Mar.</i>	495. (Ol. 71. 2.) Pythocritus.	495. Philippus, <i>ou</i> Pythocritus,
494. Philippus. <i>Schol. Soph.</i>	<i>Marm.</i>	<i>selon les marbres.</i>
		494. Philippus, <i>ou</i> Lacratides.

These three examples have all an inaccuracy arising from the same cause; the want of recollection, that the Marble antedates its archons one year. The year 495 belongs to the archon Philippus; as is proved by the author of the life of

¹ No. 37.^m P. 223.

INTRODUCTION.

Sophocles: ἐβδομηκοστῇ πρώτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φιλίππου. Dr. Hales has made the two archons change places. Du Fresnoy fluctuates between the testimony of the Scholiast and of the Marble, as he understood the Marble. But both are reconciled, and in perfect agreement with each other, when the practice of the Marble to place its archons one Julian year too high is remembered. And their joint testimony fills the years thus:

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
DR. HALES.		STANLEY.		DU FRESNOY.	
490. Phænippus. <i>Plut.</i>		491. Ol. 72. 2. Phænippus. <i>Plut.</i>		491. Hybrilides ou Phænippus.	
489. Aristides. <i>Par. M.</i>		Hybrilides. <i>Hal. Pausan.</i>		490. Aristides. <i>Bataille de Marathon.</i>	
		490. Ol. 72. 3. Aristides. <i>Plut. Marm.</i>		489. Aristides.	

Plutarch only mentions the archon Phænippus^a, to tell us, that he was archon in the year of the battle of Marathon; and intimates that Aristides was archon immediately after him: μετὰ Φαίνιππον, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχην ἐνίκων, εὐθύς Ἀριστείδης ἄρχων ἀνατέγραπται. The Parian Marble confirmed this testimony^o, by making Phænippus archon at the year of Marathon, and Aristides archon the year after. In the present state of that monument, Phænippus is effaced, but his date remains; while Aristides remains and his date is effaced. The date that remains is equivalent to B. C. 491, to which the battle of Marathon is annexed; a plain argument, that the Marble antedated these epochs a year. But Stanley and Du Fresnoy have so managed these testimonies, that they have disjoined Phænippus from the battle of Marathon, and have inserted him in the year which was already occupied by Hybrilides. Dr. Hales has rectified the errors of his predecessors.

B. C.		B. C.		B. C.	
DR. HALES.		STANLEY.		DU FRESNOY.	
481. Calliades. <i>Herod. Par. Mar.</i>		480. Ol. 75. 1. Xanthippus. <i>Mar.</i>		481. Callias.	
		Calliades. <i>Dionys. Diod.</i>		480. Callias. <i>Bat. de Salamine.</i>	
480. Callias. <i>Diod.</i>		479. — Timosthenes. <i>Mar.</i>			
		Xanthippus. <i>Diod.</i>			
		478. — Adimantus. <i>Mar.</i>			
		Timosthenes. <i>Diod.</i>			
		477. — Adimantus. <i>Diod.</i>			

^a Aristid. c. 5.

^o No. 49, 50.

Herodotus, the Marble, and Diodorus, all mention *Calliades* or *Callias*, (various forms of the same name,) to fix the time of the same event, the battle of Salamis; which happened in an Olympic year, B. C. 480. But because the Marble, according to custom, antedated a year, and placed that battle in 481, Callias is separated from the fact with which he was connected, and two archons are made out of one. Because Stanley did not advert to this peculiarity, the remarkable coincidence of the Marble and Diodorus in the stations of three successive archons is obliterated and lost.

It is needless to accumulate more instances. One example, however, of the hazard of transcribing or quoting at second hand, may be not unseasonable.

B. C.

393. Arches. *Diodor.*

The foundation of this error will be best explained in the words of Wesseling. *A Dion. Petavio hujus anni archon ex Diodoro constituitur* ARCHES: *quem, si penitius cognoscere velis, atque unde natales acceperit, Rhodomanni Latina inspice.*—*Nos, inconsiderantiam hanc viro doctissimo ex inspecta leviter Rhodomanni versione invisitatum archontem exstruendi, condonamus*^p. Rhodoman had translated;—*Athenis, Arches, quam appellant, dignitatem accepit Demonstratus.* By some means or other, *Arches* has found his way into the list of Dr. Hales.

The valuable labours of Corsini have cleared away these errors. And we possess, by the benefit of his diligence, a more perfect catalogue than former chronologers had published. We must not, however, withhold from Wesseling his due share of praise. This admirable critic has illustrated the archons, in his notes to Diodorus, so copiously, and has brought together all the testimonies with so much clearness and accuracy, as to supersede and surpass Corsini, within the period embraced by the remains of Diodorus. He who possesses the Diodorus of Wesseling will have no need of Corsini.

We possess the names of about twenty-four annual archons, in the 123 years which intervened between *Creon*, the first annual archon, B. C. 684, and *Comias*. In the eighty years which followed, from the year of *Comias* to the expedition of Xerxes, [B. C. 560—480.] the names and stations of about twenty-four more have been recovered. But from B. C. 480 to B. C. 303 we have an unbroken series, by the combined assistance of Diodorus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. This last-mentioned writer enables us to continue them to B. C. 292. So that

^p Ad Diod. XIV. 90.

INTRODUCTION.

we have an uninterrupted succession of the archons (with one exception, to be mentioned presently) for a space of nearly two hundred years. In this unbroken list, the only real difficulty which occurs is found in the twelve years contained within the 113th, 114th, and 115th Olympiads; where the text both of Diodorus and Dionysius has suffered mutilation. But by comparing the two together we can correct the one by the help of the other.

		DIODORUS.	DIONYSIUS ^q .
	B. C.		
Ol. 113.	328.	Euthycritus.....	Euthycritus.
	327.	<i>Hegemon</i>	Hegemon.
	326.	Chremes.	Chremes.
	325.	Anticles.	Anticles.
		[<i>Sosicles</i> .]	
Ol. 114.	324.	Hegesias.	<i>Hegesias</i> .
	323.	Cephisodorus.	Cephisodorus.
	322.	Philocles.	Philocles.
	321.	<i>Archippus</i>	Archippus.
Ol. 115.	320.	<i>Neæchmus</i>	Neæchmus.
	319.	Apollodorus.....	Apollodorus.
	318.	Archippus.	Archippus.
	317.	Demogenes.	Demogenes.

The first *lacuna* in Diodorus, where Hegemon is omitted, is manifest; and has been noticed, before Corsini, by Rhodoman; and the archon Hegemon inserted by Palmerius and Wesseling. Corsini treats the point fully in his ninth dissertation^r. In the rejection of the interpolated archon, *Sosicles*, Corsini has been anticipated by Wesseling^s. He has also been anticipated in the insertion of the two omitted archons, between Philocles and Apollodorus, by Rhodoman, (who properly inserts them *before* Apollodorus, and therefore Corsini^t misrepresents him,) by Dodwell, and by Wesseling^u.

The omission of *Hegesias* in Dionysius is pointed out by Corsini, who minutely and accurately^x examines that list of Dionysius. He shews, that out of seventy archons, only sixty-eight appear in the present text: he shews, from Dio-

^q Dinarch. p. 650. Reisk.

^r Sect. 15, where, however, he observes, ΜΟΝΥΧΙΟΝΕ mense Porus victus, not being aware of the corruption, or error, in the text of Arrian, where the month of that battle is specified. See

the Tables, B. C. 327, 2.

^s Ad Diod. XVII. 112.

^t P. 14. tom. II. dissert. 9.

^u See Wess. ad Diod. XVIII. 44.

^x P. 24—29. dissert. IX.

nysius himself, that in the present list the first twenty-six are complete: he proves, from Dionysius himself⁷, that *Cephisodorus* [B. C. 323] is the 13th archon from *Euaenetus*: but in this list of seventy², Cephisodorus is only the 12th from Euaenetus; one archon then is wanting before Cephisodorus, and that archon is Hegesias.

But still the number is incomplete; one name of the seventy is wanting. This Corsini^a supplies by imagining *two archontes eponymi* in one year; an unskilful expedient, which would not remove the difficulty. As if Dionysius, in computing seventy years, would have reckoned the archons of a single year as two years. Nor does Corsini produce any example of two *archontes eponymi* in one year. Another name, then, is wanting after the archon Philocles. [B. C. 322.] We may gather from Diodorus compared with Dionysius, that the next twenty archons, after Philocles, are complete; the defect, then, is in the latter years of the list. Corsini affirms that the last fifteen of the seventy are perfect, because Dionysius reckons fifteen years between *Anaxicrates* [B. C. 307] and *Philippus*. Between these, then, he thinks nothing is wanting. This may be doubted: for by the terms, Philippus should be the *sixteenth* from Anaxicrates, and not the fifteenth: otherwise the time of exile is not fifteen but fourteen years. Dinarclus returned from exile in the year of Philippus; he was absent fifteen years, and returned in the sixteenth^b. The seventieth name therefore seems wanting somewhere in the last ten years of the series, below the present limits of the history of Diodorus. With this single exception, we have an unbroken series, verified in most cases by many collateral evidences, from B. C. 481 to B. C. 292.

In the present Tables, Themistocles is inserted as archon of the year B. C. 481. Since Corsini excludes Themistocles, it is necessary to examine his claims for admission. Corsini contends^c, 1. That the construction of the Piræus was completed in two years, B. C. 478, 479, when the *fasti* are full. 2. That Themistocles could not be archon before B. C. 477, because in that year he was *choragus*; from which office his dignity would have exempted him. This latter argument will have weight, when it shall be proved that he who had been archon was *afterwards* exempt on that account from the *λειτουργίαι* to which his property subjected him. The immunity of the archon only lasted during the continuance of his office^d. As to the first argument, it is nowhere in Plutarch or elsewhere

⁷ Ad Ammæum p. 728. Reisk.

² Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648—651. Reisk.

^a P. 29. ^b See the Tables, B. C. 392.

^c Tom. I. p. 36.

^d No more than this is implied by Demosthenes, Leptin. p. 465. Reisk. or by his argument in

expressed, that the Piræus was *commenced* after the defeat of Xerxes, but only that the work was seriously prosecuted and completed within those two years. Thucydides seems to imply that the building was commenced some while before, and then laid aside. And as two years of Olymp. 74 have no archon, Themistocles might have filled one of those years^c.

Thucydides^f thus speaks; ἔπεισε τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν [this refers to B. C. 479, 478, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν] ὑπῆρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ἥς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Ἀθηναίοις ἤρξε. Pausanias^g—ὁ Πειραιεύς δῆμος πρότερον πρὶν ἢ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἤρξεν ἐπίνειον οὐκ ἦν. Φαληρὸν δὲ—τοῦτο σφίσιν ἐπίνειον ἦν. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ ὡς ἤρξε (τοῖς γὰρ πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδεύτερος ὁ Πειραιεύς ἐφαίνετο—) τοῦτο σφίσιν ἐπίνειον εἶναι κατεσκευάσατο. Themistocles therefore was *archon*: and archon before the Median war. Corsini, indeed, has proved that he could not have been archon after it, when the *fasti* are full. Why then should we reject the testimony of the Scholiast^h, who affirms that Themistocles was archon the year before the Median war—πρὸ δὲ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἤρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα—when it is in entire conformity with Thucydides upon the subject?

An unlucky theory which Dodwell has adopted, respecting the archons *Phædon*, *Bion*, and *Apseudes*, has led him to derange the archons of that period, and to falsify their chronology to such a degree, that, in a series of forty-five years, [B. C. 476—432] twenty-one archons are out of their proper places. There is no need to discuss this question, since he has been sufficiently refuted by Wesselingⁱ and Corsini^k. Notwithstanding the bold alterations of Dodwell, the chronology of this period is still safe, and the archons, upon the joint authority of Diodorus and Dionysius, (with many collateral witnesses,) are placed in their proper stations.

The Attic year, after the archonship of Apseudes, [B. C. 433,] commenced at midsummer with the month Hecatombæon; which from that date we know to have been the first month of the Attic year. About this there is no difference of opinion. But it is not so easy to determine what was the beginning of the Attic year *before* that period. Some writers have held, that it always began at

the same oration, p. 463; where he asserts, that only five or six citizens enjoyed the immunity. But it is not credible, that the number should have been no more than five or six, if every man who had served the office of archon had enjoyed the immunity during life.

^c Corsini resumes the subject, tom. III. p. 146. where he merely repeats his former arguments.

^f I. 93.

^g I. 1, 2.

^h Ad Thucyd. I. 93. ⁱ Ad Diod. XI. 48, 89.

^k In his ninth dissertation, Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 51—58.

midsummer; others, that it originally began at the winter solstice; that Gamelion was the first month, and that the change was made, and Hecatombæon became the first, in the year of Pythodorus, the first year of the 87th Olympiad. Let us hear the arguments of each.

Jackson¹ thus states the question: "The Attic Greeks began their year at or about the summer tropic, or at the new moon which was nearest to it: this is agreed by all. But Scaliger thinks that they had two beginnings of their year: one, the oldest, at the winter solstice; the other, at the summer tropic. But for this he has not the least evidence or foundation. And our learned Mr. Dodwell, following Scaliger, thinks that the institution of the year at the summer solstice was occasioned by Meton's cycle of 19 lunar years, which took its epoch from that cardinal point of the year.—Meton probably made the epoch of his lunar cycle commence at the same time with the ancient solar year.—It is, I think, sufficiently evident, that the old Attic year began about the summer tropic, before the cycle of Meton and Euctemon was known."—He quotes Thucyd. II. 1. Plato de Leg. lib. VI. where the magistrates are directed to meet ἐπειδὴν μέλλῃ ὁ νέος ἐνιαυτὸς μετὰ τὰς θερινὰς τροπὰς τῷ ἐπιόντι μηνὶ γενέσθαι—and Theod. Gaza de Mensibus; Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἤρχοντο ἀπὸ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος, κ. τ. λ.—"Had any alteration been then made, Thucydides and Plato could not, in speaking of times contemporary with this alteration, have avoided taking notice of it." In another part of his work^m he argues thus: "Mr. Dodwell thinks, after Scaliger, that the old Attic year before Meton's cycle began at the winter solstice.—Petavius (Doct. Temp. I. 12.) has proved against Scaliger, that the most ancient Attic year commenced at the summer solstice: and has given sufficient evidence from ancient testimonies:—Festus Avienus—

Sed primæva Meton exordia sumsit ab anno

Torreret rutilo cum Phæbus sidere Cancrum.

"Theod. Gaza de Mensibus—ἀρχὴ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπὸ τροπῶν θερινῶν Ἀθηναίους, ὡς Σιμπλίκιος λέγει—ἀρχὴ τοῦ ἔτους ὁ Ἑκατομβαιὼν τροπικὸς ὢν θερινός. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐορτὴν Ἀθηναῖοι τὸτὲ ἤγον δημοτελῆ, καὶ ἔθνον μεγαλοπρεπῶς τῷ ἡλίῳ ὡς περὶ τροπὰς ὄντι· ὅθεν καὶ τοῦ νομῆα τῷ μηνὶ Ἑκατομβαιῶν, Κρονίῳ πρότερον καλουμένῳ, ὡς Πλούταρχός φησιⁿ."

On the other side of the question, Corsini^o, who follows Dodwell in fixing the

¹ Chron. Ant. vol. I. p. 23, 24, 25.

^m Vol. II. p. 44.

ⁿ Plutarch had said this, Vit. Thes. c. 12. t. I.

p. 23. Reisk.—Κρονίῳ μηνὶ, ὃν τὸν Ἑκατομβαιῶνα καλεῖται.

^o Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 91, 92.

beginning of the year at Gamelion, before B. C. 432, although he avoids the blunder of Dodwell, by supposing Apseudes to have held his office eighteen months, instead of six^p, reasons in this manner; *Civiles Atheniensium annos* [before Ol. 87.] *a Gamelione incepisse plurima ostendunt quæ Dodwellus accurate complectitur* (Dissert. I. s. 6.) *atque illud imprimis, quod embolimus mensis "Posideon II." appellari consueverit. Clariori tamen longeque certiori argumento esse poterit, quod Cleostrati simulque Harpali cyclus quo Athenienses ante Metonem utebantur a solstitio hyberno ducebatur. Avienus—*

*Nam quæ solum hiberna novem putat æthere volvi
Ut lunæ spatium redeat, vetus Harpalus, ipsa
Ocyus in sedes momentaque prisca reducit.
Sed primæva Meton exordia sumsit ab anno
Torreret, et cet.^q.*

Scaligerus vetus illud anni principium a Gamelione ad Hecatombæonem translatum esse putavit Ol. 53. 3. [B. C. 566] quo majora Panathenæa festa sunt instituta. Petavius—fatetur se ignorare quando Gamelion primus anni mensis esse desierit, longe tamen antiquius hoc institutum esse putavit quam Scaligero videbatur. He himself thinks, with Dodwell, that the change was made B. C. 432.—Licet perspicua veterum testimonia deesse ego videam, quibus annus usque ad Ol. 87. semper a Gamelione incepisse ostendatur, facile tamen id ex ipso pe-riodorum initio, quibus Athenienses ante Metonem utebantur, inferri posse putaverim.

He has an argument^r from the age of Socrates: "who lived seventy years, and "was born in Thargelion of the archon Apsephio: but if the archon commenced "at Hecatombæon, or Midsummer, this would be Thargelion B. C. 468; and "Socrates could not be seventy at his death in the year of Laches. It was there-fore Thargelion B. C. 469, and Apsephio commenced at Gamelion."

He reasons from the Parian Marble^s: "This monument, in all the dates pre-

^p Dodwell supposes *Apseudes* to have commenced his office at Gamelion, or January, B. C. 432, to have been deposed or removed in six months, and Pythodorus to have succeeded in Hecatombæon, or July, B. C. 432. By this arrangement of Apseudes, he has incurred a difficulty from which he vainly endeavours to escape. Annal. Thucyd. p. 439.

^q These lines are thus represented in Fast. Att. but in the edition of Buhle, (Arat. tom. II. p. 177) more correctly—

*Nam qui solem hiberna novem—
———Harpalus ipsam
Ocius, &c.*

^r Tom. II. p. 46. dissert. IX.

^s Tom. III. p. xl. xli.

* ceding B. C. 432, has the archon a year too high, while in the dates subsequent "to that year the archons are placed in their true stations:"—*archontes omnes ante Olymp. 87. 1. exeuntibus, post Olympiadis ejus initium ineuntibus Olympicis annis adscribit. Sic Phænippus archon exeunti anno Ol. 72. 2. adscribi debet; quamvis in Dionysii sententia anno tertio ineunti adscribatur, quod revera Phænippus primis etiam anni tertii mensibus imperaverit.*

He argues[†], that Calliades began in Gamelion: *Xerxis transitus in Hellesponto, pugnaque ad Thermopylas, quæ Calliadis archontis anno adscribuntur, ante Ol. 75 initium contigere: Salaminia vero pugna, quæ eodem Calliade archonte commissa fuit, Boëdromione, adeoque Ol. 75. 1. incepto pugnata fuit. Ergo Calliadis annus postremos sex anni quarti, totidemque proximos anni primi menses complectitur.*

Fréret believed the change to have been made earlier than the 87th Olympiad[‡]. *On ignore de quel temps est le changement, qui a porté le commencement de l'année civile du solstice d'hiver au solstice d'été.*—*Dodwell a placé l'époque du changement arrivé dans l'année Athénienne à peu près vers le temps de Méton.*—*Mais il a moins prouvé cette opinion qu'il ne l'a supposée.*—*Dodwell a eu raison de supposer un changement arrivé dans le commencement de l'année Athénienne, mais je crois qu'il a eu tort d'en placer l'époque aussi bas qu'il l'a fait, c'est-à-dire, à la première année de la 87^e. Olympiade.* Larcher[‡] follows Corsini, but does not go into any proofs upon the subject.

There are, therefore, two questions for consideration: first, whether the Attic year ever began at all at the winter solstice: secondly, whether it ceased to commence at Gamelion, in B. C. 432. This latter question alone is material to our present subject.

Some of the arguments adduced by Dodwell and Corsini are open to objection. 1. The insertion of the intercalary month after Posideon does not prove the change to have been made at the cycle of Meton; because Posideon II. remained the intercalary month *after* Meton's time no less than before: *Perspicue ex Ptolemæi testimonio colligitur Olymp. 99. 3. [the archonship of Evander] embolimum tamen mensem Posideonem adhuc fuisse: idque sequioribus etiam temporibus obtinuisse ex Sponiana inscriptione manifestissime demonstratur*[‡]. The utmost that can be inferred from the station of the intercalary month, is, that Posideon was once the last month of the year: *when* it ceased to be the

[†] Tom. III. p. 164.

[‡] Mem. Acad. tom. XXVI. p. 163, 164.

[‡] Chron. Herodot. p. 543, 558, 559.

[‡] Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 94, 95.

last is not intimated: still less is it proved that Poseideon continued to be the last month till the cycle of Meton. 2. The argument from Avienus is equivocal. Since the word *primæva* seems rather to imply, that Meton adhered to the old beginning of the year, from which Harpalus had deviated. And in this sense it is understood by Jackson. 3. The archon *Calliades* proves nothing in favour of the theory of Corsini. Diodorus is not a valid witness. It is his practice, as any one knows who is familiar with his history, to condense into one year transactions which occupied parts of two successive years. The season of military action (after the cycle of Meton at least, as all agree) did not coincide with the Attic year: a campaign, which was begun under one archon, would be completed in the first months of the year of his successor. Hence, not so much from inaccuracy, as from the necessity of the case, Diodorus frequently places the commencement of a transaction under the year of that archon in whose time it was completed. He has done this in the case of the expedition of Xerxes. That expedition coincided with Olymp. 75. 1. in its conclusion; Diodorus² therefore relates the beginning in that year: at the same time that he names the archon, he names the Olympic year, anticipating both. Herodotus indeed mentions the archon Calliades; but he mentions him to shew the year of the battle of *Salamis*. Herodotus, then, proves that Calliades was archon in *Boëdromion* B. C. 480; which was never doubted—he does not prove that Calliades was in office nine months before that date. And that Herodotus did not commence the year from the winter solstice may be collected from his own expressions in another passage of his history^a. See the Tables, B. C. 479. Dionysius^b, also quoted by Corsini, only states, that Calliades was archon Olymp. 75. καὶ δὲ χρόνον ἐστράτευσε Πέρσης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα—a general statement, which by no means affirms that he was archon when Xerxes passed the Hellespont. 4. The argument from the age of Socrates is this: had he been born in Thargelion B. C. 468, he would have been only sixty-nine complete in Thargelion of the archon Laches, May or June B. C. 399. It is therefore inferred that he was born in B. C. 469; that is to say, his birth happened in Thargelion of Olymp. 77. 3, and not in Thargelion of Olymp. 77. 4. But this inference is defeated by the chronology of the birth of Socrates himself, as it is stated by Apollodorus and Thrasyllus: both of whom place his birth in the *fourth* year of that Olympiad, and not in the *third*: ἐγένετο γὰρ ἐπὶ Ἀψιφίωνος—ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς ἐβδόμης ὀλυμπιάδος^c.—γένον

^a XI. 1.^b IX. 121.^c IX. p. 1739. Reisk.^c Apollodor. apud Laërt. II. 44.

(Δημόκριτος), ὡς Θράσυλλος, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐναντιῶ, φησὶ, πρεσβύτερος Σωκράτους^d. Both these chronologers, then, supposed Socrates to be born in Thargelion of the 4th year of the 77th Olympiad, or May B. C. 468. And the year of Apsephio, in their opinion, coincided with the Olympic year. At the period of his death, in Thargelion of the archon Laches, Socrates would have just entered his seventieth year: a term of life sufficiently corresponding with the description, γεγυῶς ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη, in Apollodorus and Demetrius^e, understood of current years. The expressions of Plato^f—ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ πλείω—might seem to be at variance with these computations. But the authority of Plato is perhaps of less value in this case, from his known inaccuracy upon such points. Intent upon greater things, he is negligent of years and dates. Historical precision is nowhere his object. It must be farther observed, that if the age of Socrates might seem to require that the year should commence at Gamelion, other cases occur which require the archon to commence at midsummer. *Lysias* was born in the year of Philocles: and was twenty-two years older than *Isocrates*, who was born in Ol. 86. 1, and in the year of *Lysimachus*. Now as there are twenty-two archons between Philocles and *Lysimachus*, it is plain that *Lysias* was born towards the end of the year of Philocles, and that Philocles was in office till midsummer B. C. 458. Again; *Lysias* was forty-seven at his return from Thurium, in the end of the year of Callias: and as there are forty-six archons between Philocles and Callias, this is also an argument that *Lysias* was born at the end of the year of Philocles, and that Philocles was in office till midsummer B. C. 458. otherwise *Lysias* would have been in his 48th and not in his 47th year, at his return to Athens, in B. C. 411. *Euripides*, who was born in Boëdromion B. C. 480, was twenty-five at the *Dionysia* of the archon Callias. Had that archon commenced at Gamelion, those *Dionysia* would have fallen upon his *third* month instead of his *ninth*; or March B. C. 456, when *Euripides* would have only been twenty-three complete. The *Peliades* were therefore exhibited rather in the *ninth* month of Callias, or March B. C. 455, and that archon commenced at Hecatombæon. It may be also inferred, that the *Dionysia* of the abovementioned archon *Philocles* were in the end of his year, or March B. C. 458; because the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus* was exhibited ἐπὶ Φιλακλέους ἀρχοντος Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἔτει δευτέρῳ. If Philocles had begun his office at Gamelion, that exhibition would have fallen upon his *third* month, and

^d Laërt. IX. 41.^e Apud Laërt. II. 44.^f Apol. Socrat. p. 17. d.

consequently would have happened in the preceding Olympic year, or Olymp. 80. 1. As it fell upon the end of his year, and Olymp. 80. 2, or spring B. C. 458, Philocles must have commenced at Hecatombæon: which confirms the conclusion drawn from the age of Lysias. More examples to the same purpose might be produced; but these are enough to shew, that the argument derived from the age of Socrates is insufficient for determining the question.

The arguments of Corsini, then, are reduced to that single one founded upon the dates of the Parian Marble; an argument of great weight, which might go far to prove that the Attic year before the cycle of Meton commenced at Gamelion. But the authority of the Marble is hardly sufficient to establish the point, unless supported by some collateral proofs: much less, to establish it, when other authorities appear against it. To the inference drawn from the Marble we may oppose the silence of contemporary writers, when they had a fair occasion of alluding to the change. The Roman writers are careful to inform us of the change of stile in the Roman year: it may be presumed, that the Greek or Attic writers would have done the same, had any such change fallen within their own times.

Larcher^s, who follows Corsini and Dodwell, has added no new arguments, but has made an observation which deserves notice. *L'année civile des Athéniens concourant alors avec l'année Olympique, [after the cycle of Meton,] les auteurs qui parlèrent des temps antérieurs à cette établissement fixèrent presque toujours les dates, comme s'il n'étoit point arrivé de révolution dans l'année civile, et comme si cette année avoit toujours commencé avec l'année Olympique.* This observation would be applied to some of the preceding cases: as to *Arg. Agamemnon*. where the Dionysia of the archon Philocles are made to fall within Olymp. 80. 2; or to *Laërt. II. 44*, where Thargelion of Apsephio is brought within Ol. 77. 4. But it is obvious that such passages do not *favour* the system of Corsini. They are obstacles in the way. They must be disposed of by supposing the authors inaccurate and inattentive to the *change of stile*. This is doubtless possible: and such passages might give way to positive testimony; such as the testimony in the case of the Roman consuls^h: *Hi primi consules Calend. Januar. magistratum inierunt.* But in the absence of all positive evidence, the presumption is, that the Attic and Olympic year were conumerary, when they are affirmed to be so by any such texts of ancient authors. Besides,

^s Hérodote tom. VII. p. 543.

^h Cassiodor. Chron.

there is an inconsistency in the observation of Larcher. For the whole argument derived from the Parian Marble is founded upon the supposition, that the author of that monument *attended to* the change of stile; while such authors as Apollodorus and Thrasyllus are supposed to have neglected it. Is it probable, that this material change in the Attic year, in the 87th Olympiad, if any such change existed, should have been overlooked by all other writers, even by the best chronologers, and should have been observed only by one nameless author, of the age of Timæus?

The first column, then, of the present Tables, contains the *archons*; recites the testimonies upon which their stations are assigned to them; and supposes them to commence at Hecatombæon, or July. Those, who still incline to agree with Dodwell and Corsini upon this latter point, will raise the date of the births of Lysias and Socrates, and the time of some few dramatic *didascalie*, preceding the representation of the *Medea* in B. C. 431, one year higher respectively.

The second column in the Tables is reserved for *civil and military events*. It may be asserted, that, notwithstanding the labours of Dodwell and Corsini, notwithstanding the elaborate and valuable history of Mr. Mitford, this portion of the chronology is not yet arranged in a manner to satisfy the student of ancient history; and that something still remained to be done, in order to bring it to that degree of accuracy and clearness of which the subject was capable. The labours of Dodwell are highly valuable. His copious exhibition of the original authorities is eminently useful to the reader of Grecian history, or to the compiler of Grecian chronology. Dodwell, however, treats only a part of the present period; and his chronology is not free from considerable defects. Some of his erroneous theories (for when Dodwell errs, he errs upon system, and not through negligence) have been examined and refuted by Corsini and others. Some, however, remained untouched. Corsini does not lend much assistance in this part of the subject; since it did not fall within the scope and object of his work to treat the civil affairs minutely. Nor has Mr. Mitford fully supplied what was wanting in the chronology. While his attention is engaged with political and philosophical speculations, and with the facts themselves, (in illustrating which, he is far superior to any former writer,) he has not always been diligent in the dates of his history¹. Within the period embraced by Thucydides and Xeno-

¹ No reference is here intended to Mr. Mitford's early Grecian chronology, contained in his first volume: in which he boldly and fairly avows

himself a follower of Newton, and dissatisfied with the vulgar systems. That belongs to another inquiry.

phon, he generally follows Dodwell, and is sometimes misled by his guide. An example will be found in the date of the Athenian empire, which is examined in the present work, in the appendix to B. C. 477. In the times of Philip and Alexander, where no such writer as Dodwell had preceded him, Mr. Mitford has often left the arrangement of the dates to future investigators. The reader will see an instance, by comparing the Asiatic campaigns of Alexander, recorded in these Tables, [B. C. 334—325,] with the observations contained in the appendix there referred to.

The third and fourth columns are assigned to the *literary chronology*. One of these is allotted to the prose writers, the other to the poets. Various learned men have illustrated portions of the literary chronology, by collecting the detached notices which are yet extant: but as they have chiefly compiled such tables as supplements or appendages to some other work, they have executed their task for the most part in a brief and summary manner.

The earliest collection of this kind appears to be the compilation of the celebrated Scaliger, written in the Greek language, and entitled *Συναγωγή Ἱστορική. — Ὀλυμπιάδων ἀναγραφή*. Scaliger himself thus describes his own work^k: *A nobis partim ex editis partim ex nondum editis scriptoribus collectam; quæ non solum ad Eusebiana sed etiam ad memoriam veteris historiæ illustrandam magno præsidio erit*. In the table of contents prefixed, the piece is described as *Ἱστορίων Συναγωγή*, *Collectanea Historiarum partim ex iis scriptoribus qui nondum editi sunt, partim ex iis qui editi*. This work is a chronicle of affairs from the Olympiad of Corœbus to the end of the 249th Olympiad, [B. C. 776—A. D. 220] occupying thirty pages [p. 313—343] of his edition of the *Chronicon* of Eusebius. The chronicle is interspersed with notices of the times of ancient authors extracted from Eusebius and other sources. It is followed by a list of Olympic victors; [p. 343—350.] and these are followed by lists of ancient kings, of whom he has collected twenty dynasties, beginning with the kings of Egypt, and ending with the kings of Persia who succeeded the Arsacidæ. [p. 351—399.] As that work of Scaliger's has had the singular fortune of being generally quoted as an ancient piece, this description of its contents will not be thought unseasonable.

Indeed, it is truly unaccountable by what chance so many learned men, from Meursius and Vossius down to the present day, should persevere in appealing

^k P. 431. Euseb. Chron. edit. Amst. 1658.

to this piece as if it were an ancient monument. Vossius, throughout the whole of his treatise "de Historicis Græcis," refers to the "anonymous author of the 'Ὀλυμπιάδων Ἀναγραφὴ'" with entire satisfaction. Meursius has corrupted texts of ancient authors, to adapt them to the mistakes of Scaliger: see a memorable instance pointed out by Bentley¹. Petitus has corrected texts by this piece: *Correctionis nostræ* [of Olymp. O. for Olymp. Θ. in Suid. v. Ἀσχυλος^m] *fundus est anonymus auctor in descriptione Olympiadum ad annum primum Olymp. 70^a*. Jonsius^o employs much labour in refuting the errors of the "anonymous author" from whom he supposes Suidas to have copied. Perizonius^p quotes, as authority, Συναγωγὴν Ἱστοριῶν a Scaligero editam: again^q, error in his: *quod Euseb. in Chron. hæc tradatur dicere, cum occurrant in anonymi Olympiadum catalogo^r*.

More recent critics might have learned the true author from Bentley, who points him out to be Scaliger in many passages of his Dissertation on Phalaris^s. Stanley had already done it before him in the notes to Æschylus: *Viris doctis erratum comperimus; qui Josephi Scaligeri Græca Eusebio adjuncta quasi anonymi cujusdam antiqui auctoris (aliquando non sine infelicissimo eventu) adducunt^t*. In another place^u he remarks—*Quod si animadvertisset Meursius, Diogenem Laërtium non temere correxisset: neque, ut Leo Allatius (de Script. Socrat.) errorem secutus fuisset Josephi Scaligeri (quem pro anonymo quopiam auctore sumit uterque) Aphepsionem ad Olymp. 74 constituentis*. Bentley, in what he has written concerning this mistake of Meursius^x, may have borrowed a hint from Stanley.

After Bentley, Kuster^z has more distinctly described this piece and its author; has admonished the learned world of their mistake; and has expressed his wonder that the mistake should have been committed. But notwithstanding his admonition, the same error has been propagated down to the present time; and many recent, and some living critics, have continued to quote the "anonymous

¹ Diss. Phalar. p. 282, 283.

^m The correction is judicious. But the authority to which Petitus appeals is no other than the authority of Suidas v. Πρατίδας, whose words Scaliger has transcribed. See the Tables, B. C. 499, 4.

^o Miscell. III. 14.

^p Hist. Philosoph. Scriptor. I. 9, treating of Theopompus.

^q Ad Ælian. V. H. XII. 35. ^r Ad XI. 1.

^s And yet, in his note to III. 21, he suspects the real author: *Auctor, sive is fuerit Scaligerus, sive alius*—.

^t See pages 214, 158, 282. ed. 1699.

^u Ad Choëph. V. 1.

^x Ad Æschyl. p. 706.

^y Diss. Phalar. p. 282.

^z In his note upon Suidas, v. Λάσος. tom. II. p. 417.

"author of the Olympiads." Duker^a refers to the piece as an ancient testimony. Heyne, in the last edition of Apollodorus^b, quotes *anonymum descript. Olympiadum*, 80. 1. as authority for a fragment of Apollodorus. And these *anonymi Olympiades* appear regularly in his Index of Ancient Authors. The editor of the fragments of Antimachus does the same: *Floruit Antimachus, ut Diodorus prodidit, cui auctor τῆς Ὀλυμπιάδων Ἀναγραφῆς assentitur*, &c.^c M. Göller, in his dissertation *de Ortu Syracusarum*^d, after quoting Diodorus, cites the author Ἀναγραφῆς Ὀλυμπιάδων *ad calcem Eusebii*, apparently not knowing that the words which he cites are no other than the words of Diodorus himself, which Scaliger had transcribed. We can hardly imagine that all those, who have so strangely mistaken the authority of this work, can have quoted from actual inspection.

This collection, made by Scaliger, is far from accurate. Bentley^e has pointed out some oversights, and has remarked, that "this great man mistook himself, either through haste, or by trusting too much to memory." The inaccuracies may be partly ascribed to a want of sufficient attention to the value of authorities. He often draws his materials from Diodorus or Eusebius, neglecting the surer testimonies of Xenophon or the orators. And yet when we consider, that he had no predecessor in such a work, and that the plan and arrangement was original and his own, we shall give him due credit for having performed so much. His method of giving the archons, and of citing the original words of Diodorus and others, where his plan permitted him to do so, is judicious.

A literary chronology was projected by Gray. He describes his scheme in a letter to Dr. Wharton^f: "You ask after my chronology. It was begun, as I told you, almost two years ago, when I was in the midst of Diogenes Laërtius, &c. My intention in forming this table was not so much for public events, though these too have a column assigned to them; but rather in a literary way, to compare the time of all great men, their writings, and their transactions. I have brought it from the 30th Olympiad, where it begins, to the 113th; that is, 332 years. [B. C. 660—328.] My only modern assistants were Marsham, Dodwell, and Bentley." Had this work been completed by a writer of Gray's

^a Ad Thucyd. V. 49. ^b Vol. I. p. 412.

^c *Antimachi Reliquiæ*, p. 9. He is however warned of his error by Wolf, p. 124, 125.

^d P. 126. ^e Diss. Phal. p. 214.

^f Dated April 25, 1749. In this table, "every

"page was to consist of nine columns: one for the Olympiads: the next for the archons: the third for the public affairs of Greece: the three next for the philosophers: and the three last, for the poets, historians, and orators."

taste, learning, and accuracy, it would have undoubtedly superseded the necessity of any other undertaking of the same kind. But since no part of this compilation appears now to exist, the fact of its having been designed only serves to shew the want of such a work.

What Mr. Gray projected, but did not accomplish, has been, in part at least, performed by Dr. Musgrave: who has exhibited seventy-five years of the dramatic chronology, in the *Chronologia scenica* prefixed to his edition of Euripides. That piece is a valuable specimen of the literary chronology. The references are given, and the whole is executed after a method far more exact and critical than that adopted by Scaliger, or by any other compiler of similar tables. The present work has many obligations to the *Chronologia scenica*. In some instances, where it was found necessary to differ from Musgrave, the reasons for that dissent are stated in the proper places.

In the third and fourth columns, then, of the present Tables, it is proposed, in the words of Gray, “to compare the times of great men, their writings, and their “transactions.” The third column contains the *philosophers, historians, and orators*. What was to be told of the philosophers was capable of being compressed within a narrower compass than the plan of Gray proposed. Their times and chronology, in the early periods, are little known to us. In the chronology, for instance, of Solon, there are great difficulties. The substance of what we know concerning his time will be found in the Appendix^s. We can arrange with precision the times of *Anaxagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle*; but the dates for the births or deaths of *Pythagoras, Xenophanes, Anaximenes*, are wholly doubtful and uncertain. In these cases I have been careful to record the contradictory or doubtful testimony, that the degree and amount of the uncertainty might be brought into view. The investigator of these ancient monuments should not set out upon his inquiry with the persuasion that it is his office to clear every doubt, and to settle every difficulty. He should rather proceed with the determination of stating the exact proportion and amount of the uncertainty which exists; and if, among many positions that are certain, some appear doubtful, he will be careful to specify these; to separate and distinguish the one from the other; and to remember, that when the two are blended together, they will appear to stand upon the same authority, and the credit of what is true will be impaired by its admixture with what is false or doubtful.

^s C. 17, Kings of Lydia: under the article *Cæsus*.

INTRODUCTION.

In treating the historians, two things were to be done. The times of the historian himself were to be described, and the periods of history which his work embraced were to be marked: two points of time not necessarily coincident. Thus Herodotus is mentioned at B. C. 478, where his history terminates; but the memorials of his life must be looked for nearly half a century below that date. The historical work of Callisthenes is noticed at B. C. 387; but Callisthenes himself flourished in the reign of Alexander^h.

In the extant works of the orators, the dates of many pieces are accurately fixed by internal evidence or ancient testimony. There are others, of which, although we cannot assign the actual year, yet we can approach it very nearly; although the dates are uncertain, yet we can define the limits of that uncertainty. As, for example, the oration of Demades, of which we have a fragment, must have fallen between B. C. 326 and B. C. 318: the oration against Aristogiton was after the battle of Chæronea, and before the flight of Harpalus: the oration of Lysias *ὑπὲρ Μαρτίδου* was soon after B. C. 394. These, then, are inserted at no great distance from their actual dates. The same remark is to be applied to some dramatic pieces in the fourth column. The dates of the *Ἀνθρωπορραΐστis* of Strattis, and the *Δανάη* of Sannyrio, are unknown; but we know that they were subsequent to the archonship of Diocles. I have therefore introduced the mention of these pieces at B. C. 407. It is not pretended in these cases to define the year; it is only proposed to record the extent of what is ascertained concerning their chronologyⁱ.

The fourth and last column belongs to the *poets*. In the literary history of this department, by far the largest space is occupied by the *tragic and comic poets of Athens*^j. Particles of information preserved to us from the works of

^h In the Appendix, c, 21, will be found the names, in chronological order, of the philosophers, historians, and orators, who are mentioned in the Tables.

ⁱ These passages in the Tables are distinguished thus ().

^j The following is a list of the poets, *not* dramatic, who are inserted in the fourth column:—

1. Stesichorus, at B. C. 553.
2. Ibycus, 560. 539.
3. Anacreon, 559. 531. 525.
4. Hipponax, 546. 539.

5. Theognis, B. C. 544.

6. Phocylides, 544.

7. Simonides Ceus, 556. 525. 476. 467.

8. Melanippides, 520.

9. Telesilla, 510.

10. Lasus, 504.

11. Pindarus, 518—446. 439.

12. Timocreon Rhodius, 471.

13. Bacchylides, 450. 431.

14. Chœrilus Samius, 479.

15. Melanippides junior, 520.

16. Panyasis, 489. 457.

the ancient critics, or from old inscriptions, enable us to fix the dates of some dramas: of others, the time may be determined upon the internal evidence of fragments. There are still, however, many poets, whose age is expressed to us in general terms, but of whose time our knowledge is so vague and indistinct, that they cannot be recorded under any particular year. These, as they have no appropriate place in the Tables, may be conveniently described in this Introduction.

The catalogues which Fabricius¹ has given of the tragic and comic poets are not the most satisfactory on many accounts. Not a few of the names which he has inserted have no title to a place among the dramatic poets. We find there corruptions of names; as *Amorphus*¹: of whom all that can be told is, that the word is a wrong reading for Phormis. Sometimes *comic* poets who are called *tragic*, or *tragic* who are called *comic*, by an error in the text of Suidas or a scholiast, or on account of the ambiguous title of a drama, are recorded by Fabricius in both lists and under both characters: thus *Cephisodorus*, *Anaxandrides*, *Cantharus*, *Callias*, comic poets, have been presented to us already in the list of *tragic*; while *Philocles*, *Agatho*, *Iopho*, *Dionysius*, after having been described in the tragic catalogue, appear a second time as *comic* poets. His numbers are enlarged with the names of *actors*; as Archias, Aristodemus, Athenodorus, Callipides: of *lyric* poets; as Ibycus and Arion: of *grammarians*, as Eratosthenes. We meet with *Cleon the demagogue* as a comic poet, because he is mentioned in the "Knights" of Aristophanes, and with *Æschines the orator* among the tragic poets, because he is mentioned as an actor. If the catalogues of Fabricius were cleared of these names, and reduced to those who really have a claim to be inserted, his dramatic poets would sink to less than half their present numbers. Moreover, the alphabetical form of arrangement which he has adopted is not the most convenient for bringing into view the progress of the dramatic art, or the times in which the poets flourished. Writers of all periods,

17. Antimachus, B. C. 405.

18. Telestes, 401. 398.

19. Philoxenus, 398. 380.

20. Timotheus, 398. 357.

21. Polyidus, 398.

¹ Bibl. Gr. lib. II. c. 19, Notitia Tragicorum deperditorum. lib. II. c. 22, Notitia Comicorum deperditorum.

¹ It may be doubted, whether *Amorphus* has the

authority of Fabricius himself. In the Hamburg edition of 1718, I do not find *Amorphus*: although he appears in the edition of Harles; who recites the criticism of Bentley, (Diss. Phalar. p. 201.) The late editor, then, if he has not inserted this word in the list of his author, has at least restored, from an earlier edition of the *Bibliotheca Græca*, a name, which Fabricius himself, in his subsequent impression of the work, had prudently omitted.

of the age of Pericles, of the age of the Ptolemies, of the times of the Romans, are brought together without distinction: Lycophron, Sositheus, and the *Pleias*, are found in the same list with Thespis and Pratinas: the poets of the old, the middle, and the new comedy, are treated of in one class.

The literary history of the Greek dramatic poets should be arranged upon a plan altogether different from that of Fabricius. The catalogues both of authors and dramas should be purified from corrupt names and titles. The poets should be distributed in the order of time: thus, the tragic poets who flourished at Athens before the time of Alexander should be separated from those who flourished under the Ptolemies. Consequently, in a list of tragic poets of the period now under review, Lycophron, Sositheus, and their contemporaries, are to be omitted. These would come to be considered under the times of the Ptolemies. In the same manner, the comic poets are to be classed chronologically; Epicharmus, Chionides, and Phormis, are the first, and Posidippus is the last, among those who belong to the times included within the present work: Posidippus may be accounted the last writer in this department for the Athenian stage; and if there are any other comic poets later than Posidippus, of whom memorials or fragments remain, as Macho, Apollodorus Carystius, Epinicus, and others, these belong to the Ptolemæan age of literature. The comic poets are farther to be divided into their three classes: 1. The old comedy, from Epicharmus and Phormis down to Strattis and Theopompus. 2. The writers of the middle comedy; the first of whom are Eubulus, Araros, and Antiphanes, and the last, Xenarchus and Dromo. 3. The writers of the new; who begin with Philippides and Philemon, and end with Posidippus.

Among the *tragic poets*, who flourished from the beginning of the tragic art down to the time of Aristotle, were the following:

1. *Thespis*, mentioned in the Tables at B. C. 535.
2. *Chærilus*, 523. 499. 483.
3. *Phrynichus*, 511. 483. 476.
4. *Æschylus*, 525. 499. 484. 472. 458. 456.
5. *Pratinas*, 499.
6. *Sophocles*, 495. 468. 447. 438. 431. 409. 405. (401.)
7. *Aristarchus*, 454.
8. *Ion Chius*, 451. 428.
9. *Achæus*, 484. 447.

13. *Neophron*, before Euripides. See the satisfactory argument of Mr. Elmsley. (*Ad Argum. Med.* p. 68.)
11. *Euphorion*, B. C. 431.
12. *Cleomachus*, an unworthy rival of Sophocles. *Athen.* XIV. p. 638. f.
13. *Euripides*, 480. 455. 447. 441. 431. 428. 415. 408. 406.
14. *Aristeas*, son of Pratinas, contended with Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides. *Vit. Sophocl.*
15. *Chæremón*.
16. *Theognis*, before the Ἀχαρνεῖς^m. [B. C. 425.]
17. *Nicomachus*.—παράδοξως Εὐριπίδην καὶ Θεόγνιν ἐνίκησε. *Suid.* Νικόμαχ.
18. *Philocles*, before the Ὀρνίθες. [B. C. 414.] Αἰσχύλου ἀδελφιδούς· καὶ ἔσχεν υἱὸν Μόρσιμον τὸν τραγικόν. *Suid.*
19. *Agathon*, 416.
20. *Antiphon*, contemporary with the elder Dionysius. *Aristot. Rhet.* II. 8.
21. *Carcinus*, before the Εἰρήνη. [419.]
22. *Nothippus*, ridiculed by Hermippus the comic poet. *Athen.* VIII. p. 344. c. d.
23. *Acestor*, before the Ὀρνίθες. [414.]
24. *Pythangelus*, before the Βάτραχοι, [405.]
25. *Xenocles*, 415. son of Carcinus. *Aristoph. Thesm.* 440. *Vesp.* 1512. *Schol. Nub.* 1264. *Schol. Ran.* 86.
26. *Sthenelus*, before the Σφήκες. [422.]
27. *Morsimus*, } brothers; *Aristoph. Pac.* 803. Sons of Philocles; *Schol. ad*
28. *Melanthius*, } *loc.* Before the Εἰρήνη. [419.]
29. *Morychus*, before the Ἀχαρνεῖς. [425.]
30. *Iophon*, 428. 405. υἱὸς Σοφλοκλέους. *Suid.* *Schol. Ran.* 73. 78.
31. *Cleophon*, contemporary with Critias. *Aristot. Rhet.* I. 16.
32. *Astydamas*, 398. ὁ πρεσβύτερος υἱὸς Μορσίμου τοῦ Φιλοκλέους. *Suid.* Ἀστυδ.
33. *Meletus*, before the Βάτραχοι. [405.] οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Σωκράτη γραφάμενος. *Schol. Ran.* 1337.
34. *Aphareus*, 368. 341.
35. *Diogenes*, γέγονεν ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν λ' καταλύσεως. *Suid.* Διογέν.

^m By the expression, "before the Ἀχαρνεῖς," nothing more is meant, than that Theognis was already known as a writer of tragedy, when that play was exhibited; in which he is mentioned.

The same form of expression is to be understood in a similar sense elsewhere, in these lists, where it is used for the sake of brevity.

36. *Euripides junior*. Εὐριπίδης τραγικός, τοῦ προτέρου ἀδελφίδου. *Suid.* Εὐριπίδης —ήκας εἴλετο ἐ—μία μετὰ τελευτῇ, ἐπιδειξαμένου τὸ δράμα τοῦ ἀδελφίδου αὐτοῦ Εὐριπίδου. *Suid.*
37. *Dionysius tyrannus*.
38. *Astydamas junior*, 372.
39. *Sophocles*, ὁ Σοφοκλέους υἱοῦς—401. 396.
40. *Theodectes*, 352. 333.
41. *Dicaeogenes*. Consult *Harpocr.* v. Δικαιογέ. *Arist. Poet.* c. 29. *Schol. Medea*, 169.

From the earliest comedies of *Epicharmus* (for Aristotle does not condescend to mention the rude farces of Susarion) to the latest exhibitions of *Posidippus*, was a period of about 250 years. About one half of this space belonged to the *old comedy*, while the *middle* and the *new* occupied the other half.

These were among the poets of the *old comedy*:

1. *Epicharmus*. See the Tables, B. C. 500. 485. 477.
2. *Phormis*, σύγχρονος Ἐπιχάρμῳ, οἰκίος Γέλωνι τῷ Σικελίας τυράνῳ. *Suid.* Φόρμος.
3. *Dinolochus*, 487.
4. *Euetes*,
5. *Euxenides*, } 485.
6. *Mylus*,
7. *Chionides*, 487.
8. *Magnes*, after *Epicharmus*, and before *Cratinus*. Ἐπιβάλλει Ἐπιχάρμῳ πῶς πρεσβύτη. *Suid.* Μάγν.
9. *Cratinus*, 519. 454. 448. 436. 424. 423. 422.
10. *Crates*, 450.
11. *Ecphantides*. The authorities for placing *Ecphantides* here, are; *Schol. Vesp.* 1182, (*ubi corrupte* Φραντίδης,) where he is mentioned with *Cratinus* and *Teleclides*; and *Hesych.* v. Χορίλος compared with *Hesych.* v. Ἐκκεχοιριλωμένη, whence it appears that *Ecphantides* the comic poet was ridiculed by *Cratinus*^a.
12. *Pisander*, before *Plato*, who ridiculed him ὁμωνύμῳ δράματι. Cf. *Suid.* Ἀρκάδ. μιμούμ. *Schol. Av.* 1555.

^a See *Nækius*, *Chœrili Fragment.* p. 51—55, who has learnedly illustrated the time and history of *Ecphantides*.

13. *Epilycus*. Κράτης—εἶ ἦν ἀδελφὸς Ἐπίλυκος ποιητὴς ἐπὶν. *Suid.* Κράτης. *Epilycus* ποιητὴς. ἐπὶν seems to be no other than Epilycus the comic poet. If this be so, his age is determined by the time of Crates.
14. *Callias*. See the Tables, 432. 394.
15. *Hermippus*, 432. 430. 426.
16. *Myrtilus*. Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς, υἱὸς μὲν Λύσιδος ἀδελφὸς δὲ Ἑρμίππου τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Μυρτίλος.
17. *Lysimachus*. Cf. *Lucian. Jud. Vocal.* c. 7. tom. I. p. 65. Bipont. *Schol. ad locum*, et *Hemsterhusii notam*.
18. *Hegemon*, 413.
19. *Sophron*, τοῖς χρόνοις ἦν κατὰ Ξέρξην καὶ Εὐριπίδην. *Suid.* Σόφρων.
20. *Phrynichus*, 435. 429. 414. 405.
21. *Lycis*, before the Βάτραχοι. [405.]
22. *Leucon*, γεγονὸς ἐν τοῖς Πελοποννησιακοῖς. *Suid.* Λεύκων. See the Tables, 422.
23. *Pantacles*. Ἐλαχον Παντακλέα διδάσκαλον. *Antipho* περὶ Χορευτοῦ, p. 142, 31. Cf. *Harpocrat.* v. Διδάσκαλος.
24. *Eupolis*. See the Tables, 429. 425. 421. 420.
25. *Aristophanes*, 427—388.
26. *Aristomenes*, 431. 424. 388.
27. *Ameipsias*, 423. 414.
28. *Teleclides*, contemporary with Aristophanes. Cf. *Schol. Av.* 1126. *Athen.* VI. p. 267. e.—269. e.
29. *Pherecrates*, 420. contemporary with Plato, Aristophanes, Phrynichus, Eupolis. *Suid.* Πλάτων.
30. *Plato*, 428. 405. 391. γεγονὸς τοῖς χρόνοις κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνην, Φρόνυχον, Εὐπολιν καὶ Φερεκράτην. *Suid.*
31. *Diocles*, σύγχρονος Σανυρίῳ καὶ Φιλυλλίῳ. *Suid.* Διοκλῆς.
32. *Sannyrion*, 407.
33. *Philyllius*, 394.
34. *Hipparchus*, κωμικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας. *Suid.* Ἰππάρχος.
35. *Archippus*, 415.
36. *Lysippus*, 434.
37. *Philonides*, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς ἀρχαῖος. *Suid.* Φιλονίδης.—the father of Nicochares. *Suid.* Νικοχάρης.
38. *Xenophon*, τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῆδίας ποιητής. *Laërt* II. 59.

39. *Arcesilaus*, ποιητὴς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας. *Laërt.* IV. 45.
40. *Autocrates*, κωμικὸς ἀρχαῖος. *Suid.* Ἀντοκράτης.
41. *Eunicus*, contemporary with Philyllius and Aristophanes. *Compare Athen.* III. p. 86. e. XIII. p. 567. c. 586. e.
42. *Apollophanes*, contemporary with Strattis. *Compare Harpocr.* v. Ἀδελφίζων. *Bekker. An. Gr.* p. 83, 27.^o
43. *Nicomachus*, contemporary with Pherecrates. *See Harpocrat.* v. Μεταλλεῖς.
44. *Cephisodorus*, 402.
45. *Metagenes*, contemporary with Pherecrates, Aristophanes, and Nicophon. *Athen.* VI. p. 267. e.—270. a.
46. *Nicophon*, 388.
47. *Cantharus*. Πλάτων ἢ Κάνθαρος Συμμαχία. *Harpocrat.* v. Ὀριθεντής. *Plato* and Cantharus, therefore, were contemporary, since the same comedy was sometimes ascribed to the one, and sometimes to the other.
48. *Nicochares*, 388.—Φιλωνίδου τοῦ κωμικοῦ, σύγχρονος Ἀριστοφάνους. *Suid.* Νικοχάρ.
49. *Strattis*, 407. 394.
50. *Alcæus*, 388.
51. *Xenarchus*, 393. the μιμογράφος, son of Sophron.
52. *Theopompus*.

The following were poets of the *middle comedy*:

1. *Eubulus*. See the Tables, B. C. 375.
2. *Araros*, 388. 375.
3. *Antiphanes*, 407. 387. 343. 333.
4. *Anaxandrides*, 376. 347.
5. *Calliades*, contemporary with the orator Aristophon. *Athen.* XIII. p. 577. c.
6. *Nicostratus*, μέσης κωμῳδίας ποιητής. *Athen.* XIII. p. 587. d. Contemporary with Philetærus^p: see *Suid.* v. Νικόστρατος. The son of Aristophanes according to some accounts. *Thom. Mag. Vit. Aristoph.*

^o The Ἰφιγέρων is enumerated by Suidas v. Στράττις among the comedies of Strattis, and Στράττις Ἰφιγέροντι is cited, *Anecd. Græc.* p. 83; wherefore, in Harpocratio, for ἀδελφίζειν—παρὰ Στράττιδι καὶ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφιγέροντι, we should perhaps read—Στράττιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφιγέρ.

It seems probable, that the same comedy was sometimes ascribed to Strattis, and sometimes to Apollophanes; and that these poets consequently lived in the same period.

^p Since this passage was written, Mr. Gaisford has pointed out to me the following curious piece

7. *Philippus*, son of Aristophanes. Ἔσχ'ε τρεῖς υἱούς, Φίλππον, Νικόστρατον καὶ Ἀραρότα. *Thom. Mag. Vit. Aristoph.* Παῖδας καταλιπὼν (*Aristophanes*) τρεῖς, Φίλππον ὁμώνυμον τῷ πάππῳ καὶ Νικόστρατον καὶ Ἀραρότα. *Anon. Vit. Aristoph.* p. xxxviii. Beck.
(*Philetærus*, κωμικός, υἱὸς Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Φιλεταῦρ. See No. 6, *NICOSTRATUS*, note p.)
8. *Anaxilas*, contemporary with Plato the philosopher. *Laërt.* III. 28.
9. *Ophelion*, also contemporary with Plato. *Athen.* II. p. 66. d.
10. *Callicrates*, contemporary with Sinopæ; μνημονεύει τῆς Σινόπης—Καλλικράτης ἐν Μοσχίῳ. *Athen.* XIII. p. 586. a.
11. *Heraclides*, B. C. 348.
12. *Alexis*, 356. 316. 306.
13. *Amphis*, 336.
14. *Axionicus*, contemporary with Philoxenus and Corydus. *Athen.* VI. p. 241. e. 239. f.
15. *Cratinus* ὁ νεώτερος, in the time of Plato the philosopher. *Laërt.* III. 28.—and of Corydus⁹. *Athen.* VI. p. 241. c.
16. *Eriphus*, the plagiarist of Antiphanes. *Athen.* III. p. 84. b. c.
17. *Epicrates*,—transcribed from Antiphanes. *Athen.* VI. p. 262. d. e. μέσης κωμῳδίας ποιητής. *Athen.* X. p. 422. f.
18. *Stephanus*. See the Tables, B. C. 332.
19. *Strato*^r, τῆς μέσης κωμῳδίας. *Suid.* Στράτ. In the time of Philetas of Cos. *Athen.* IX. p. 382. b.—383. b.

of dramatic history, which is contained in Catal. Codd. MSS. Clark. p. 72. Oxon. 1812. (Ἀριστοφάνης) τρεῖς ἔσχεν υἱούς, Φίλππον τὸν τοῖς Εὐβόλου δράμασι ἀγωνισάμενον, καὶ Ἀραρότα ἰδίῳ τε καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς δράμασι διηγωνισμένον, καὶ τρίτον, ὃν Ἀπολλίδωρος μὲν ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ καλεῖ, οἱ δὲ περὶ Δικαίωνα, ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΠΟΝ. *Nicostratus*, then, and *Philetærus*; were one and the same person. I have thought it fit to leave the passage in the text as it was originally written, that the reader might be told, in the present note, to whom he is indebted for this important correction.

⁹ Corydus knew Ptolemy; *Athen.* VI. p. 242. b. 245. f.—and was at Athens at the affair of Harpalus; *Athen.* VI. p. 246. a. Which establishes the age of the younger Cratinus, who men-

tions him.

^r *Strato* is supposed by some to be no other than *Strattis*; and this opinion is ascribed to Casaubon and Valesius.—*STRATO*. *Verisimile est* [ut jam Casaubon. ad *Athen.* p. 567, 568, et Valesius ad *Harpocrat.* v. Ἐπισκοπεῖς, observarunt. Harles.] *Suidam deceptum—et pro Στράτων legendum Στράτις*. Fabric. ed. Harles. lib. II. B. Gr. c. 22. *Hanc* (*Stratonis Φωκίδην*) *nullam aliam esse nisi Στράτιδος Φωκίσσας statuerunt doctissimi viri*. Schweigh. *Athen.* tom. IX. p. 458. *STRATTIDEM pro STRATONE corrigendum censuerunt viri docti in Athen.* I. IX. p. 382. b.—sed aut *Stratonis nomen tenendum*, [on account of the mention of Philetas,] *aut Strattis non veteris sed mediæ comædiæ fuerit posita*. Schweigh. in *Indice*, v. *STRATO* et *STRATTIS*.

20. *Aristophon*, contemporary with Philippides. *Athen.* XII. p. 552. e.
21. *Euphron*, in the time of Callimedon, τοῦ Καράβου. *Athen.* III. p. 100. d.
22. *Sotades*, ὁ τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Athen.* VII. p. 293. a. *Suid.* Σωτᾶδ.
23. *Augeas*, τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* Ἀνγέας.
24. *Ephippus*, τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* Ἐφίππ.—mentions Menecrates the physician. *Athen.* VII. p. 289. b.
25. *Heniochus*, τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* Ἡνίοχ.
26. *Epigenes*, contemporary with Antiphanes. See *Athen.* IX. p. 409. d.—mentions Pixodarus; [prince of Caria B. C. 340.] *Athen.* XI. p. 472. f.
27. *Mnesimachus*, ποιητῆς τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* [*Eudocia* p. 303 has—τῆς νέας κωμωδ.]
28. *Timotheus*, τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* Τιμόθεος.
29. *Sophilus*, τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας. *Suid.* Σόφιλος.
30. *Antidotus*, contemporary with Alexis. *Athen.* XIV. p. 642. c. d.
31. *Bathon*, contemporary with Cleanthes and Arcesilaus. *Plutarch. de Adul. et Amic.* p. 55. c.
- (32. *Nausicrates*, or *Naucrates*: we have no distinct evidence of his time; and perhaps he has no claim for insertion here.)
33. *Xenarchus*^a, contemporary with Timocles. *Athen.* VII. p. 319. a. X. p. 431. a.
34. *Dromo*, in the time of Tithymallus; *Athen.* VI. p. 240. d. who is mentioned by Alexis, Timocles, and Antiphanes.

The following were poets of the *new comedy*:

1. *Philippides*, mentioned in the Tables, B. C. 335. 301.

This last alternative is not possible. Not only is Strattis always ascribed to the old comedy, but it is likely that he began to exhibit at least as early as B. C. 415; and one play of Strattis we know to have been exhibited before the year B. C. 392. See the Tables, B. C. 394. The author, then, of that comedy could not have been the author of one in which the glosses, or philological works, of Philetas are alluded to, sixty or seventy years afterwards, at the soonest. *Strato* therefore was not *Strattis*. But the opinions of Valesius and Casaubon are not quite accurately stated. Valesius, indeed, ad Harpocrat. p. 166, very properly corrects Στράτις ἐν Κωμῶνι for Στράτων ἐν Κωμῶνι, in Schol. Avium, 1568. But he makes no mention

of Suidas, or of the Φωνικίδης, nor does he affirm *Strato* to be *Strattis*. Casaubon also restores the *Κωμῶνι* to its right author; ad *Athen.* p. 567. With respect to *Strato*, he appears to be in doubt: he inclines to think that *Strato* may be *Strattis*, but by no means asserts a positive opinion. In p. 659 of his commentary, ad *Athen.* IX. 382. b. he avoids the question; and passes the name of *Strato* in silence.

^a *Xenarchus the comic poet*, who wrote in the Attic dialect, and lived as late as the reign of Alexander, is a different person from *Xenarchus the son of Sophron*, who wrote in Doric, and flourished in the time of the elder Dionysius, sixty or seventy years before.

2. *Philemon*, B. C. 330.
3. *Menander*, 344. 321. 292.
4. *Apollodorus Geloüs*, σύγχρονος τοῦ κωμικοῦ Μενάνδρου. *Suid.* Ἀπολλοδ.
5. *Diphilus*, 320.
6. *Dionysius*[†] ὁ Σινωπεύς, after Archestratus, whom he mentions. *Apud Athen.* IX. p. 404. f.—405. d.
7. *Timocles*, 324.
8. *Theophilus*, contemporary with Callimedes^u. *Athen.* VIII. p. 340. d.
9. *Sosippus*, contemporary with Diphilus. See *Athen.* IV. p. 133. f.
10. *Anaxippus*, 303.
11. *Demetrius*, 307.
12. *Archedicus*, 302.
13. *Sopater*, 283. (His first exhibitions were in the reign of Alexander.)
14. *Damoxenus*, in the time of Epicurus: whom he mentions. *Athen.* III. p. 102. a.
15. *Hegesippus*^v, or *Crobylus*, after Epicurus. *Athen.* VII. p. 279. d. Quoted by the name of Crobylus, *Athen.* X. p. 429. e. 443. f. *Harpocr.* v. ἑτι χιλίας, and in other passages. See especially *Athen.* I. p. 5. f. VIII. p. 365. a.
16. *Philemon* ὁ νεώτερος. *Athen.* VII. p. 291. d. υἱὸς Φιλήμονος τοῦ κωμικοῦ. *Suid.* Φιλημ.

[†] Fabricius thinks it probable that Dionysius flourished Olymp. 100. [B. C. 380.] consequently in the times of the middle comedy:—*circa Olymp.* 100 *vixisse verisimile est*. But, from the age of Archestratus, the author of the *Γαστρονομία*, this could not be. Bentley has shewn, *Diss. Phal.* p. 85, that Archestratus mentions one Diodorus of Aspendus, a Pythagorean, (*Athen.* IV. p. 163. d. e.) who “was an acquaintance of Stratoniceus “the physician in the court of Ptolemy Lagus.” *Athen.* IV. p. 163. e. collato VIII. p. 350.—which brings down the time of Archestratus at least to the age of Alexander. Consequently, the *Θεσμοφόρος* of Dionysius, in which the poem of Archestratus is quoted, could not have been written earlier than the times of the new comedy: and Dionysius of Sinopē would be contemporary with Diphilus.

^u Callimedes ὁ Κάραβος, also ridiculed by Timocles, Antiphanes, Eubulus, and Alexis: (see *Athen.* VIII. p. 339, 340.)—was εἰς τῶν κατὰ Δημοσθένη τὸν ῥήτορα πολιτευομένων. *Athen.* III. 100. c. He was still living, and acted in public affairs, in B. C. 322. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 27.—and survived Phocion. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 25.

^v Ἡγήσιππος· αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὁ Κρόβυλος ἐπικαλούμενος ὃ δακεῖ εἶναι ὁ ζ' Φιλίππειος, Δημοσθένει ἐπιγραφόμενος. Thus far Etymolog. Harpocrat. Phot. Lex. and Suidas. Suidas adds—τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶ Φιλίταιρος, ὃς Ἀθηναῖος. And yet, as Hegesippus the orator was acting in public affairs in B. C. 343, (see the Tables,) and Hegesippus the poet could not have mentioned the Epicureans earlier than B. C. 300, the distance of the times appears hardly to admit that the poet and the orator should be the same person.

17. *Plato junior*, after Epicurus. *Athen.* III. p. 103. c. VII. p. 279. a.
18. *Theognetus*, in the times of the Stoics. *Athen.* III. p. 104. c. and of Pantaleon the πλάνος. *Athen.* XIV. p. 616. a.—whose death was mentioned by Chrysippus. *Athen. ibid.*
- (19. *Diodorus*^x ὁ Σινωπέυς. We have no information of the time of Diodorus.)
20. *Posidippus*, B. C. 289.

In the first of the three lists, Sophron and Xenarchus, the μιμογράφοι, have perhaps no just title to be inserted as poets of the old comedy. The claim of Hegemon may be admitted upon the authority of Athenæus^y. *Theopompus*, with the exception perhaps of Strattis, was the latest among the writers of the old comedy, of whom we have any distinct memorials. He was of the old comedy, by the general consent of grammarians: Θεόπομπος Θεοδέκτου ἢ Θεοδώρου, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικός· ἐδίδαξε δράματα κθ'. ἔστι δὲ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνην^z.—τῶν τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας ποιητῶν ὀνόματα καὶ δράματα. Θεοπόμπου δράματα ιζ'. Στράτιδος δράματα ις'. Φερεκράτους δράματα ιθ', κ. τ. λ.^a We possess the titles of twenty comedies ascribed to Theopompus: of which, however, one is doubtful^b. But among the remaining nineteen dramas are many which seem to have been composed after the first exhibitions of Anaxandrides and Eubulus. The Ἀλθαία, in which he mentioned Telestes^c, might have been exhibited before the date of the *second Plutus*. For Telestes gained his first dithyrambic prize, B. C. 401. But the Ἠδύχαρις, in which the philosophy of Plato is ridiculed^d, could hardly have been written earlier than the 99th Olympiad. [B. C. 384.] In the Μῆδος, Callistratus is noticed^e; who flourished in the times of Iphicrates and Chabrias, B. C. 373, 371. In the Θησεύς, he mentioned the orator Isæus: μνημονεύει δὲ Ἰσαίου καὶ Θεόπομπος ὁ κωμικός ἐν Θησεῖ^f. But Isæus was in reputation during the early years of Demosthenes: perhaps about B. C. 370. Plutarch preserves a fragment, in which Theopompus spoke of the Lacedæmonian empire in terms which could scarcely have been used till near the time of the Olynthian war: ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ κωμικός Θεόπομπος ἔοικε ληρεῖν, ἀπεικάζων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ταῖς κατηλίσιν

^x *Diodorus* of Sinopë was perhaps of the same school of poetry, and flourished in the same times as his countrymen *Diphilus* and *Dionysius*. If so, he would be placed within the period of the new comedy.

^y I. p. 5. b.

^z *Suid.* and *Eudoc.*

^a *Prolegom.* *Aristoph.* p. xxiv. Beck.

^b The Πανταλίον. See *Pollux*, X. 41.

^c *Athen.* XI. p. 502. a. ^d *Laërt.* III. 26.

^e *Athen.* XI. p. 485. c.

^f *Vit.* X. or. p. 839. F.

————— Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῖς καπηλίαις
 Εἶξας, ὅτι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἥδιστον πότον
 Ἐλευθερίας γεύσαντες ὄξος ἐνέχεαν⁸.

The peace of Antalcidas was made B. C. 386; the outrage of Phœbidas was committed B. C. 382; and as Theopompus describes the Lacedæmonian empire as grateful at first, and afterwards as severe, these lines were probably written at that period. It is likely, then, that Theopompus, from the subjects which he treated, did not flourish with Aristophanes, where Suidas places him, but that he is rather to be fixed with Strattis, in the latest times of the old comedy.

The precise limits between the middle and the new comedy are difficult to be defined. The new comedy commenced in the reign of Alexander:—*ἡ μὲν νέα κωμῳδία ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου*^h. And this is confirmed by the dates assigned to Philippides and Philemon. And yet we have *Alexis* of the middle comedy writing for the stage thirty years after the first exhibitions of Philippides and Philemonⁱ. Alexis then, whose works were the standard and example of the *middle comedy*, was for thirty years contemporary with Philippides, Philemon, Menander, and Diphilus. *Sophilus*, also a poet of the middle comedy, writes in the time of Stilpo^k; which brings down the compositions of Sophilus to as late a period as those of Alexis.

Neither are the terms *middle* and *new* always very carefully applied. Aristotle^l recognises only two species of comedy, the old and the new:—*ἴδοι ἂν τις ἐκ τῶν κωμῳδιῶν τῶν παλαιῶν καὶ τῶν καινῶν τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἦν γέλοισιν ἢ αἰσχρολογία, τοῖς δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπόνοια, κ. τ. λ.* Dorotheus^m classed Antiphanes τοῖς νεωτέροις κωμικοῖς:—*Δωροθέω τῷ Ἀσκαλωνίτῃ σύγγραμμα ἐκδεδῶσθαι ἐπιγραφόμενον “περὶ Ἀντιφάνους καὶ περὶ τῆς παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις κωμικοῖς Μαρτίνης.”* Mr. Schweighæuserⁿ well remarks, that Dorotheus here divided the Greek comedy into two classes, the new and the old: *universam Græcam comædiam in τὴν παλαιὰν et τὴν νεωτέραν distinctam intellexerat*. In the same manner, Nicostratus, the contemporary of Eubulus and Agarus, and accounted by some the son of Aristophanes, (which determines his age,) is reckoned by Harpocratio^o among the writers τῆς νέας κωμῳδίας.—*Ὀρνιθευτής*—Πλάτων ἢ Κάνθαρος Συμμαχία. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ νέᾳ κωμῳδίᾳ δράμα Ὀρνιθευτῆς Νικοστράτου.

⁸ Plutarch. Lysand. c. 13. These verses have been thus restored by Porson, *Adversar.* p. 300.

^h Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xixii. Beck.

ⁱ See the Tables, B. C. 306.

^k Leært. II. 120. Some critics, however, for Σοφίλου τοῦ κωμικοῦ ἐν δράματι Γάμοι, propose to read

Διφίλου τοῦ κ.

^l Eth. Nicom. IV. 8.

^m Athen. XIV. p. 663. f.

ⁿ Athenæus, tom. XII. p. 693.

^o Harpocrat. v. Ὀρνιθευτής.

Epigenes is called τῶν νέων τις κωμικῶν,—Timocles, τῶν νεωτέρων,—Theophilus, τῶν νεωτέρων τις,—Eudoxus, τις τῶν νέων κωμωδῶν, by Pollux^p. And yet we cannot with certainty place all these among the writers of the *new comedy*. Epigenes was contemporary with Antiphanes. Theophilus, perhaps, who treated of Callimedon, the contemporary of Demosthenes, might rather be placed in the second class than in the third. Of the time of Eudoxus we are wholly ignorant, nor can we pronounce whether he belonged to the *middle* or the *new comedy*; we know from Laërtius^q, that he exhibited at Athens, and from Pollux, that he flourished somewhere between Antiphanes and Posidippus. It is to be noted, however, that although the poets of the middle comedy are often called νέας κωμωδίας, yet the poets of the new comedy properly so termed could never be called μέσης κωμωδίας ποιηταί; this term, when applied by grammarians, necessarily meant what is expressed. We must therefore suppose that Alexis, although a great number of his dramas were written long after the new comedy had arrived at its perfection, nevertheless continued to compose upon the model of the middle comedy.

It will perhaps be imputed to these Tables as an omission, that they have not noticed the law περὶ τοῦ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμωδεῖν, which will probably be looked for in the years of the 97th Olympiad, where it will not be found. The truth is, that I am not yet satisfied either with the interpretation usually given to that law, or with the date assigned to it. It is recorded that comic exhibitions were once suspended for three years: (B. C. 440—438.) and that their licence was restrained by a decree τὸν ἄρχοντα μὴ κωμωδεῖν, which is fixed by Petitus to the year of the archon Isarchus, B. C. 424. Last of all, we are told that it was forbidden κωμωδεῖν ἐξ ὀνόματος. This law is thus described by Petitus^r: *Postea omnino vetitum est cuiquam expresso nomine in comœdia convicium facere; μὴ κωμωδεῖν ἐξ ὀνόματος. Meminit hujus legis, sed non solus, Hermogenes περὶ στάσεων.* (Sect. 13. p. 75.) ὀνομαστὶ κωμωδεῖν ὁ νόμος ἐκώλυσεν—*Horatius, epist. ad August. 145. "Fescennina "per hunc," &c. Idem ad Pisones, 281. Donatus.—Legem hanc tulit Antimachus poeta Aristophanis æqualis. Comici interpretes, Acharn. 1149. ἔδοκει δὲ ὁ Ἀντίμαχος οὗτος ψήφισμα—imo potius legem—πεποιηκέναι μὴ δεῖν κωμωδεῖν ἐξ ὀνόματος. Idque intra Olymp. 97. Nam post Ol. 97 Cocalum et Æolosiconem fabulas scripsit Aristophanes: Plutus enim postrema est fabularum quas ipse docuit, acta Ol.*

^p Epigenes is so mentioned by Pollux, VII. 29. Timocles, X. 154. Theophilus, IX. 15. Eudoxus, VII. 201.

^q VIII. 90.

^r De Leg. Attic. p. 151—153. ed. Wesseling.

97. 4. *Atqui ἔγραψε Κόκαλον, inquit veteres magistri, ψηφίσματος γενομένου ὥστε μὴ ὀνόμασι κωμῳδεῖν τινα. Præterea ipse Πλούτος δεύτερος—propter hanc legem χοροῦ ἐστέρηται, chorum non habet, (quem tamen habebat ὁ πρῶτος Πλούτος,) ut neque Cocalus et Æolosicon neque nova comœdia omnis: nam “lex est accepta chorusque “turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.” Quia hæc præcipue erant chori, λοιδορεῖν, τοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας διαβάλλειν, καὶ ὥσπερ δημοσίᾳ μάστιγι τῇ κωμῳδίᾳ κολάζειν. Quare intra Ol. 97 videtur scripta hæc lex. Ante editionem τοῦ δευτέρου Πλούτου. Ante Ol. 97 lata non est, quia τὰς Ἑκκλησιαζούσας, drama quod chorum habet καὶ τωθασμὸν ἐξ ὀνόματος, docuit Ol. 96. 4. Ergo non ante neque post Olymp. 97, sed intra ipsam rogata et lata est hæc lex. Cui qui impune facere volebant, nomina omittebant, personas servabant: id est, larvas, quibus singuli quos traducebant exprimebantur; quod αὐτοπροσώπως κωμῳδεῖν dicebant: non nominabantur enim ea ratione, sed representabantur tantum: unde lites sæpe et controversiæ. Hermogenes, l. l. αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγων τις τοὺς κωμῳδομένους ὑπάγεται τῷ νόμῳ ὡς ὀνόμασι κωμῳδεῖν. Quanquam etiam, dum licebat ὀνόμασι κωμῳδεῖν licebat quoque αὐτοπροσώπως, atque id ita fiebat. Upon the import of this law, Kuster^a has the following remark: Ex priore Pluto oportet sumpta esse loca illa, in quibus ὀνόμασι quidam perstringuntur; ut Pamphilus, v. 174. Agyrrhius, v. 176. Philepsius, 177. Philonides, 179, 303. Aristyllus, v. 314. Nam tempore Pluti posterioris lege lata jam vetitum erat expresso nomine in scena quenquam comico sale perfricare: ut testatur Anon. in Vita Aristophanis, et pluribus probat Petitus, Leg. Att. p. 80. [151. Wess.] eadem autem licentia comicis adhuc concessa erat tempore Pluti prioris. Oderico^t speaks to the same effect: κωμῳδεῖν ἐξ ὀνόματος—latam intra Olympiadem 97 putat Petitus, cujus ego rationes, quando nihil obstare video, non invitus amplector. He translates the law, neminem expresso nomine ledi. In this sense the law is understood, and this seems the opinion generally received by critics of its date and meaning. Petitus himself is indistinct upon the precise meaning of the terms: but that he understood them in the sense of Kuster is proved by his mention of the *Ecclesiiazusæ*; since that play, in the opinion of Petitus, contained some comic personalities, which became illegal before the time of the second *Plutus*. Such an import, however, of the law, is by no means warranted by the extant remains of the middle and new comedy. That law, in the sense of Kuster, either never existed at all, or had fallen into disuse in the time of Anaxandrides; who ridicules *Plato* by name^u, perhaps ten or twelve years after*

^a Ad Plutum, initio fab.^t De marmorea Didascalia Epistola, p. xlv.^u Laërt. III. 26.

the supposed date of this law. Alexis, at least, paid no attention to it, (if it existed through the times of the middle comedy,) when he satirized by name the same philosopher in four different dramas^a; nor did Anaxilas regard it, who in three comedies names Plato^γ.

But “in the time of the middle comedy, at whose rise *democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt*, the philosophers were ridiculed, and “the chief men of the state protected:”—the opinion of Jonsius^α. The former, therefore, were attacked by name, but the poets, after the date of that law, abstained from the public men. And yet Anaxandrides^α mentions Polyeuctus by name; Antiphanes^β names Demosthenes. A fragment of Antiphanes^γ is extant, full of personal allusions. Philetærus^δ names the orator Hyperides; and Timocles^ε, in a comedy written towards the end of the reign of Alexander, ridicules by name five of the leading demagogues at once, in a passage which breathes the very spirit of the old comedy. The reader, who opens Athenæus, will see abundant evidence that the poets of the middle and new comedy laid themselves under little restraint in this respect.

What, then, are the ancient testimonies concerning this law? Hermogenes^ζ has mentioned it. In the passage referred to by Petitus, he produces the following argument, as an example of reasoning upon a judicial question: ‘Ονομαστὶ κωμῳδεῖν ὁ νόμος ἐκώλυεν. αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγων τις τοὺς κωμωδομένους ὑπάγεται τῷ νόμῳ, ὡς ὀνομαστὶ κωμῳδῶν—“Παρὰ τὸν νόμον κωμῳδεῖς τοὺς πολίτας.”——“Καὶ μὴν οὐκ ὀνόμασα οὐδένα.” The question is, τί βουλόμενος ἐκώλυσε τοῦτο ὁ νομοθέτης. ὁ μὲν διώκων ἐρεῖ ὅτι ἀνελεῖν βουλόμενος τὸ ἀπλῶς καὶ ἀνευθύτως διαβάλλειν ὄντιναοῦν τῶν πολιτῶν ὁ δ’ αὖ φεύγων οὐ διὰ τοῦτο ἐρεῖ, ἀλλ’ ἐπιστρέφεισθαι μὲν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς κωμῳδίας ἐβούλετο· οὐκ οὐκ ἀνέλε πατάσας τὴν κωμῳδίαν, ὑπομνήματα δὲ τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα γενησομένοις ἢ τοῖς τότε οὖσιν ἀνθρώποις λαιδορίαν ἔχοντα τῶν πολιτῶν τινος οὐκ ἐβούλετο εἶναι. μὴ ὅταν δὲ τῶν ὀνομάτων, ἢ μὲν ἐπιστροφῇ

^α Laërt. III. 27, 28.

^γ Laërt. III. 28.

^β *Postquam democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt, comœdia multis partibus est mutata. Etenim χορηγὶ deficiebant, hypothesis mutabatur, neque quenquam aperte traducere cuiquam in scena impune licebat: atque hæc erat media comœdia. Poætæ tamen, ut solenne suum servarent, idque impune, traducendos sibi sumebant priores poëtæ. After quoting many passages, in which the poets ridiculed the philosophers, he proceeds—Ita nimirum poëtæ mediæ comœdiæ, cum magnates vellicare edicto prohibebantur, philoso-*

phos et poëtæ traducebant. Plato comicus junior Epicurum—traduxit. Sed prolixum foret omnia poëtarum dramata quibus philosophos eorumque vitam perstrinxerunt recensere. Jonsius, Script. Hist. Philos. lib. I. 5. p. 28.—6. p. 34.

^α Athen. IV. p. 166. d.

^β Athen. VI. p. 223. e. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 9.

^γ Athen. VIII. p. 339.

^δ Athen. VIII. p. 342. a.

^ε Athen. VIII. p. 341. f. See the Tables, B. C. 324.

^ζ Περὶ Συλλογισμοῦ, p. 97. ed. Crispin. 1569.

γίνεται διὰ τῶν προσώπων, ἡ δὲ εἰς τὴν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον μνήμη περιήρηται, καὶ ἡ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους διαβολή. Aristides^e alludes to the law: θαυμάζω εἰ κωμῳδίαν ἔξεστι ποιεῖν, κὰν μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῳδεῖν ἔξῃ.—And again^h; κωμῳδίας ἤδη ποιηταὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀπέσχωτο, καὶ ἐδυνήθησαν ἄνευ τοῦ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῳδεῖν τὸ δράμα ἀπεργάσασθαι. And Julianⁱ;—ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀπαγορεύει ὁ νόμος ἐπ' ὀνόματος—αἰτιᾶσθαι τοὺς ἀδικουμένους μὲν οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπιχειροῦντας δυσμενεῖς.

But how shall we reconcile these undoubted testimonies with the fragments already quoted of the poets themselves? Not, certainly, by understanding, with Kuster and others, the law to forbid that any citizen should be mentioned by name. But the reasoning of Hermogenes plainly shews the prohibition to be this; that the poets were required to forbear *introducing their fellow-citizens by name as dramatis personae, or characters in the dialogue*; as Cleon was introduced in the *Ἰππεῖς*, or Socrates in the *Νεφέλαι*. The argument of Hermogenes supposes a distinction to be contended for between *exhibiting the person's features in a mask, αὐτοπροσώπως εἰσάγειν*, and *exhibiting him by name as a character in the piece, ὀνομάζειν*. The poet is supposed to maintain that the first was not within the letter of the statute, because the individual, though his features were exhibited, was not produced by name;—nor within its meaning, because it was not intended wholly to abolish the wholesome discipline of comic satire, but only to prevent it from being carried down to posterity to the prejudice of the party satirized: and that the object of the comic ridicule is sufficiently pointed out to the spectators of the piece, to whom he is known, by the representation of his features διὰ τῶν προσώπων^k, without the addition of his name to specify who is meant:—μὴ ὄντων τῶν ὀνομάτων:—while, from the omission of the name as a *dramatis persona*, the diffusion of the satire among the readers of the piece only is prevented. From the tenor of this argument it is manifest, that the law τοῦ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμῳδεῖν τινα was understood to prohibit the producing a person by name as a character in the piece; since the law is supposed to be evaded by producing his likeness on the mask of the actor, and suppressing his name. The allusions of Aristides acquire greater force and meaning by this interpretation of the law; and the passage of Donatus^l, which is produced by Petitus, is clearly to the same purpose.

^e De Quatuor viris, p. 117. Jebb. = 196. Canter.

^h P. 298. Jebb. = 496. Canter.

ⁱ Misopogon. initio.

^k Hermogenes might use, *πρόσωπον* for a mask,

with the best writers of the best times: as Aristot. Poet. c. 6. Bipont. Demosth. p. 433. Reisk. Perhaps, however, it was written διὰ τῶν προσώπων.

^l Donatus—*Vetus comædia tréclunus dicta est*,

- This law, then, τοῦ μὴ ὀνομαστὶ κωμωδεῖν, when limited to its proper sense, is by no means inconsistent with a great degree of comic liberty, or with those animadversions upon eminent names, with which we find the comic poets actually to abound. Indeed, what the grammarians deliver to us as the history of comedy must be received with some caution. Jonsius, as already quoted, supposes the restraint to have taken place, when, *democratia in oligarchiam mutata, divites imperare cœperunt*. This he derived from Platonius^m: τῆς δημοκρατίας ὑποχωροῦσης ὑπὸ τῶν κατὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας τυραννούντων, καὶ καθισταμένης ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μεταπιπτούσης τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ δήμου εἰς ὀλίγους καὶ κρατυνομένης τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, ἐνέπιπτε τοῖς ποιηταῖς φόβος. — "τὰ τὰς παραβάσεις οὐκ ἔχοντα [the pieces of the middle comedy] ἐδιδάχθη, τῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου μεθισταμένης, καὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας κρατούσης. But the tyranny of the Thirty was put down in eight months; and after that event, the people were singularly jealous of their recovered liberty. For the twenty years which followed the expulsion of the Thirty, we have a living picture of the state of the popular feelings at Athens in the orations of Lysias: and Mr. Mitford has, with great acuteness and sagacity, laid open the political condition of Athens, from a critical examination of the works of that orator, and of his contemporary, Andocides^o. The result of Mr. Mitford's inquiry will satisfy any reader that the influence of the wealthy class was any thing but predominant, and that the bias of the constitution was the very reverse of oligarchical. Nor would it be possible to name a period during the whole time that passed between the archonship of Euclides and the death of Alexander, (a space including the whole of the middle comedy and much of the new,) at which it could be affirmed that *democratia in oligarchiam mutata divites imperare cœperunt*. Comedy, therefore, although its form was changed, enjoyed the privilege of animadverting still upon public events and public men: and we find Isocrates in the midst of this period complaining of the licence of comedy^p.

Neither is the date of this law so clear to us. The testimony quoted by Peti-

quia inest in ea velut historica fides veræ narrationis, et denominatio omnium de quibus libere describebatur. Etenim per priscos poetas non, ut nunc, penitus ficta argumenta, sed res gestæ a civibus palam cum eorum sæpe qui gesserant nomine decantabantur. Sed cum poetæ abuti licentius stylo et passim lædere ex libidine cœpissent plures bonos, ne quisquam in alterum carmen infame proponeret, lege lata siluere.

^m Περὶ διαφ. κωμῶδ.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o In the twenty-second chapter of his History of Greece, sect. 1, 2, he analyses, among others, the oration of Lysias κατὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου; that of the same orator ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων; and the oration of Andocides περὶ Μυστηρίων. The dates of these were B. C. 400, 388, 387, within the very period assigned to this dramatic law.

^p See the Tables, B. C. 356.

tus⁹ ascribes the proposition to one Antimachus: 'Αντίμαχον τὸν συγγραφέα] ψακὰς δὲ οὗτος ἐκαλεῖτο, ἐπειδὴ προσέτρεπε τοὺς συνομιλοῦντας διαλεγόμενος.—ἔδοκει δὲ ὁ 'Αντίμαχος οὗτος ψήφισμα πεποιηκέναι μὴ δεῖν κωμωδεῖν ἐξ ὀνόματος. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πολλοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν οὐ προσήλθον ληφόμενοι τὸν χορόν. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι πολλοὶ τῶν χορευτῶν ἐπείνων. ἐχορήγει δὲ ὁ 'Αντίμαχος τότε, ὅτε εἰσήνεγκε τὸ ψήφισμα. οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν ὅτι ποιητὴς ὢν καλὸς χορηγῶν πότε μετρολόγως τοῖς χορευταῖς ἐχρήσατο. But another scholiast^r ascribes it to one Syracusius: Συρακουσίῳ] οὗτος τῶν περὶ τὸ βῆμα καὶ Εὐπολὶς ὡς λάλων ἐν Πύλαις [*lege* ἐν ΠΟΛΕΣΙ] διασύρει

Συρακόσιος δ' ἔοικεν, ἡνίκ' ἂν λέγῃ,
τοῖς κυνιδίοισι τοῖσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τειχεῶν
ἀναβὰς γὰρ ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμ' ὕλακτεῖ περιτρέχων.

δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ ψήφισμα τεθεικέναι μὴ κωμωδεῖσθαι ὀνομαστὶ τινὰ, ὡς Φρύνιχος ἐν Μονότροπῳ φησί. Ψῶρ' ἔχε Συρακόσιον^s ἐπιφανὴς γὰρ αὐτῷ καὶ μέγα τύχοι. ἀφείλετο γὰρ κωμωδεῖν οὐς ἐπεθύμουν. διὸ πικρότερον αὐτῷ προσφέρονται. If this allusion of Phrynichus be rightly quoted from the *Μονότροπος*, the law was proposed by Syracusius before the date of the *Ὀρνίθες*, in B. C. 415. But as no such law could have existed so early, we must suppose the proposition of Syracusius, for that time at least, to have failed; and the poets to have chastised him for the attempt, although unsuccessful. We are still, therefore, left in ignorance both as to the author of the law, and as to its time; although both Syracusius and Antimachus might have made such a proposition. If the account of Platonius is to have any weight, the enactment happened during the government of the Thirty: for that is the only period within these times, to which those descriptions could be applied—τῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου μεθισταμένης, καὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας κρατούσης—καθισταμένης ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μεταπιστεύουσης τῆς ἐξουσίας εἰς ὀλίγους, κ. τ. λ.—which would bring the date within the 94th Olympiad, B. C. 404. consequently before the *Ἐκκλησιάζουσαι*. And this was very possible: for the *dramatis personæ* in that play are all fictitious characters; nor are the allusions any other than such as occur in the *second Plutus*. Some of the passages in this latter drama, in which names are mentioned, could not have well occurred in the *first Plutus*: as this line—ἐρᾷ δὲ Λαῖς οὐ διὰ σε Φιλωνίδου;—From the age of that celebrated courtesan, who^t ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ Νικίου ἐπὶ Χαβρίου, and was therefore born B. C. 421, this allusion could not have had a place in the first *Plutus*, B. C. 408. Mention is also made of the renowned Thrasylbulus^t; who, from his time, could not so properly have occurred for no-

⁹ Schol. Acharn. 1149.

^r Schol. Av. 1297.

^s Schol. Plut. 179.

^t V. 550.

tice in the former Plutus. But, as Thrasybulus is there mentioned in order to be praised, it may be said that this is not an analogous case.

The comic poets, whose names have been recited, to the number of more than one hundred, are only a part of those who flourished between Epicharmus and Posidippus. Besides these, we possess the names of many whose time cannot be ascertained at all from remaining memorials. Nearly sixty poets, probably dramatic, may be collected, of *uncertain age and character*. Of some of these, it cannot be discovered, whether they were of the ancient, the middle, or the new comedy: of others, it is doubtful, whether they belonged to this period at all, and whether they did not rather flourish *after* Posidippus, at Alexandria, or elsewhere: of others, it cannot be pronounced, whether they were tragic or comic. Perhaps the diligence of some future inquirer may be able to lessen the number, and to assert for some of these poets, upon valid testimony, a place in the preceding lists^a.

The *Appendix*, which follows the Tables, and forms a part of the present volume, principally refers to the matters contained in the second column, and is reserved for the discussion of questions relating to the civil and military affairs, which required a more extended detail than the plan of the Tables allowed. In two or three instances the inquiry has been carried down below the limits of the present period: as in the account of the kings of Macedonia, whose history has been pursued to the end of the monarchy under Perseus: and the survey of the kings of Lacedæmon, in the double line of the Agidæ and Proclidæ. An account of these has been given to the extinction of the dynasty, about B. C. 219; that the whole of these subjects might be brought under one point of view. It should also be explained, that two years have been added to the Tables, (B. C. 279, 278,) which more properly belong to the third period. This addition was necessary, because the archons *Anaxicrates* and *Democles* determine the position of the archon *Gorgias*; and because the irruption of the Gauls into Greece, and their passage into Asia, in those two years, were a sequel to the overthrow of Ptolemy Ceraunus, and parts of the same transactions.

An observation remains to be added, upon the dates made use of in this work. The first year of each Olympiad is expressed: which being known, the other three years are found without difficulty. The Olympic years are not inserted in

^a *Polyzelus*, whom I have left among the poets of uncertain age, might perhaps be placed among those of the old comedy. See some memorials of *Polyzelus*, in the Tables, B. C. 364.

a separate column, that the page might not be occupied with unnecessary spaces^x. For the same reason, the Tables are not incumbered with the years of Nabonassar, the years of Rome, or the years of the Julian period. The conumerary years of these eras are of ready occurrence in all tables of general chronology, and are accurately given in those of Blair, which are in the hands of every student. The years of Nabonassar have no necessary connexion with Grecian annals. What has a reference to the present subject is introduced in the account of the kings of Persia. The years of the Julian period are still less necessary. The Varronian era of Rome becomes the leading date in the *third period*, from Philadelphus to the Christian era; but, in the present annals of Greece, Rome is not yet known, and her affairs and history proceed in a separate channel; nor are the transactions of the two nations ever intermingled till the wars of Pyrrhus. The only measure of time that should be adopted for all ancient history are the years before the Christian era. This may be regarded as a common standard, ascending from a central point to the remotest time, by which the local chronology, and the separate computations, of each particular state can be measured and compared. It is “a long-established era, commencing from a known fixed epoch, both forwards and backwards, and furnishing the most convenient standard of comparison for all others.” He, who knows that the era of Nabonassar began in the 747th, the era of Rome in the 753d, the Julian period in the 4713th, and the era of the Seleucidæ in the 312th year, before the vulgar Christian era, will be able to find for himself any given year of each of these eras respectively.

^x The inconvenience in practice of filling the Tables with technical dates may be seen by inspection of Larcher's *Canon Chronologique*, in the 7th volume of his *Herodotus*: where half his page

is left vacant by a prolix repetition of the several eras and Olympic years.

^y Dr. Hales, vol. I. p. 8.

T A B L E S.

B. C. 560—278.

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
560.	Ol. 55. <i>Comias</i> . Plutarch. Solon. c. 32. Mar. Par. No. 41.	<i>PISISTRATUS</i> first usurps the government at Athens: seventy years before the battle of Marathon. Thucyd. VI. 59. compared with Aristot. Polit. V. 12. Herodotus (I. 64. V. 55, 65.) agrees in the years of the tyranny; Eratosthenes, (apud Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 500.) in the whole duration of the period of the Pisistratidæ. Aristophanes the grammarian, Schol. Vesp. 500. and Isocrates, de Bigis p. 351. d. computed from a different date. Mar. Par. No. 41. 'Αφ' οὗ Πεισίστρατος Ἀθηναίων ἐτυράννευσεν ἐτη Η Η [Δ] Δ Δ Δ Π Ι Ι ἄρχοντος Κ . . . ου. Plutarch. 'Επὶ Κωμίου ἤρξατο τυραννεῖν Πεισίστρατος. Solon. c. 32. The Marble, when corrected, [B. C. 560.] critically agrees with the period of seventy years obtained from Aristotle and Thucydides. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 2. <i>Pisistratidæ</i> .
559.	<i>Hegestratus</i> . Plutarch. Solon. c. 32.	<i>Cyrus</i> begins to reign in Persia, Olymp. 55. 1. Κύρος Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσεν ὃ ἔπει δλυμπιάς ἤχθη νέ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν βιβλιοθηκῶν Διοδώρου καὶ τῶν Θάλλου καὶ Κάστορος ἱστοριῶν, ἐτι δὲ Πολυβίου καὶ Φλέγοντός ἐστιν εὐρεῖν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐτέγων, οἷς ἐμέλησεν δλυμπιάδων. ἅπασι γὰρ συνεφώνησεν ὁ χρόνος. Κύρος οὖν, τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔπει, ὅπερ ἡ δλυμπιάδος νέ ἔτος τὸ πρῶτον, κ. τ. λ. African. apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. c. The date of his reign in Persia is established by unanimous consent, although Africanus, who preserves these testimonies, has unskilfully applied to the first year of <i>Cyrus in Persia</i> transactions which belonged to the first year of <i>Cyrus at Babylon</i> , twenty-one years afterwards.
558.		
557.		
556.	Ol. 56. <i>Euthydemus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 42. Laërt. I. 66.	
555.		
554.		
553.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Thales</i> at this time was near eighty years of age; since he was born, according to a general agreement of authorities, in the 35th Olympiad: Φησὶν Ἀπολλόδαμος—γεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς τριακοστῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Laërt. I. 37. [B. C. 639.] Τριακοστῇ πεμπτῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι Θαλῆς Μιλήσιος—γενέσθαι λέγεται. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. Θαλῆς Μιλήσιος—γεγονώς πρὸ Κροίσου ἐπὶ τῆς λε' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Eusebius names Thales at Olymp. 35. 1. According to Sosicrates, apud Laërt. I. 38. he died at the age of ninety, in the 58th Olympiad. Sosicrates therefore might date his birth Ol. 36. 1. or B. C. 636. <i>Conf. an.</i> 546.	<i>Ibycus</i> flourished in the reign of Croesus, Olymp. 54. Ἴβυκος—γίνει Ῥηγίνος, ἐνθὺνδε εἰς Σάμον ἦλθεν ὅτε αὐτῆς ἤρχε Πολυκράτης ὁ τοῦ τυράννου πατὴρ χρόνος δὲ οὗτος ὁ ἐπὶ Κροίσου, Ὀλυμπιάς νδ'. Suid. Ibycus is placed by Eusebius at the 60th Olympiad. <i>Conf. an.</i> 539.
	<i>Anacreon</i> began to be distinguished; in the 55th Olympiad, in the beginning of the reign of Cyrus. He was later than Sappho:—τὸν μὲν κατὰ Κύρον καὶ Πολυκράτην γενόμενον, τὴν δὲ κατ' Ἀλυάττην τὸν Κροίσου πατέρα. Athen. XIII. p. 599. c. Thirty years after this date, he was at the court of Polycrates of Samos. <i>Cf. an.</i> 531.
<i>Chilon</i> ephor at Sparta: Χείλων Δαμαγῆτου Λακεδαιμόνιος—γένετο δὲ ἔφορος κατὰ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν ἑκτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Παμφίλη δὲ φησι κατὰ τὴν πέμπτην. (<i>Sic legit Scal.</i>) Καὶ πρῶτον ἔφορον γενέσθαι ἐπὶ Εὐθυδήμου, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης. Laërt. I. 68. Πεντηκοστῇ ἑκτῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, Κύρου διέποντος τὰ κράτη Περσῶν, προσή- τευον Ἀγγαῖος καὶ Ζαχαρίας, γνώριμοι δὲ ἦσαν ἦδη Σιμωνίδης (<i>legunt</i> Ἐπιμενίδης) καὶ Χίλων, τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν ὄντες. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. By πρῶτος ἔφορος, we must understand with Menag. and Palmer. <i>ephorus ἐκάνυμος.</i>	Birth of <i>Simonides</i>. Σιμωνίδης Λαοκρεπτοῦς Ἰουλιή- της τῆς ἐν Κέφ τῇ νήσῳ πόλεως, λυρικὸς, μετὰ Στησί- χορον τοῖς χρόνοις ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Μελικέρτης διὰ τὸ ἡδύ.— Γέγονε δ' ἐπὶ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἑκτῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος,—καὶ παύεται μεχρὶ τῆς ἑβδομηκοστῆς ἐγδῆς, βιοῦς ἑτὶ πθ'. Suid. All these dates are confirmed by other tes- timonies. He was born B. C. 556. [Ol. 56. 1.] and died, in his ninetieth year, B. C. 467. [Ol. 78. 1.] <i>Cf. ann.</i> 476, 467. And that he was later than Stesichorus is attested by his own verses: οὕτω γὰρ Ὅμηρος ἠδὲ Στασίχορος ἄεισε λαοῖς. Apud Athen. IV. p. 172. e.
	Death of <i>Stesichorus</i>; (æt. 80.) Στησίχορος—Ἰμε- ραῖος, τοῖς χρόνοις ἦν νεώτερος Ἀλκμᾶνος τοῦ λυρικοῦ, ἐπὶ τῆς λζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος γεγονώς ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς νς'. Suid. He was said to have lived to 85. πάντα καὶ ἐγδοήκοντα—Στησίχορος ὁ μελοποιός. Lucian. Ma- crob. c. 26. Therefore, to bring Suidas and Lu-

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B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
552.	Ol. 57.	
551.		
550.		
549.		Death of <i>Phalaris</i> of <i>Agrigentum</i>. Jerom:—<i>Ol.</i> 53. 4. [B. C. 565.] <i>Phalaris tyrannidem exercet annos 16</i>; which would therefore terminate [B. C. 549.] <i>Ol.</i> 57. 4. Some copies have <i>Ol.</i> 52. 2. for his accession; which places the 16 years of <i>Phalaris</i> six years higher, or B. C. 571—555. Eusebius dates his commencement at <i>Ol.</i> 31. 2. [B. C. 655.] and his death at <i>Ol.</i> 38. 2. [B. C. 627.] giving him a reign of 38 years, which terminate 78 years earlier than the date of Jerom. But the lower date is confirmed by Suidas: <i>Φάλαρις Ἀκραγαντίνος τυραννήσας Σικελίας ὅλης κατὰ τὴν νβ' ὀλυμπιάδα</i>. <i>Phalaris</i> was three generations earlier than <i>Theron</i> and <i>Xenocrates</i>, whose great-grandfather, <i>Telemachus</i>, deposed <i>Phalaris</i>.—<i>Τηλεμάχου, καταλύσαντος τὸν τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων τύραννον Φάλαριν, παῖς γίνεται Ἐμμενίδης, ὃς Αἰνησιδαμος, ὃς Θήραν καὶ Ξενοκράτης</i>. Schol. Pind. Olymp. III. 68. Compare Schol. Pyth. VI. 4.—which agrees with the chronology of Suidas and Jerom. For <i>Theron</i>, see B. C. 472, 2, 4. For <i>Xenocrates</i>, B. C. 490, 4.
548.	Ol. 58. <i>Ericchides</i> . Pausan. X. 5, 5.	The temple at Delphi burnt: <i>κατεκαύθη δὲ Ἐρξικλείδου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντας, πρῶτον δὲ τῆς ὀγδόης ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτι καὶ ποσειδοστῆς</i>. Pausan. X. 5, 5. The Pisistratidæ were accused of having burnt it:—<i>λέγεται ὅτι τὸν Πυθικὸν ναὸν πρησθέντα ὥς φασιν ὑπὸ τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν οἱ Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι φυγαδευθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέσχοντο ἀνοικοδομήσαι</i>.—<i>Φιλόχορος ιστορεῖ</i>. Schol. Pindar. Pyth. VII. 9. But Herodotus attests that the temple was destroyed by accident: that the Amphictyons rebuilt it, and that Amasis contributed; II. 180. although he admits that the new temple owed its superior splendour to the Alcmaeonidæ: <i>οἱ Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι παρ' Ἀμφικτυόνων τὸν νηὸν μισθοῦνται τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖσι, τὸν νῦν ἔοντα τότε δὲ οὐκᾶ, τοῦτον ἐξοικοδομήσαι· οἳ δὲ χρημάτων εὖ ἔχοντες—τὸν τε νηὸν ἐξεργάσαντο τοῦ παλαιόματος κάλλιον, κ. τ. λ.</i> V. 62.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	cian nearer to an agreement, if we date his birth at Ol. 37. 1. [B. C. 632.] and his death Ol. 56. 4. [B. C. 553.] he would have died in his 80th year. Stesichorus lived in the time of <i>Phalaris</i>: Aristot. Rhet. II. 21. and was contemporary with <i>Sappho</i>, <i>Alcaeus</i>, and <i>Pittacus</i>. Suid. Σαπφώ. He flourished Ol. 42. [B. C. 610.] Κατὰ τὴν μβ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, ὅτε Ἀλκαῖος ἦν καὶ Στησίχορος. Suid. Σαπφώ. Μβ' Ὀλυμπιάδι Στησίχορος ὁ ποιητὴς ἔγνωρίζετο. Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 12. Ol. 42. 1. <i>Stesichorus poeta clarus habetur</i>. Euseb.
<i>Anaximenes</i> flourished.—ἤκρασε περὶ ἔτος πρῶτον τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος. Origen. ap. Menag. ad Laërt. II. 3. Suidas:—γένετον ἐν τῇ νε' Ὀλυμπιάδι ἐν τῇ Σάρδειν ἀλώσει, ὅτε Κύρος ὁ Πέρσης Κροῖσον καθεῖλεν. If we restore the numbers to the true date, νή, and interpret γέγονεν <i>floruit</i>, Suidas will agree with Origen. From the error, or corruption, of Laërt. II. 3, we are unable to determine the birth or the death of <i>Anaximenes</i>. But he was taught by <i>Anaximander</i>;—ἤκουσεν Ἀναξιμάνδρου. Laërt. II. 3. Ἀναξιμάνδρου γνώριμος ἐγένετο. Euseb. Præp. X. 14. μαθητὴς καὶ διάδοχος Ἀναξιμάνδρου. Suid.—and therefore flourished in Ol. 58. And he instructed <i>Anaxagoras</i>;—Ἀναξαγόρας ἤκουσεν Ἀναξιμένους. Laërt. II. 6. Ἀναξιμάνδρος Θαλῆνδια δέχεται· τοῦτον δὲ Ἀναξιμένης· μεθ' ὃν Ἀναξαγόρας. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. <i>Anaxagoras qui accepit ab Anaximene disciplinam</i>. Cic. Nat. Deor. I. 11. Ἀναξαγόρας Ἀνα-	

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B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
547.		
546.		<i>Sardis taken by Cyrus. Olympiade octava et quinquagesima victor Cyrus intravit Sardes. Solin. I. 112. "Forty years after the death of "Periander, and in the 4th year of Ol. 58." Sosicrates ap. Laërt. I. 95. Dionysius: 'Ἡρόδοτος—ἀγξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Λυδῶν δυναστείας μέχρι τοῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κατεβίβασε τὴν ἱστορίαν πάσας τὰς ἐν τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακοσίοις ἔτεσι γενομένας πράξεις—περιλαβὼν. Tom. VI. p. 820. Reisk. This period of 240 years terminating at B. C. 478, gives B. C. 718. for the first year of Gyges, and consequently B. C. 548 for the last year of Cræsus. Pliny: Candaules interiit, ut quidam tradunt, eodem anno quo Romulus. Hist. Nat. XXXV. 8. According to the Varronian era of Rome, the death of Romulus happened B. C. 717. This computation, then, would place the reigns of this dynasty about one year lower respectively than the period of Dionysius. And we have B. C. 545, 547, or 548, for the last year of Cræsus. (See this subject treated more fully in the Appendix, c. 17. Kings of Lydia.)</i> Cræsus was 35 years of age at the death of his father; Herodot. I. 26. and reigned 14 years. Id. I. 86. If we date his overthrow in B. C. 546, it will follow, that he was born B. C. 595, and began to reign, after the death of his father, B. C. 560. His birth happened in the 22d year of Alyattes, and in the last year of Cyaxares king of Media.
545.		
544.	Ol. 59.	

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ξιμένους ὁμιλητῆς τοῦ Μιλησίου. Strab. XIV. p. 645. D.—and therefore must have lived to the 74th Olympiad. Cf. <i>an.</i> 480.	
<i>Anaximander</i> æt. 64. Ἀπολλόδαυρος φησιν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος ἑτῶν εἶναι ἐξήκοντα τεσσάρων, καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον τελευτῆσαι, ἀκμάσαντά πη μάλιστα κατὰ Πολυκράτην τὸν Σάμου τύραννον. Laërt. II. 2. He was therefore born B. C. 610. and about 29 years younger than his master Thales. But as Polycrates, in whose time he is said to flourish, began to reign B. C. 532, there seems some error in the description of his death,—μετ' ὀλίγον; unless we suppose the <i>elder</i> Polycrates to be meant, who flourished Ol. 54; and of whom Suidas speaks, v. Ἰβυκος.	
<i>Thales</i> (æt. 90, Sosicrat. 94, Apollodor.) was still living, during the war of Croesus with the Persians. Herodot. I. 75. According to Sosicrates, he died Ol. 58.—τελευτῆσαι ἐπὶ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ὀγδῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Laërt. I. 38. He might have survived the Lydian war, and yet have died in the 58th Olymp. His age is variously reported. Σόλων καὶ Θαλῆς καὶ Πιπτακὸς—ἐκατὸν ἑκάστος ἔζησεν ἔτη. Lucian. Macrob. c. 18. λέγεται ζῆσαι ὑπὲρ τὰ ρ'. Euseb. Scaligeri ad Ol. 35. 1. ἀπέθανε ζήσας ἔτη 54. Id. ad Ol. 57. 3. ἐτελεύτησε δ' ἑτῶν ἐβδομήκοντα ὀκτώ, ἢ, ὡς Σωσικράτης φησιν, ἐννεήκοντα. Laërt. I. 38. <i>Seventy</i> eight years would suppose him to have been born B. C. 624, or to have died B. C. 559. the former contrary to all authorities for his birth, the latter contrary to Herodot. I. 75. It is therefore likely, that we should read, —ἐννεήκοντα ὀκτώ, ἢ, ὡς Σ. φ. ἐννεήκοντα, and his age would be variously stated at 100, 98, 91, or 90 years. The year, then, of his birth, and the exact duration of his life, cannot be known. If he was 90 or 91, he was born B. C. 636. If he was 98 or 100, he lived to B. C. 542, or 540.	<i>Hipponax</i>—Ἰππώναξ, πατρὸς Πύθωα καὶ μητρὸς Πρωτίδος, Ἐφέσιος, ἱαμβογράφος, ᾤκησε δὲ Κλαζομενάς.—Suid.—flourished, in the times of Croesus and Cyrus; ἀφ' οὗ Κύρος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Σάρδεις ἔλαβε καὶ Κροῖσον . . . (ἦν δὲ) καὶ Ἰππώναξ κατὰ τοῦτον ὁ ἱαμβοποιός. Mar. Par. No. 43.—sufficiently agreeing with the date of Pliny, who places Hipponax at the 60th Olympiad. Cf. <i>a.</i> 539.
<i>Pherecydes</i> of Syros flourished;—γέγονε κατὰ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν ἐνάτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. I. 121.—contemporary with Servius Tullius.—<i>Mæo regnante gentili.</i> Cic. Tusc. I. 16. Suidas: Φερεκύδης Βάβιος Σύριος (ἔστι δὲ νῆσος μία τῶν Κυκλάδων ἢ Σύρος, πλησίον Δήλου)· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὸν τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλείᾳ Ἀλυάτην, ὡς συγχρονεῖν τοῖς ἑπτά σοφοῖς, καὶ τετέχθαι περὶ τὴν με' Ὀλυμπιάδα. διδασχῆναι δὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Πυθαγόραν λό-	<i>Theognis</i> of Megara flourished, Ol. 59. Θεόγνις Μεγαρεὺς—γεγονὼς ἐν τῇ νθ' Ὀλυμπιάδι. Suid. As he survived the Median war, [B. C. 490,] he might be supposed to have been <i>born</i>, rather than to have <i>flourished</i>, in Ol. 59. But a great weight of authorities concurs in the other sense of the word. Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. πεντηκοστῇ ὀγδῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι Θεόγνις ὁ ποιητὴς ἀνωμάζετο. Id. VII. p. 225.

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B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
543.		
542.		
541.		
540.	Ol. 60.	
539.		
538.		<i>Babylon taken by Cyrus: N. E. 210. ὁ μαθηματικὸς κανὼν θ' μόνον ἐπὶ Κύρῳ νέμει. Syncell. p. 207. Again—τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ὁ αὐτὸς ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν θ' μόνον λογίζεται. p. 231. Both Herodotus and Xenophon are consistent with this date. Both place the capture of Babylon after the capture of Sardis, among the last of the conquests of Cyrus. Herodotus:—Κῦρος δὲ, ἐπεὶ τὰ πάντα τῆς ἡπείρου ὑποχείρῳ ἐποίησεν—'Ἀσσυρίῳσι περὶθετο. I. 178. Xenophon:—"after the capture of Sardis," Cyrop. VII. 2. "and an expedition into Caria," Id. VII. 4. "and the conquest "of Phrygia Minor by Hystaspes," VII. 4, 8. Cyrus, προῖαν τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, κατεστρέψατο, κ. τ. λ. VII. 4, 16.</i>

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γος.—Γέγονεν in Suid. must be perhaps interpreted <i>natus est</i>. He was born B. C. 600, in the 18th year of Alyattes: and at this time was 56 years of age. <i>Bias of Priene</i> is still living, at the conquest of Ionia by the Persians; Herodot. I. 170. which happened B. C. 544—539. Bias is mentioned by his contemporary, Hipponax: <i>Καὶ δικάζεσθαι Βίαντος τοῦ Πριηνέως κρίσσαν</i>. Laërt. I. 84. Strab. XIV. p. 636. D. Suid. <i>Βίαντος</i>, Πρ. δ.	πεντηκοστῇ καὶ ὀγδῷ Ὀλυμπιάδι Φωκυλίδης καὶ Θεόγνις ἐγενίσθη. Eusebius: <i>Ol.</i> 58. 1. <i>Theognis flouruit</i>. Suidas: Φωκυλίδης Μιλήσιος, φιλόσοφος, σύγχρονος Θεόγνιδος· ἦν δὲ ἑκάτερος μετὰ χμζ' ἔτη τῶν Τρωϊκῶν. [B. C. 1184—647=B. C. 537.] γεγονότες Ὀλυμπιάδι νθ'. Φωκυλίδ. These computations would suppose Theognis to be near eighty in B. C. 490. Harpocration contends, (v. Θεόγνις) against Plato, <i>Leg.</i> I. p. 630. a. that Theognis was of Megara πρὸς τῇ Ἀττικῇ. The question is accurately stated, and well determined, by Corsini, ad <i>Olymp.</i> 58.
<i>Pythagoras</i> ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. VIII. 45. There are two accounts of the age of Pythagoras, differing from each other nearly 40 years. According to one computation, he was 31 years of age in B. C. 539; according to another, he was near 70. This latter calculation is founded upon Eratosthenes ap. Laërt. VIII. 47, who supposed that Pythagoras offered himself ἐν παισὶν at the Olympic games B. C. 588; and upon Antilochus, ap. Clem. Strom. I. p. 306, who computed 312 years from the ἡλικία of Pythagoras to B. C. 270. Bentley and Larcher adopt these authorities, and date his birth B. C. 608, or 605. The other computation is founded upon Aristoxenus ap. Porphy. and Jamblichus. According to Aristoxenus, he was 40 years of age when he quitted Samos, in the reign of Polycrates; according to Jamblichus, he was 57 in B. C. 513. Hence results B. C. 570 for his birth; the date adopted by Dodwell. Cf. <i>ann.</i> 510, 472.	<i>Hipponax</i> flourished:—<i>Hipponactis poetæ ætate, quem certum est LX Olympiade fuisse</i>. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 5. Cf. a. 546. <i>Ibycus</i> flourished: <i>Ol.</i> 60. 1. <i>Hibicus</i> [sic] <i>carminum scriptor agnoscitur</i>. Euseb. He was already known twenty years before, in the beginning of the reign of Cyrus. Cf. a. 560. Cyril, adv. Julian. I. p. 12, places him in the 59th Olympiad: πεντηκοστῇ ἐνάτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι Ἰβυκος ὁ μελοποιός.
<i>Xenophanes</i> of Colophon flourished: ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. IX. 20. <i>Olymp.</i> 60. 3. [<i>Simonides lyricus</i>] <i>et Phocylides clari habentur, et Xenophanes</i>—. Euseb. He had already named Xenophanes at <i>Olymp.</i> 56. 1. [B. C. 556.] <i>Xenophanes</i>, the founder of the Eleatic school, was contemporary with <i>Thales</i>, <i>Anaximander</i>, and <i>Pythagoras</i>; and the teacher of <i>Parmenides</i>: τὸ Ἑλεατικὸν ἔθνος ἀπὸ Ξενοφάνους καὶ ἔτι πρόσθεν ἀρξάμενον. Plato, <i>Sophist.</i> p. 242. D. τῆς Ἑλεατικῆς ἀγωγῆς Ξενοφάνης κατάρχει.—Παρμενίδης τοίνυν Ξενοφά-	

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B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
537.		
536.	Ol. 61.	
535.		
534.		
533.	<i>Thericles.</i> Dionys. Ant. IV. p. 745. Reisk. Diod. Fragm. lib. IX. t. IV. p. 41. Bipont.	
532.	Ol. 62.	<i>Ol. 62. 1. Apud Samum tyrannidem exercent tres fratres, Polycrates, Syllus, [sic] et Pantagnotus.</i> Euseb. Polycrates had the assistance of Lygdamis: μεταπεψάμενος παρὰ Λυγδάμιδος τοῦ Ναξίων τυράννου στρατιάς. Polysen. I. 23, 2. Lygdamis was made tyrant of Naxos by Pisistratus, after his third occupation of Athens: Πεισίστρατος τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας ἐβρίξωσε τὴν τυραννίδα. καὶ—Νάξον—κατεστρέψατο πόλεμος, καὶ ἐπέτρψε Λυγδάμι. Herodot. I. 64. Pisistratus recovered Athens the third time about B. C. 537. <i>See Appendix, c. 2. Pisistratidæ.</i> Lygdamis then could not have assisted Polycrates before that date; which confirms the chronology of Eusebius. Herodot. III. 39, 120. briefly mentions the usurpation of Polycrates, but without indicating the time.
531.		

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νους ἀκουστής γίνεται· τούτου δὲ Ζήνων· εἴτα Λεύκιππος· εἴτα Δημόκριτος. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. Ξενοφάνης—ὁ γὰρ Παρμενίδης τούτου λέγεται μαθητής. Aristot. Metaphys. I. 5. p. 648. ὡς Σωτῖαν φησὶ, κατ' Ἀναξίμανδρον ἦν ἀντιδοξάσαι τε λέγεται Θαλῇ καὶ Πυθαγόρῃ. Laërt. IX. 18. For the contradictory accounts of the time of Xenophanes, see B. C. 527, 477.	
	<i>Thespis</i> first exhibited tragedy. Θέσπις, Ἰκαρίου πόλεως Ἀττικῆς, τραγικὸς—ἐδίδαξε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης καὶ ἑ' ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Θέσπις. The Parian Marble, No. 44, whose numbers are obliterated, places the exhibitions of Thespis between the capture of Cræsus, (No. 43,) and the accession of Darius: (No. 45.) confirming the date of Suidas, Olymp. 61.
<i>Pythagoras</i> flourished: ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Θηριμαλίου κατὰ τὴν ἑα' ὀλυμπιάδα Πυθαγόρας ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐγνωρίζετο.—γένετο δὲ Σάμιος τὸ γένος. Diod. Fragm. I. IX. t. iv. p. 41. Bipont.	
<i>Pythagoras</i> flourished, κατὰ Πολυκράτη τὸν τύραννον, περὶ τὴν ἐξηκοστὴν δευτέραν ὀλυμπιάδα. Clem. Strom. I. p. 302. ἐξηκοστῇ δευτέρᾳ ὀλυμπιάδι Πυθαγόρας γενέσθαι λέγεται. Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. They had both perhaps borrowed from Tatian:—Πυθαγόρας περὶ ἑβ'. p. 141. Pythagoras is made by all testimonies contemporary with Polycrates. μετέστη ἀπὸ Σάμου τῆς πατρίδος τῇ Πολυκράτους τυραννίδι δυσαρεστήσας. Plutarch. Placit. I. 3. Πολυκράτην—ἐπὶ τούτου δὲ καὶ Πυθαγόραν ἱστοροῦσι φερόμεν ἰδόντα τὴν τυραννίδα ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀπελθεῖν εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ Βαβυλῶνα—ἐκαινόντα δ' ἐκεῖθεν, ὁρῶντα ἔτι συμμένουσιν τὴν τυραννίδα, πλεύσαντα εἰς Ἱτα-	<i>Anacreon</i> flourished: Ol. 62. 1. (ed. Scalig.) [Ol. 61. 3. ed. Pontac.] <i>Anacreon lyricus poëta agnoscitur</i>. He was contemporary with <i>Cyrus</i>, <i>Cambyses</i>, and <i>Polycrates</i> of <i>Samos</i>. Ἀνακρίων, Τήιος, λυρικὸς—γένετο κατὰ Πολυκράτην τὸν Σάμου τύραννον ὀλυμπιάδι νβ'. (legendum ἑβ'.) οἱ δὲ, ἐπὶ Κύρου καὶ Καμβόσου τάττουσιν αὐτὸν, κατὰ τὴν κ' (legendum νε') ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Ἀνακρ. He was therefore placed by some in the 55th Olymp. in the beginning of the reign of Cyrus, and by others in the 62nd, in the reign of Polycrates. Both are consistent; since Anacreon lived to the age of 85. Ἀνακρέων ὁ τῶν μελῶν ποιητὴς ἔζησεν ἔτη πέντε

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
530.		
529.		Death of <i>Cyrus</i>: er. Nabonass. 216. nine years after the conquest of Babylon. Canon apud Syncell. p. 207, 208. Herodotus confirms the Canon of Ptolemy in the year of the death of <i>Cyrus</i>: for he computes 44 years from that event to the accession of <i>Xerxes</i>, B. C. 485. Cf. an. 521. <i>Cyrus</i> had reigned <i>thirty years</i> in Persia: <i>Cyrus regnavit annos triginta</i>. Justin. I. 8, 14. <i>Triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum,—quod ita contigit: nam ad septuagesimum pervenit, cum quadraginta natus annos regnare cœpisset</i>. Dinon apud Cic. Div. I. 23. —or <i>twenty-nine</i>, according to Herodotus: βασιλεύσας τὰ πάντα ἐνὸς δέοντα τριήκοντα ἔτη. I. 214. who is followed by Sulpicius Severus: <i>Cyrus undetriginta annis rerum potitus est</i>. I. 6. (Sic legendum; cum Wess. ad Her. l. c.)
528.	Ol. 63.	
527.		Death of <i>Pisistratus</i>: 33 years after his first usurpation: ἐν ἑτρίᾳ τριάκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἑπτακαίδεκα ἔτη τυράννησε. Aristot. Polit. V. 12. [c. 9, 23. ed. Schneid.]—Πεισιστράτου γηραιῷ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι—Ἰππίας πρεσβύτερος ὃν ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. Thuc. VI. 54. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 2. <i>Pisistratidæ</i>.
526.		
525.		<i>Cambyzes</i> conquers Egypt: in the fifth year of his reign: Ol. 63. 3. <i>Cambyzes obtinuit Ægyptum anno quinto regni sui</i>. Euseb.—six months after the death of <i>Amasis</i>; Herodot. III. 14. who died Olymp. 63. 3. [B. C. 525.] Diod. I. 68. These characters of time agree in B. C. 525. War of the Lacedæmonians against Polycrates of Samos: Καμβύσεω ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον στρατευομένου. Herodot. III. 39. 44. Thucydides refers the naval power of Polycrates to the reign of <i>Cambyzes</i>: Πολυκράτης Σάμου τυραννῶν ἐπὶ Καμβύσου ναυτικῷ ἰσχύων ἄλλας τε τῶν νήσων ὑπεκόου; ἐποίησατο, καὶ Ῥήνειαν, κ. τ. λ. I. 13.
524.	Ol. 64. <i>Miltiades</i> . Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1316. Reisk.	
523.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ἴαν ἐκεῖ διατελεῖσαι τὸν βίον. Strab. XIV. p. 638. B.	καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. For Anacreon and Polycrates, see Herodot. III. 121.
<i>Xenophanes</i> would be 92, (see his own verses, Laërt. IX. 19.) in Olymp. 63, according to Apollodorus: 'Απολλόδορος (φησι) κατὰ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 619.] γενόμενον παρατετακέναι ἄχρι τῶν Δαρείου τε καὶ Κύρου χρόνων. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. Sextus Empiricus followed Apollodorus: Ξενοφάνης Κολοφώνιος ἐγένετο περὶ τὴν μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. adv. Gramm. I. 12. p. 270. These dates for his birth would suppose him 98 years of age in the first year of Darius. But Timæus, Plutarch, and Athenæus, make Xenophanes still living in the times of the Persian war, and in the reign of Hiero. Cf. a. 477.	
<i>Pythagoras</i> flourished: Ol. 63. 4. <i>Pythagoras physicus clarus philosophus habetur</i>. Euseb. According to one computation, he was 45 years of age; according to the other, he was 80. Cf. ann. 539, 510, 472.	Birth of <i>Æschylus</i>: since he was twenty-five years old in B. C. 500, thirty-five in B. C. 490, and sixty-nine in B. C. 456. Conf. ann. 499, 456. <i>Anacreon</i> and <i>Simonides</i> come to Athens in the reign of Hipparchus: Ἰππάρχῳ—ὃς ἐπ' Ἀνακρέοντα τὸν Τήιον πεντηκόντορον στείλας ἐκόμισεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Σιμωνίδην δὲ τὸν Κεῖον περὶ αὐτὸν αἰεὶ εἶχε μεγάλους μισθοῖς καὶ δώροις πείθων. Plato, Hipparch. p. 228. c.
	<i>Chærilus</i> first exhibited tragedy. Χοῖριλος Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικὸς, ἐξ' Ὀλυμπιάδι καθελὺς εἰς ἀγῶνας. καὶ

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
522.		<i>Polycrates</i> of Samos put to death: κατά του μάλιστα τὴν Καμβύσου νόσον. Herodot. III. 120.
521.		Death of <i>Cambyses</i> : βασιλεύσας μὲν τὰ πάντα ἑπτά ἔτηα καὶ μῆνας πέντε. Herodot. III. 66. ὁ δὲ δὴ μάχος τελευτήσαντος Καμβυσίου ἀδελφῆς ἑβασίλευσε μῆνας ἑπτά τοὺς ἐπιλοίπους Καμβύσῃ ἐς τὰ ὀκτὼ ἔτηα τῆς πληρώσεως. Id. 67. Δαρείος βασιλεύσας τὰ πάντα ἔτηα ἕξ τε καὶ τριήκοντα ἀπέθανε. Herodot. VII. 4. Herodotus computes 44 years between the death of Cyrus and the accession of Xerxes. The Canon agrees—Κύρου ἔτη θ'. N. E. 210—218. Καμβύσου ἔτη η'. N. E. 219—226. Δαρείου ἔτη λς'. N. E. 227—262. Apud Syncell. p. 208. And Eusebius—Δαρείου τὸ δεύτερον κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ξ' ὀλυμπιάδος [B. C. 520] καταντᾷ. Præp. X. 9.
520.	Ol. 65.	
519.		Platæa puts itself under the protection of Athens: in the 93d year—ἔτη τρίτῃ καὶ ἐννηκιστῇ—before its surrender to the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 427. Thucyd. III. 68. The Platæans at this time ἐδίδοσαν πρῶτα παρατυχούσι Κλεομένει τε τῷ Ἀναξανδρίδῃ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοισι σφίας αὐτοῦς. Herodot. VI. 108.—and were by them advised to apply to the Athenians. For <i>Cleomenes</i> , see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 3. <i>Kings of Sparta</i> .
518.		
517.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	ἰδὼν μὲν δράματα πενήκοντα καὶ ρ'. ἐνίκησε δὲ, 17'. Suid. Χοιρίλλος.
<i>Hecataeus and Dionysius Milesius</i>, the historians, flourished: Ἑκαταῖος Ἡγησάνδρου Μιλήσιος γέγονε κατὰ τοὺς Δαρείου χρόνους τοῦ μετὰ Καμβύσῃ βασιλεύσαντος, ὅτε καὶ Διονύσιος ἦν ὁ Μιλήσιος, ἐπὶ τῆς ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἱστοριογράφος. Suid. Ἑκαταῖος. For <i>Hecataeus</i>, see B. C. 501. <i>Pythagoras</i> is mentioned again, at Olymp. 65. 1. by Euseb. Chron. He settled in Italy in the reign of Superbus. <i>Pythagoras, cum Superbo regnante in Italiam venisset, tenuit Magnam illam Græciam</i>, &c. Cic. Tusc. I. 16. <i>Pythagoras, qui fuit in Italia temporibus iisdem quibus L. Brutus patriam liberavit</i>. Id. IV. 1. <i>In Italiam venit Tarquinii filio regnum obtinente, cui cognomento Superbus fuit; iisdemque temporibus occisus est Athenis ab Harmodio et Aristogitone Hipparchus Pisistrati filius</i>. Gell. XVII. 21. This date of Gellius, strictly taken, would imply B. C. 514.	<i>Melanippides</i> flourished: Μελανιππίδης Κρίτανος, γεγονὸς κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, Μήλιος. ἔγραψε δὲ διδυράμβων βιβλία πλείστα. Suid. His grandson, the younger <i>Melanippides</i>, flourished in the reign of Perdiccas. [B. C. 430.]—Μελανιππίδης θυγατρὶ δούς τοῦ πρεσβύτου—δς ἐν τῇ τῶν διδυράμβων μελοποιίᾳ ἐκαινοτόμησε πλείστα, καὶ διατρέψας παρὰ Περδίκκᾳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐκὼ τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν. Suid.—And was later in time than <i>Diagoras the Melian</i>, who flourished in the 78th Olympiad. Cf. a. 466.
	Birth of <i>Cratinus</i>, the comic poet; since he died B. C. 422. ἐπεὶ πρὸς τοῖς ἐνεήκοντα βιώσας ἦν. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. Conf. ann. 423, 422.
	<i>Pindar</i> born: in Olymp. 65.—γεγονὸς κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Πίνδαρος.—at the time of the Pythian games:—Πίνδαρος ἐν Πυθίοις γενόμενος. Plutarch. Symp. VIII. 1.—and about forty years before the expedition of Xerxes: κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου στρατείαν ἂν ἔτῳ τεσσαράκοντα. Suid. Born, therefore, August or September, B. C. 518. Cf. a. 480.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
516.	Ol. 66.	
515.		(<i>Miltiades</i> , son of <i>Cimon</i> , succeeds his brother <i>Stesagoras</i> in the Chersonese. Before the death of <i>Hipparchus</i> : τελευτήσαντος Στῆσαγόρευ—ἐνθαῦτα Μιλτιάδεα τὸν Κίμωνος, Στῆσαγόρευ δὲ τοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἀδελφὸν, καταλαμψόμενον τὰ πρήγματα ἐπὶ Χερσονήσου ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρῃ οἱ Πεισιστρατίδαι—Μιλτιάδης τε δὴ ἴσχει τὴν Χερσόνησον,—καὶ γαμῖει Ὀλόρου τοῦ Θρηίκων βασιλῆος θυγατέρα Ἠγησιπύλῃν. Herodot. VI. 39. He remained in this government at least twenty-two years. Cf. a. 493.)
514.		Death of <i>Hipparchus</i> : at the time of the <i>Panathenæa magna</i> . Περιέμενον Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα—καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἑορτὴ—ὁ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. Thucyd. VI. 56, 57. ἐν τῇ προτέρῃ νυκτὶ τῶν Παναθηναίων ἐδόκει ὁ Ἰππαρχος, κ. τ. λ.—μετὰ δὲ, ἀπειταμενὸς τὴν ὄψιν, ἔπεμπε τὴν πομπήν, ἐν τῇ δὲ τελευτᾷ. Herodot. V. 56. <i>Hipparchus</i> therefore was slain in <i>Hecatombæon</i> , July or August B. C. 514. Fixed to this date by the season of the <i>Panathenæa</i> ; which were celebrated in <i>Hecatombæon</i> of the <i>third year</i> of each Olympiad.
513.		First year of <i>Hippias</i> : completed in <i>Hecatombæon</i> , or July B. C. 513.
512.	Ol. 67.	Second year of <i>Hippias</i> .
511.		Third year of <i>Hippias</i> : completed in <i>Hecatombæon</i> B. C. 511.
510.		Expulsion of the <i>Pisistratidæ</i> : before the fourth year of <i>Hippias</i> was completed; ἐτυραννεύοντο Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἑτα τέσσερα οὐδὲν ἥσσον. Herodot. V. 55. τυραννεύσας ἑτη τρία ὁ Ἰππίας, καὶ παυσθεὶς ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ. Thucyd. VI. 59.—τρία ἔτη—Plato <i>Hipparch.</i> p. 229. b.—ἐπὶ ἑτη γ', οἱ δὲ, δ'. Schol. <i>Lysistrat.</i> 619.—And therefore before <i>Hecatombæon</i> , or July B. C. 510. And yet within twenty years of the battle of <i>Marathon</i> ; ἐς Μαραθῶνα ὕστερον ἑται εἰκοστῷ μετὰ Μήδων ἐστράτευσεν. Thucyd. VI. 59. Consequently not sooner than <i>Boëdromion</i> , or September. To reconcile these dates, we must suppose that the contest between the parties was of some duration. The authority of <i>Hippias</i> was dissolved before <i>Hecatombæon</i> : but he did not withdraw from Athens, (ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος, Thucyd. VI. 59.) till after <i>Boëdromion</i> . The <i>Pisistratidæ</i> were expelled eighteen years after the death of <i>Pisistratus</i> ,—(ἐκτακαίδεκα οἱ παῖδες. Aristot. <i>Polit.</i> V. 9, 23. Schneid.) and about the hundredth year—(ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα. Thucyd. VIII. 68.)—before the constitution of the <i>Four-hundred</i> . Cf. a. 411. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 2. <i>Pisistratidæ</i> . <i>Amintas</i> was now king of Macedonia: Ἰππία—ἐδίδου μὲν Ἀμύντης ὁ Μακεδὼν Ἀνθεμούργα. Herodot. V. 94.
509.		

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Phrynichus</i> the tragic poet—Φρύνιχος Πολυφράδ- μονος, Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικὸς, μαθητὴς Θεσπίδος.—ἐνίκα ἐπὶ τῆς 88' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Eudocia has the same numbers, p. 428.
<i>Pythagoras</i>, at the expulsion of the Tarquins, is 96 years old, according to Eratosthenes and Antiloehus: and died at the age of 99, soon after. Eratosthenes—Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ φησι τοῦτον εἶναι τὸν πρῶτον ἐντέχνως πυκτεύσαντα, ἐπὶ τῆς 88' Ὀλυμπιάδος—ἐκριφθῆναι τε ἐκ τῶν παίδων καὶ αὐτίκα προσβῆναι πρὸς τοὺς ἄνδρας, καὶ νικῆσαι. Laërt. VIII. 47. Antiloehus—Ἀντίλοχος ὁ τοῦς Ἰστορας πραγματευσάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Πυθαγόρου ἡλικίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπικούρου τελευτὴν, Γαμηλιῶνος δὲ δεκάτῃ ἰστα- μένου γενομένην, ἔτη φέρει τὰ πάντα τριακόσια δώδεκα. Clem. Strom. I. p. 309. Cf. a. 539. According to other accounts, Pythagoras was now 60; and, if he lived to 99, would survive to B. C. 472. Cf. a. 472. But although the dates of his birth and death are wholly uncertain, yet all authori- ties agree that he flourished B. C. 540—510. in the times of Polycrates and Tarquinius Superbus.	<i>Telesilla</i> of Argos the poetess—Τελέσιλλα ἡ ποιήσασα τὰ ᾄσματα. Pausan. II. 20, 7.—flourished; in the time of <i>Cleomenes</i> and <i>Demaratus</i>, kings of Sparta: and was celebrated for defending Argos, in the war which Herodotus describes, VI. 75— 83. Plutarch—ὁ πρὸς Κλεομένην περὶ Ἀργους ἀγὼν ὃν ἡγωνίσαντο Τελεσίλλης τῆς ποιητικῆς προτρεψαμένης— ἡγουμένης δὲ τῆς Τελεσίλλης ὅπλα λαμβάνουσιν (αἱ γυναῖκες) τὸν μὲν οὖν Κλεομένην ἀπεκρούσαντο, τὸν δὲ ἑτε- ρον βασιλέα Δημάρατον—ἐξέωσαν. Virtut. Mulier. p. 245. D. E. Pausanias—ἦν δὲ ἡ Τελέσιλλα καὶ ἄλλως εὐδόκιμος, καὶ μᾶλλον ἐτιμᾶτο ἔτι ἐπὶ τῇ ποιήσει· συμ- βάντος δὲ Ἀργείοις ἀτυχῆσαι πρὸς Κλεομένην τὸν Ἀνα- ξανδρίδου—Τελέσιλλα τὰς ἀμαζούσας ἡλικία τῶν γυν- αικῶν ᾤκλιζεν. II. 20, 7. Herodotus confirms the fact, by recording the oracle to which it gave oc- casion. VI. 77. Compare Suid. v. Τελέσιλλα. Eu- sebius places <i>Telesilla</i> at Ol. 82. 2. [B. C. 450.] A <i>metachronism</i> of half a century. About the time at which <i>Telesilla</i> flourished, the Argives ἤκουον μου- σικῶν εἶναι Ἑλλήνων πρῶτοι. Herodot. III. 131.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
508.	Ol. 68. <i>Isagoras</i> . Dionys. Ant. I. p. 190. Ant. V. p. 844. Reisk. Mar. Par. No. 47.	
507.		
506.		
505.		
504.	Ol. 69. <i>Acestorides</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 927. (τὸ δεύτερον.)	
503.		
502.		
501.		The Naxian war: about the spring. ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι. Herodot. V. 31. Naxos is besieged for four months by Megabates and Aristagoras. ἐπολιόρευον μῆνας τέσσαρας. Herodot. V. 34. Upon the failure of this attempt, Aristagoras ἐβουλεύετο μετὰ τῶν στασιωστῶν. V. 36.—and determined to revolt; while the armament, returning from Naxos, yet lay at Myus.—Μυῦντα ἔς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Νάξου ἀπελθὼν, ἔον ἐνθαῦτα. Herodot. V. 36. For the preceding transactions of the reign of Da-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Institution of the χορός ἀνδρῶν.—'Αφ' οὗ χοροὶ πρῶτον ἡγωνίσαντο ἀνδρῶν, ὃν διδάξας Ὑπο...κος Χάλκιδ. ... ἐνίκ ... ἐτη ΗΗΗΔΔΔ... ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησ ... σαγόρου. Mar. Par. No. 47.
<i>Charon of Lampsacus</i>—(Χάρων ὁ Πύθεω, Λαμψακηνός. Pausan. X. 38, 6.)—flourished. Ranked by Dionysius (de Thucyd. p. 769, 817. Reisk.) among the elder historians, and prior to Herodotus. Tertullian de Anima, c. 46. <i>Charon Lampsacenus, Herodoto prior</i>. Suidas: Χάρων—γενόμενος κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον Δαρεῖον ὃς Ὀλυμπιάδι (recte corrigunt ξθ.) μᾶλλον δὲ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν κατὰ τὴν οὐδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Cf. a. 464.	
<i>Heraclitus</i> ἡμᾶζε κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἐξηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. He was later than <i>Pythagoras</i>, <i>Xenophanes</i>, and <i>Hecataeus</i>, whom he mentioned. Laërt. IX. 1. ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ξθ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάτου. Suid. Ἡράκλειτ. According to Aristotle, he died at the age of sixty—τελευταίᾳ βιούς ἐτη ξ'. Laërt. IX. 3. compared with VIII. 52. <i>Parmenides</i> ἡμᾶζε κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἐξηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Laërt. IX. 23. His master was <i>Xenophanes</i>: <i>Ξενοφάνης</i>—ὃ γὰρ Παρμενίδης τούτου λέγεται μαθητής. Aristot. Metaphys. I. 5. p. 846. E. and he taught <i>Empedocles</i> and <i>Zeno</i>. Παρμενίδης—Ἐλεάτης, φιλόσοφος· μαθητὴς γεγονώς <i>Ξενοφάνους</i> τοῦ Κολοφωνίου· αὐτοῦ δὲ διάδοχοι ἐγένοντο Ἐμπεδοκλῆς τε—καὶ Ζήνων ὁ Ἐλεάτης. Suid. Παρμενίδ.	<i>Lasus of Hermionē</i> was contemporary with <i>Simonides</i>. Aristoph. Vesp. 1401. Schol. Vesp. 1402.—was the instructor of <i>Pindar</i>; Thom. Mag. Vit. Pind. (Σκοπελῖνος,) τὴν αὐλητικὴν διδάσκων τὸν Πίνδαρον, ἐπεὶ εἶδε μείζονος ἕξιας ὄντα, παρέδωκε Λάσσῳ τῷ Ἐρμιονεῖ, μελοποιῶ, παρ' ᾧ τὴν λυρικὴν ἐπαιδεύθη.—Prior in time to the younger <i>Melanippides</i>; Plutarch. Music. p. 1141. c. Μελανιππίδης ὁ μελοποιὸς ἐπιγενόμενος. He conversed with <i>Xenophanes</i>; Plutarch. Mor. p. 530. f.—flourished in the reign of <i>Hipparchus</i> at Athens; Herodot. VII. 6. and in the reign of <i>Darius</i>: Schol. Vesp. 1401. Λάσος Χαρβίνου Ἐρμιονεύς, γεγονώς κατὰ τὴν νη' Ὀλυμπιάδα ὅτε Δαρεῖος ὁ Ὑστάτου. Suidas, transcribing the scholiast, has (in ed. Kust.) τὴν νη' Ὀλ. But Olymp. 55, or 58, are inconsistent with the reign of <i>Darius</i>: whence <i>Larcher</i>, Chron. Herod. p. 635, corrects the numbers to ξη' Ὀλ. [B. C. 508.] <i>Vossius</i>, from the old reading in Suidas, τὴν η' Ὀλ. had conjectured τὴν ο' Ὀλυμπ. [B. C. 500.]—dates more consistent with the facts recorded of <i>Lasus</i>.
<i>Hecataeus</i> the historian—Ἑκαταῖος ὁ Ἡγησάνδρου, ἀνὴρ λογοποιός—Herodot. V. 125. assisted at the deliberations of the Ionians, B. C. 501. Herodot. V. 36. He is mentioned again at the time of the flight of <i>Aristagoras</i>, B. C. 497; Herodot. V. 125. whom he advised ἐν Ἀέρω τῇ νήσῳ τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενον ἡσυχίῃν ἀγειν, ἣν ἐκπέσῃ ἐκ τῆς Μιλή-	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		rius,—the conquest of Samos,—the siege of Babylon,—the Scythian expedition,—see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 18. <i>Kings of Persia</i> .
500.	Ol. 70. <i>Myrus</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 961. Reisk.	Aristagoras solicits aid from Sparta and Athens. ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἀπειστήκει. καὶ—αὐτὸς ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα τριήρεϊ ἀπόστολος ἐγένετο. Herodot. V. 37, 38.—ἀπειλαυόμενος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης, ἥτε ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. V. 55.—Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δὲ ἀνακείσθοντας, ἐψηφίσαντο εἰκοσι νῆας ἀποστεῖλαι βαρβάρους Ἴωνσιν. Ἀρισταγόρης δὲ προπλώσας καὶ ἀπικόμενος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐξευραὶν βούλωντο ἀπ' οὗ Ἴωνσιν ἐμελλε σὺν αὐτῇ ἀφελίῃ ἕσσεσθαι—ἐπεμψε ἐς τὴν Φρυγίην ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τοῖς Παιόνας— V. 97, 98.—ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶτε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπὸ κέρτου εἰκοσι νηυσὶ, ἀλλὰ ἀγόμενοι Ἑρετρίων πέντε τριήρεις—ἐποιέετο στρατηγεῖν ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἐς Σάρδεις. V. 99.—εἰκοσι τριήρεσιν ἐπλευσαν ἐπικουρήσοντες τοῖς Ἴωνσιν. Charon Lampsacenus apud Plutarch. Mor. p. 861. D.
499.		Sardis burnt by the Ionians. First year of the Ionian war. ἀπικόμενοι οἱ Ἴωνες ἐς Ἐφεσον—ἀνέβαινον χειρὶ πολλῇ—ἐνθαῦτεν—αἰρέουσι Σάρδεις. Herod. V. 99, 100. The Ionians are pursued and defeated near Ephesus. V. 102. After this the Athenians withdraw from the confederacy: Ἴωνες δὲ, τῆς Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίας στερηθέντες, οὐδὲν δὴ ᾔσπον τὸν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα πόλεμον ἐσκευάζοντο. Herodot. V. 103. Dodwell alone, Ann. Thuc. p. 42, 43, has rightly expressed the date of this war. The Naxian war, and the Ionian revolt, are usually raised four years too high; the term of <i>three years</i> (which Herodotus specifies) between the capture of Miletus, and the expedition of Datis, being dilated into <i>seven years</i> . See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 5. <i>Ionian war</i> .
498.		Second year of the Ionian war. Cyprus recovered by the Persians; (in the second year of the war.) Herodot. V. 116.—Κύπριοι μὲν δὲ, ἐνιαυτὸν ἐλευθεροὶ γενομένοι, αὐτὶς κατεδεδούλωντο.
497.		Aristagoras slain in Thrace. Herodot. V. 126. ἔπλεε ἐς τὴν Θρηίκην καὶ ἔσχε τὴν χώραν ἐπ' ἣν ἐστάλη. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὁρμεώμενος ἀπόλλυται ὑπὸ Θρηίκων αὐτὸς τε ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης καὶ ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοῦ. Fixed to this date by Thucydides. Cf. a. 465. Aristagoras withdrew from Miletus after the recovery of Cyprus; V. 116. and after the campaign in Caria; V. 118—121. and after the capture of Clazomenæ and Cymæ—ἀλισκομενέων τῶν πολίων.—V. 123, 124. which agrees with the third year of the war, or B. C. 497. Herodotus, therefore, and Thucydides confirm each other.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
του. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐκ ταύτης δρμαζόμενον κατελεύσεσθαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. The advice was not taken, and Aristagoras perished in Thrace. Cf. a. 497, 2.	
Birth of <i>Anaxagoras</i>. His time is consistently stated. Laërt. II. 7. λέγεται κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου δι- άβασιν εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν εἶναι, βεβιακέναι δὲ ἐβδομήκοντα δύο. Born, therefore, B. C. 500, died B. C. 428.— φησὶ δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς γεγενῆσθαι αὐτὸν τῇ ἐβδομηκοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, τεθνηκέναι δὲ τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ΟΓΔΟΗΚΟΣΤΗΣ ὀγδόης. (sic legendum.)— Born, therefore, according to this testimony also, in B. C. 500. Laërt. ibid. ἤρξατο δὲ φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀ- θήνησιν ἐπὶ Καλλίου, ἐτῶν εἴκοσιν ὦν, ὥς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφῇ. Both Apollodorus and Demetrius fix his birth at B. C. 500.	<i>Epicharmus</i> perfected comedy in Sicily, long before Chionides exhibited at Athens; Ἐπίχαρμος ὁ ποιητὴς—πολλῶ πρότερος ὢν Χιωνίδου καὶ Μάγνητος. Aristot. Poët. c. 4. Bipont. τοῦ μύθους ποιεῖν Ἐπί- χαρμος καὶ Φόρμις ἤρξαν. Id. c. 6. Bipont. He continued to exhibit comedy in the reign of Hie- ro. Cf. a. 477. Epicharmus lived to the age of 97. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. or 90. Laërt. VIII. 78. Confirmed by Ælian, V. H. II. 34. Ἐπίχαρ- μον πάνυ σφόδρα πρεσβύτην ὄντα.—and may there- fore well be supposed to have exhibited comedy twenty-five or thirty years. For the arguments which prove <i>Epicharmus the comic poet</i> and <i>Epi- charmus the Pythagorean philosopher</i> to be one and the same person, see <i>Appendix, Comic Poets</i>.
	<i>Æschylus</i>, æt. 25, first exhibits, in the 70th Olympiad. Αἰσχύλος, Ἀθηναῖος, τραγικὸς—ἡγωνίζετο δὲ αὐτὸς ἐν τῇ ὀ' Ὀλυμπιάδι, ἐτῶν ὦν κε. Suid. Αἰσχύλ. —Πρατίνας—Φλιάσιος, ποιητὴς τραγωδίας, ἀντηγωνί- ζετο δὲ Αἰσχύλῳ τε καὶ Χοιρίλῳ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ πρῶτος ἔγραψε Σατύρους. Suid. Πρα- τίνας. The second passage of Suidas, where the number is genuine, ἐβδομηκοστῆς, enables us to cor- rect the first: and for θ' Ὀλυμπ. to read ὀ' Ὀλυμπ. with Meursius, and others. (See the note of Kus- ter. ad Suid. t. I. p. 663.) The source of the cor- ruption, ἐν τῇ Ο. into ἐν τῇ Θ. is obvious: as Pe- titus has remarked; Miscellan. III. 14. tom. I. p. 165.
	<i>Pindar. Pyth. X.</i> Ἰπποκλῆα Θεσσαλῶ—ἐνίκησε δὲ τὴν εἰκοστὴν δευτέραν Πυθιάδα. [Ol. 70. 3.] ἐνίκησε δὲ καὶ οβ' καὶ ογ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Scholiastes.
Ol. 70. 4. <i>Pythagoras philosophus moritur</i>. Eu- seb. By one computation he would be 73 at this date, by the other, 108 years of age. The dura- tion of his life is as variously reported as the time of his birth. His age is stated to be 80 by He- raclides; Laërt. VIII. 44. but 90, by the more general account; ὥς οἱ πλείους. Laërt. ibid. and 99 by Tzetzes; Chil. XI. 95.—and 104 by Pho- tius. Cod. 249. According to Jamblichus, c. 36. he presided in his school 39 years, and lived near 100; ἀφηγήσασθαι λέγεται ἐνός δέοντος ἔτη τεσσαρά- κοντα, τὰ πάντα βιάσαντα ἔτη ἐγγὺς τῶν ἑκατόν. Cf. ann. 539, 510, 472.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
496.	Ol. 71. <i>Hipparchus</i> . Dionys. Ant. V. p. 1035. VI. initio.	Fourth year of the Ionian war: Histæus comes down to the coast. After the death of Aristagoras.— <i>μεμνημένος ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρὴν ἐς Σάρδεις</i> . Herodot. VI. 1. compare V. 108.
495.	<i>Philippus</i> . Auctor Vit. Sophocl.	Fifth year of the war. Towards the end of this year, preparations are made for the assault of Miletus: <i>ἐπὶ Μίλητον αὐτὴν ναυτικὸς πολλὰς καὶ πεζὸς ἦν στρατὸς προσδόκιμος</i> . Herodot. VI. 6. But the naval armament (VI. 6, 7.) did not put to sea till the following spring; since B. C. 494 was the first year of the naval operations: followed by winter quarters near Miletus. VI. 18, 31.
494.	<i>Pythocritus</i> . Mar. Par. No. 48. <i>hoc anno, ob PHILIPPUM præcedentem</i> . See <i>Introduction</i> , p. ix, x.	Last year of the war. The confederates are defeated in a naval action near Miletus. Herodot. V. 6—17. Miletus taken: in the sixth year of the war: <i>οἱ Πέρσαι, ἐπεὶ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἴωνας, τὴν Μίλητον πολιορκίοντες—αἰρέουσιν κατ' ἄκρης, ἔκταρ ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀποστάσιος τῆς Ἀρισταγόρου</i> . Herodot. VI. 18. <i>Æaces</i> , son of Syloson, and nephew of Polycrates, is restored by the Persians to the tyranny of Samos. Herodot. VI. 25. compare VI. 13.
493.	<i>Themistocles</i> . Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1117. Reisk. (<i>μελλούσης εἰς τοῦτιον τῆς ἑβδομηκοστῆς καὶ δευτέρας ὀλυμπιάδος</i> .)	'Ο ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ὁ Περσέων, χειμερίσας περὶ Μίλητον, τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει ὡς ἀνέπλωσε, αἰρεῖ ἐν πελάγεσσι τὰς νήσους— <i>Χίον καὶ Λέσβον καὶ Τένεδον</i> . Herodot. VI. 31. καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο ἐκ τῶν Περσέων οὐδὲν ἐπὶ πλέον ἐγένετο τουτέων ἐς νεῖκος φέρον Ἴωσι. VI. 42. Miltiades, while the Phœnician fleet lay at Tenedos, retires from the Chersonese to Athens: <i>πυρθανόμενος εἶναι τοὺς Φοίνικας ἐν Τενέδῳ, πληρώσας χρημάτων τριήρεας πέντε ἀπέπλει ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας</i> . Herodot. VI. 41. His return to Athens was at least twenty-two years after his occupation of the Chersonese, upon the death of his brother Stesagoras. Cf. a. 515.
492.	Ol. 72. <i>Diognetus</i> . Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1151.	First Persian armament under Mardonius. Herodot. VI. 43—45. <i>ἅμα τῷ ἔτει Μαρδόνιος κατέβαινε ἐπὶ θάλασσαν—ὡς δὲ παρακλέων τὴν Ἀσίην ἀπὶκετο ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην, ἐνθαῦτα—τοὺς τυράννους τῶν Ἰόνων καταπαύσας—δημοκρατίας κατίστα. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας, ἡπειγέτο ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον—ἐπιπλεῶσαν δὲ σφί περιπλέουσι (τὸν Ἄθων) βορρῆς ἄνεμος—κάρτα τρηχέως περιέσπει πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν.—Μαρδόνιος δὲ καὶ τῷ πεζῷ στρατοπεδευόμενῳ ἐν Μακεδονίῃ νυκτὸς Βρύγοι Ὀρήνικας ἐπεχείρησαν—τούτους μέντοι καταστρεφάμενος ἀπῆγε τὴν στρατιὴν ὀπίσω. οὗτος μὲν νυν ὁ στόλος, αἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος, ἀπαλλάχθη ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην</i> . This expedition was in the year before Darius sent to demand earth and water from the Greeks: VI. 46. and the storm at mount Athos is said to have happened in the year preceding the commencement of the second expedition under Datis. Herodot. VI. 95. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 5. <i>Ionian war</i> .
491.	<i>Hybrilides</i> . Pausan. VI. 9, 2. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313.	Darius, <i>δευτέρῳ ἔτει τουτέων</i> [after the expedition of Mardonius] <i>πρωτα μὲν Θασίους—ἐκέλευε τὸ τεῖχος περιαιρεῖν—μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, διέπειπε κήρυκας ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα</i> . Herodot. VI. 46—48. Cleomenes is still king at Sparta. VI. 48—50. Demaratus is deposed, and succeeded by Leotychides. VI. 61—67. War of Athens and Ægina; VI. 87—93. al-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Hellanicus</i>. <i>Hellanicus</i> initio belli Peloponnesiaci [B. C. 431] <i>quinque et sexaginta annos natus videtur</i>; <i>Herodotus</i>, <i>tres et quinquaginta</i>; <i>Thucydides</i>, <i>quadraginta</i>. <i>Scriptum hoc libro undecimo Pamphilæ</i>. Gell. XV. 23.	
	Birth of <i>Sophocles</i>. γεννηθῆναι αὐτὸν φασιν ἑβδομηκοστῇ πρώτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι, κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος, ἐπὶ Ἀρχόντῃ Ἀθήνῃσι Φιλίππῳ. Auctor Vit. Sophocl. <i>Sophocles</i> was in his 28th year, in B. C. 468;—in his 57th in B. C. 438; and in his 90th year, B. C. 406. <i>Conf. ann.</i> 468, 438, 405. These positions confirm the date of his birth, in the year of <i>Philippus</i>.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		luded to by Thucyd. I. 41.—πρὸς τὸν Αἰγινήτων ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε.—confirming Herodot. VI. 99. Κορίνθιοι Ἀθηναίοισι διδοῦσι εἴκοσι νέας. Gelon becomes master of Gela: Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. τύραννοι δὲ τότε ἦσαν κατὰ πόλεις [in Sicily] ἐπιφανέστατος δὲ Γέλων ὁ Δεινομένους, νεωστὶ τὴν Ἰπποκράτους τυραννίδα παρειληφώς—κατὰ τὸν δεύτερον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ δευτέρας Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχοντας Ἀθήνησιν Ὑβριλίδου. Pausanias VI. 9, 2.—Γέλων ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΣ ἔσχεν Ὑβριλίδου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς δευτέρας καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. It is well conjectured by Larcher, Chron. Herod. t. VII. p. 452—455. that Pausanias may have mistaken the occupation of <i>Gela</i> for the occupation of <i>Syracuse</i>: which solves the difficulty. Pausanias himself elsewhere (VIII. 42, 4.) observes, that Gelon reigned at Syracuse κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου διάβασιν.
490.	<i>Phænippus.</i> Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5.	Second armament, under Datis and Artaphernes: Darius Μαρδόνιον μὲν—παραλῦει τῆς στρατηγίης, ἄλλους δὲ στρατηγούς ἀποδέξας, ἀπέστειλε ἐπὶ τε Ἑρέτριαν καὶ Ἀθήνας, Δατὶν τε—καὶ Ἀρταφέρνηα. Herodot. VI. 94. Battle of <i>Marathon</i>: ten years before the expedition of Xerxes—Thucyd. I. 18. Plato Leg. III. p. 150.—and in the <i>fifth</i> year before the accession of Xerxes, B. C. 485. Herodot. VII. 1, 3, 4. <i>See Appendix</i>, c. 5.—μηνὸς Βοηδρομιῶνος ἕκτη. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19.—ἕκτη ἰσταμένου Βοηδρομιῶνος. Plutarch. Glor. Ath. p. 349. E. [Sept. B. C. 490.] The Spartans were solicited for aid on the ninth day of the moon. Herodot. VI. 106. They marched after the full moon,—μετὰ τὴν πανσέληνον,—arrived in three days, and were too late for the battle. VI. 120. They would arrive on the eighteenth day of the moon. The sixth of Βοῆδρμιον, then, was later than the ninth day of the moon, and the civil month did not correspond with the course of the moon. <i>Cf. a. 331.</i>
489.	<i>Aristides.</i> Mar. Par. No. 50. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5.	
488.	Ol. 73. <i>Anchises.</i> Dionys. Ant. VIII. p. 1502.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Æschylus</i> present at Marathon: set. 35.—<i>ἐν μάχῃ συνηγωνίσατο Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητὴς (ἑτ)ῶ(ν) ὦν ΔΔΔΠ. Mar. Par. No. 49.</i> <i>Pindar. Pyth. VI.</i>—Ξενοκράτει Ἀκραγαντίνῃ νενικηκότι κατὰ τὴν κδ Πυθιάδα.—ὁ δὲ Ξενοκράτης Θήρωνος ἦν ἀδελφός. Schol. <i>Pyth. VI. 1.</i>—<i>νενίκηκε τὴν κδ Πυθιάδα, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλης ἀναγράφει. Schol. Isthm. II. 1:</i>
	<i>Panyasis</i> the poet, the uncle of Herodotus, flourished: <i>Ol. 72. 4. Panyasis poëta habetur illustris.</i> Euseb. Πανύασις—Ἡροδότου τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ ἐξαδελφός. γέγονε γὰρ Πανύασις Πολυάρχου, ὁ δὲ Ἡρόδοτος Λύξου τοῦ Πολυάρχου ἀδελφοῦ. τινὲς δὲ οὐ Λύξην ἀλλὰ Ῥοιὰ τὴν μητέρα Ἡροδότου Πανυάσιδος ἀδελφὴν ἰστόρησαν. ὁ δὲ Πανύασις γέγονε κατὰ τὴν οη' Ὀλυμπιάδα. κατὰ δὲ τινὰς, πολλῶν πρεσβύτερος. γέγονε γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν. ἀγερθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ Λυγδάμιδος τοῦ τρίτου τυραννήσαντος Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ. Suid. Πανύασις. There is no inconsistency in these accounts. <i>Panyasis</i> might be about 30 years older than his nephew Herodotus: began to be known <i>Olymp. 72. 4.</i> [B. C. 489.] continued in reputation till <i>Olymp. 78.</i> [B. C. 467.] and was put to death by Lygdamis about B. C. 457. <i>Cf. a. 457.</i>
	<i>Pindar: Olymp. IX.</i> Ἐφαρμοστόν Ὀπουντίαν—ἐνίκησε δὲ ὁ Ἐφαρμοστός καὶ Ὀλύμπια, ὡς προῖπε, καὶ Πύθια, ἑβδομηκοστῇ τρίτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι.—καὶ γὰρ Πύθια ἐνίκησεν ὁ Ἐφάρμοστος τῇ τριακοστῇ Πυθιάδι. [Ol. 78. 3.] Schol. <i>Ol. IX. 17, 18.</i>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
487.		Three years of preparation after the battle of Marathon: ἡ Ἀσὴ ἰδονίστο ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἔτη. Herodot. VII. 1.
486.		Revolt of Egypt: in the fourth year after the battle of Marathon, and the year before the death of Darius. Herodot. VII. 1, 4. τετάρτῳ ἔτει Αἰγύπτιοι ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσέων.—μετὰ Αἰγύπτου ἀπόστασιν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει—συνήνεκε αὐτὸν Δαρεῖον ἀποθανεῖν.
485.	<i>Philocrates.</i> Mar. Par. No. 51. compared with No. 61.—i. e. 43 years before <i>Diphilus</i> , who was archon B.C. 442. Placed, as usual, one year too high in the Marbles.	Accession of <i>Xerxes</i> : in the fifth year after the battle of Marathon, and five years before the expedition against Greece in B. C. 480. Herodot. VII. 1—4. compared with VII. 20. Confirmed by the Canon apud Syncell. p. 208. <i>Ξέρξου ἔτη κα΄</i> . N. E. 263. [=B. C. 485.] See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 5. <i>Gelon</i> becomes master of Syracuse: in this year; because he reigned seven years, and was succeeded in the eighth by Hiero. Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. and Hiero succeeded in the year of <i>Timosthenes</i> , B. C. 478. Diod. XI. 38.
484.	Ol. 74. <i>Leostratus.</i> Dionys. Ant. VIII. p. 1694.	Egypt recovered: in the beginning of the second year of Xerxes: δευτέρῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου. Herodot. VII. 7. Eusebius—Ol. 74. 1. <i>Xerxes Egyptum capit. Aristides cum ignominia ejicitur.</i> The date of these two events is nearly accurate. Egypt was recovered at the end of Olymp. 73. 4. Aristides was banished at the end of Olymp. 74. 1. Cf. a. 483.
483.	<i>Nicodemus.</i> Dionys. Ant. VIII. p. 1711.	Ostracism of Aristides: since he was recalled τρίτῳ ἔτει, <i>Ξέρξου διὰ Θετταλίας ἐλαύνοντος.</i> Plutarch. Aristid. c. 8. or rather, the year following: for he seems to have been still in exile at the battle of Salamis, B. C. 480. Herodot. VIII. 79. He was returned, and commanded the Athenian forces ten months afterwards at the battle of Plataea. Herodot. IX. 28. His recal therefore was between those two actions.
482.		
481.	<i>Themistocles.</i> Schol. Thucyd. I. 93. See <i>Introduction</i> , p. xiii. xiv.	Fourth year after the recovery of Egypt: ἐπὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη πλήρεια παραρτίετο στρατιὴν τε καὶ τὰ πρόσφορα τῇ στρατιῇ. Herodot. VII. 20. The fourth year was completed in spring B. C. 481. See <i>Appendix</i> ,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Chionides</i> first exhibits: Χιονίδης, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικός τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας· ὃν καὶ λέγουσι πρωταγωνιστὴν γενέσθαι τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμῳδίας, διδάσκειν δὲ ἔτεσιν ὀκτὼ πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν. Suid. Eudocia, p. 436, has also ὀκτὼ π. τ. Π. The <i>Dionysia</i> in spring B. C. 487 were eight years (current) before the expedition of Xerxes.—<i>Dinolochus</i>, Συρακούσιος ἢ Ἀκραγαντίνος, κωμικός, ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς οὔ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. υἱὸς Ἐπιχάρμου· ὡς δὲ τινες, μαθητής. ἐδίδαξε δράματα ἰδ' Δωρίδι διαλέκτῳ. Suid. Δεινός. Δεινόλοχος ὁ ἀνταγωνιστὴς Ἐπιχάρμου. Ælian. H. A. VI. 51.
	<i>Epicharmus</i> continues to write comedy.—πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν ἔτη ἕξ, διδάσκων ἐν Συρακούσαις· ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις Εὐτέρης καὶ Εὐξενίδης καὶ Μύλος ἐπεδείκνυντο. Suid. Ἐπιχ.—in the 73d Olympiad—χρόνοις δὲ γέγονε κατὰ τὴν οὔ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xii. Kust. He had already perfected comedy long before Chionides: Cf. a. 500. and continued to exhibit in the reign of Hiero. Cf. a. 477. <i>Mylus</i>, or <i>Mylus</i>, the comic poet, is classed with <i>Magnes</i>, by Diomed. III. p. 486. which confirms the date of Suidas.
Birth of <i>Herodotus</i>: Cf. a. 496. Suidas—Ἡρόδοτος. Λύξου καὶ Δρυοῦς, Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, τῶν ἐπιφανῶν—μετέστη δ' ἐν Σάμῳ διὰ Λύγδαμιν τὸν ἀπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας τρίτον τύραννον γενόμενον Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ.	<i>Æschylus</i> gains the prize in tragedy. ἀφ' οὗ Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητὴς τραγῳδία πρῶτον ἐνίκησεν—ἔτη ΗΗΔΔΠ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Φιλοκράτους. Mar. Par. No. 51.—<i>Pindar</i>. <i>Olymp.</i> X, XI. Ἀγησίδαμῳ Λοκρῷ Ἐπιζεφυρίῳ—ἐνίκησε δὲ οὗτος ὁ Ἀγησιδᾶμος τὴν ἑβδομηκοστὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. X. 1. Birth of <i>Achæus</i>:—Ἀχαιὸς Ἐρετριεὺς, τραγικός, γέγονε κατὰ τὴν οὗ' Ὀλυμπιάδα—ἦν δὲ νεώτερος Σοφοκλείους ὀλίγον τι. Suid. Ἀχαιός.
	Ἐν ἑβδομηκοστῇ τετάρτῃ (Ὀλυμπ.) Φρόνυχος καὶ Χοερίλος. Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. B. Ol. 74. 2. <i>Chærilus et Phrynichus illustres habentur</i>. Euseb. For <i>Phrynichus</i> the tragic poet, cf. ann. 511, 476. For <i>Chærilus</i>, conf. an. 523. Chærilus had now exhibited tragedy forty years; Phrynichus, near thirty years.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		c. 5. Xerxes in the autumn arrived at Sardis; Herod. VII. 32—37. where he wintered.
480.	Ol. 75. <i>Calliades</i> . Dionys. Ant. IX. p. 1739. Herodot. VIII. 51. Diodor. XI. 1. Mar. Par. No. 52. Laërt. II. 45. <i>Callias</i> . Auct. Vit. Eurip. Laërt. II. 7.	Ἄμα τῷ ἔαρι παρεσκευασμένος ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίων ἀρμάτων. Herodot. VII. 37. Actions at <i>Thermopylae</i> and <i>Artemisium</i>, at the time of the Olympic games. ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ὀλυμπιάς τούτοις τοῖσι πρήγμασι συνεπεσοῦσα.—οἱ δὲ σφι ἔλεγον ὡς Ὀλύμπια ἄγοιεν. Herodot. VII. 206. VIII. 26. Ὀλύμπια δὲ καὶ Κάρνεια παρορχώκει ἤδη. VIII. 72. <i>Salamis</i>: at the time of the Mysteries. Herodot. VIII. 65. περὶ τὰς εἰκάδας τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος—τὴν εἰκάδα—ἥ τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰακχὸν ἐξάγουσι. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. It was in the autumn: ἰδοῦσι γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ—ἀναορίην εἶναι τοῦ ἔτους πολυμῆσιν—χειμερίσαι τε ἄμεινον εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ—καὶ ἔπειτα ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πειρᾶσθαι. VIII. 113. ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ Εἰρέξω περιγενόμενος, φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμίος—ἰχειμήρισε ἐν Κύμῳ. VIII. 130. Plutarch, therefore, is in error when he says ἔκτη ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ μουνυχιῶνος μηνός. Glor. Ath. p. 349. F. which would be <i>April</i> for the date of the battle. Corsini, Fast. Att. t. III. p. 166. defends Plutarch, by supposing him to mean a battle at <i>Salamis in Cyprus</i>, under Cimon, many years later. But the whole tenor of the sentence in Plutarch, and the context, evidently shew that no other battle could be meant than the celebrated battle of <i>Salamis</i>. And Plutarch has the same erroneous date elsewhere: <i>Lysand.</i> c. 15. where he plainly intends that battle; ἐν ἣ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν ἐνίκων τὸν βάρβαρον.—Victory of <i>Gelon</i> at <i>Himera</i>: λέγουσι ὡς συνέβη τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρης ἐν τε τῇ Σικελίῃ Γέλωνα καὶ Θήρωνα νικᾶν Ἀμίλκαν, καὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὸν Πέρσην. Herodot. VII. 166. Aristotle, Poët. c. 24. in more general terms—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους ἢ τ' ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐγένετο ναυμαχία καὶ ἢ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίαν μάχην. But Herodotus is more entitled to credit upon this point, than Diodorus, XI. 24. who makes the battle of <i>Himera</i> coincide with the action at <i>Thermopylae</i>.
479.	<i>Xanthippus</i> . Diod. XI. 27. Mar. Par. No. 53. <i>Xanthippides</i> . Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5.	Mardonius occupies Athens, ten months after its occupation by Xerxes in the preceding year. Herodot. IX. 3.—<i>Plataea, Mycalæ</i>, in September. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 19. ταύτην τὴν μάχην [<i>Plataea</i>] ἡμαχίσαντο τῇ τετράδι τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἱσταμένου.—Idem Camill. c. 19. Βοηδρομιῶνος τρίτῃ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἅμα καὶ περὶ Μυκάλην ἡττήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Herodot. IX. 101. Τὸ μὲν ἐν Πλαταιαῖσι πρῶτ' ἔτι τῆς ἡμέρης ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ ἐν Μυκάλῃ περὶ δεῖλην—τῆς δὲ αὐτῆς ἡμέρης συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι μηνός τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ. In the year of <i>Xanthippus</i>: Plutarch. Aristid. c. 5. Ξανθιππίδην (<i>sic</i>) ἐφ' οὗ Μαρδόνιος ἡττήθη Πλαταιαῖσιν.—Siege of <i>Sestos</i> in the autumn; which surrenders in the following spring. [B. C. 478.] Thucyd. I. 89. Σηστὸν ἐπολιόρκουν—καὶ ἐπιχειμάσαντες εἶλον αὐτήν. After the surrender of <i>Sestos</i>, κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο οὐδὲν ἔτι πλέον τούτων ἐγένετο. Herodot. IX. 121.—whence we may collect that Herodotus did not compute the commencement of the year from the winter solstice. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xviii.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Pherecydes</i> of Athens, the historian, <i>flourished</i>. Φερεκύδης Λέριος, ιστορικός, γεγονώς πρὸ ὀλίγου τῆς οἰ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. He continued in reputation till B. C. 456. Ol. 81. 1. Φερεκύδης ὁ δεύτερος, ιστοριογράφος, ἔγνωρίζετο. Euseb. in Græcis Scaligeri. Sturz, to reconcile Euseb. with Suidas, interprets <i>γεγονώς natus</i>, and makes <i>Pherecydes</i> three years younger than <i>Herodotus</i>. But the terms of Eusebius and Suidas are too vague to be rigidly taken. It is sufficient that we suppose <i>Pherecydes</i> to have flourished between B. C. 480 and 456, by interpreting <i>γεγονώς flourish</i>, with Vossius de Histor. Græc. and Heyne ad Apollod.—<i>Anaxagoras</i>, æt. 20, ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀθήνῃσι. Laërt. II. 7. Cf. a. 500. He remained at Athens thirty years. Cf. a. 450. <i>Anaximenes</i>, by whom he was taught, must have been living, at least in the 74th Olympiad; when <i>Anaxagoras</i> was only 16 or 18 years of age: which implies a period of 64 or 65 years from the ἀκμὴ or ἡλικία of <i>Anaximenes</i>, in the 58th Olympiad, to his death. Conf. an. 548. If these positions are true, <i>Anaximenes</i> must have lived nearly ninety years.	Birth of <i>Euripides</i>. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἑβδομηκοστῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐγεννήθη ἐπὶ Καλλιάρχου. Laërt. II. 45.—ἡμέρα καθ' ἣν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐναυμάχουν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1.—ἔτεχθη καθ' ἣν ἡμέραν Ἕλληνες ἐτρέψαντο τοὺς Πέρσας. Suid. Εὐριπίδ. Both authors of the life of Euripides, Thom. Mag. apud Musgrav. and MS. apud Elm-sleium ad calcem Bacch. ἐπὶ Καλλίου [sic] ἀρχοντος κατὰ τὴν οἰ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, ὅτε ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ. λ. Eratosthenes and Philochorus confirm this date. Cf. a. 406. These testimonies outweigh the Parian Marble, which dates his birth B. C. 485. The Marble is consistent in its dates: No. 51. ἀρχοντας Φιλοκράτους Εὐριπίδης ἐγένετο. [B. C. 485.] No. 61. ἀρχοντας Διοφίλου Εὐριπίδης ἔτων ὅν τριῶν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. [B. C. 442.] Forty-three years are the exact interval.—<i>Pindar</i>, at the battle of Salamis, had completed his 38th, and entered his 39th year. Cf. a. 518. I follow Corsini, Fast. Att. t. II. p. 64, in fixing the birth of Pindar, with Plutarch, at the Pythian games of Ol. 65, although Corsini places the games in the <i>ninth</i> month of the 3d Olympic year, rather than the <i>first</i> or <i>second</i>; and consequently shortens the age of Pindar by so many months. The period of 40 years, named by Suidas, κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου στρατείαν ἔτων ὅν μ', must be understood with some latitude. For Pindar in B. C. 480, compare Diod. XI. 26.
<i>Antipho Rhamnusius</i> γέγονε κατὰ τὰ Περσικά καὶ Γοργίαν τὸν σοφιστὴν, ὀλίγον νεώτερος αὐτοῦ. Vit. X. or. p. 832. E.—Suidas: Ἀντιφῶν ἤρξε τοῦ δικανικοῦ χαρακτῆρος μετὰ Γοργίαν. Born therefore about the year of Calliades. Cf. a. 412.	The birth of <i>Chærilus of Samos</i> may be probably assigned to the 75th Olympiad. He was <i>younger than Herodotus</i>; Suid. Χοιρίλ. Σάμιος. He resided at Samos in the time of Lysander, B. C. 404. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 18. τῶν δὲ πολιτῶν [i. e. citizens of Samos] Χοιρίλον μὲν ἀεὶ παρὰ αὐτὸν εἶχε (Λύσανδρος,) ὡς κοσμήσοντα τὰς πράξεις διὰ ποιητικῆς. And was received at the court of Archelaus; Athen. VIII. p. 945. d.—where he died; Suid. τελευτῆσαι ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ παρὰ Ἀρχελαῷ τῷ τότε αὐτῆς βασιλεῖ. When, therefore, Suidas says, that Chærilus ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν, Ὀλυμπιάδι οἰ', νεανίσκον ἦδη εἶναι, he is in an error; as Nækius, ad Chærilii Fragmenta, has shewn, from the preceding testimonies. But we need not wholly reject those notes of time. If Olymp. 75 was mentioned in connection with Chærilus, by the authors whom Suidas followed, it might be mentioned as the period of his birth: which would suppose him

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
478.	<i>Timosthenes</i> . Diod. XI. 38. Mar. Par. No. 54.	Hiero succeeds Gelon: in the year of Timosthenes. Diod. XI. 38. He reigned ἔτη ἑνδεκά και μῆνας ὀκτώ. Diod. <i>ibid.</i> —but <i>ten</i> years according to Aristot. Polit. V. 9. Γέλων μὲν γὰρ ἐκτὰ τυραννίᾳς (ἔτη) τῷ ὀγδόῳ τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησε· δέκα δ' Ἴερον. Θρασύβουλος δὲ τῷ ἑνδεκάτῳ μηνὶ ἐξέπεσε. Diodorus is consistent with himself; <i>cf. ann.</i> 467, 466. and is confirmed by Schol. Pindar. Pyth. III. from whence it may be collected that <i>king</i> Hiero was victor in the 27th Pythia, Olymp. 75. 3. [B. C. 478.] Compare also Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 1. ἔσχε δὲ ὁ Ἴερον τὴν τῶν Συρακουσίων ἀρχὴν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Γέλωνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τελευταίην τῇ ἐβδόμηκοστῇ πέμπτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι.
477.	<i>Adimantus</i> . Diod. XI. 41. Mar. Par. No. 55. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 5. Moral. p. 785. A.	Commencement of the Athenian ascendancy or empire: in the year of Adimantus. Diod. XI. 41, 48.—forty-five years before the Peloponnesian war; Demosth. Olynth. III. p. 35.—sixty-five, before the ruin of the Athenian affairs in Sicily; Isocrat. Panathen. c. 19. p. 244. b.—in the seventy-third year before the capture of Athens by Lysander; Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 116.—called, in round numbers, seventy years, by Isocrates, Panegy. c. 30. p. 62. e. by Lysias, Epitaph. p. 113. Reisk. by Plato, <i>epist.</i> VII. p. 110. by Aristides, <i>Panathen.</i> tom. I. p. 170. Jebb. and by Demosthenes himself, Philipp. III. p. 117. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 6. <i>Athenian empire</i> .
476.	Ol. 76. <i>Phædon</i> . Dionys. Ant. IX. p. 1791. Diod. XI. 48. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk. Plutarch. Thes. c. 36.	Death of Anaxilaus of Rhegium. Diod. XI. 48. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φαίδανος—ἐτελεύτησεν Ἀναξίλας ὁ Ῥηγίου καὶ Ζάγκλης τύραννος, δυναστεύσας ἔτη δεκαοκτώ. [B. C. 494—476.] τὴν δὲ τυραννίδα διεδέξατο Μίκυθος, πιστευθεὶς ὥστε ἀποδοῦναι τοῖς τέκνοις τοῦ τελευτήσαντος. Anaxilaus was reigning in B. C. 494, when the Ionian fugitives seized upon Zancle.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	five or six years younger than Herodotus, and 75 at the visit of Lysander to Samos. His death happened before the year B. C. 399, which was the last year of Archelaus.
The history of <i>Herodotus</i> terminates at the siege of Sestos. [spring B. C. 478.] Diod. XI. 37. τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἡρόδοτος, ἀρξάμενος πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν χρόνων, γέγραφε κοινὰς σχεδὸν τὰς τῆς οἰκουμένης πράξεις ἐν βίβλοις ἑνεία· καταστρέφει δὲ τὴν σύνταξιν εἰς τὴν περὶ Μυκάλην μάχην τοῖς Ἕλλησι πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας, καὶ Σηστοῦ πολιορκίαν.	<i>Pindar. Pyth. III.</i> Ἱέρωνι νικήσαντι κέλῃτι τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἔκτῃ καὶ εἰκοστὴν ἐβδόμῃ Πυθιάδᾳ—ὥστε ἐπὶ ταῖς δύο νίκαις τὴν αἶδὴν συντετάχθαι. συνάδει δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν χρόνων. ὥς γὰρ ἦδη βασιλεύοντός φησιν “ὃς Συρακοσάισι νέμει, βασιλεὺς—” καθίστατο δὲ ὁ Ἱέρων βασιλεὺς κατὰ τὴν ἐβδομηκοστὴν ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδᾳ, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ὀγδόης Πυθιάδος—συγχρόνου οὗσης. ὥστε—μετὰ τὴν ὑπερὸν Πυθιάδα, ἣτις γέγονε περὶ τὴν οὐδ’ Ὀλυμπιάδα, συντετάχθαι τόνδε τὸν ἐπινίκιον. Schol. Pyth. III. 1. In Schol. Pyth. I. 1. it is stated that Hiero was victor Pyth. 26, 27, κέλῃτι, and Pyth. 29, ταθρίππῳ. But no victory in Pyth. 28 is mentioned: wherefore in these numbers we must read καθίστατο βασιλεὺς—κατὰ τὴν οὐδ’ Ὀλυμπιάδα, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ἐβδόμης Πυθιάδος συγχρόνου οὗσης. ὥστε—περὶ τὴν οὐδ’ Ὀλ.
<i>Xenophanes</i> still living in the reign of Hiero, according to Timæus, ap. Clem. Strom. I. p. 301. ὃν φησι Τίμαιος κατὰ Ἱέρωνα τὸν Σικελίας δυναστὴν καὶ Ἐπίχαρμον τὸν ποιητὴν γεγονέναι. Athenæus, II. p. 54. e. Ξενοφάνης ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν Παρωδαῖς—Πηλίκος ἡσθ’ ὅθ’ ὁ Μῆδος ἀφίκετο;—Plutarch. Mor. p. 175. B. C. Ἱέρων, ὁ μετὰ Γέλωνα τύραννος, ἔλεγε πρὸς Ξενοφάνην τὸν Κολοφώνιον, κ. τ. λ. From all these testimonies, it seems that there were two accounts, or traditions, of the time of Xenophanes: one, which was adopted by Apollodorus; and another which is pointed out by these passages of Timæus, Plutarch, and Athenæus. The text of Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 696.—ὁ Σιμωνίδης διεβέβλητο ἐπὶ φιλαργυρία. καὶ τὸν Σοφοκλέα οὖν διὰ φιλαργυρίαν ἐοικέναι τῷ Σιμωνίδῃ.—ὅθεν Ξενοφάνης κίμβικα αὐτὸν προσαγορεύει—can occasion no difficulty: for either another Xenophanes, λαμβανοίς, may be understood, (cf. Laërt. IX. 20.) or the words of the scholiast may be transposed; ὁ Σιμωνίδης διεβέβλητο—ὅθεν Ξενοφάνης κίμβικα αὐτὸν [i. e. Simonid.] προσαγορεύει. Καὶ τὸν Σοφοκλέα οὖν, κ. τ. λ.—Xenophanes, whatever was his time, lived in exile in Sicily: Laërt. IX. 18. οὗτος ἐκπεσὼν τῆς πατρίδος ἐν Ζάγκλῃ τῆς Σικελίας διέτριβε καὶ ἐν Κατάνῃ.	(<i>Epicharmi</i> Νᾶσοι. Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 98. ὅτι Ἀναξίλαος Λοκροῦς ἠθέλησεν ἀρδὴν ἀπολέσαι, καὶ ἐκωλύθη πρὸς Ἱέρωνος, ἱστορεῖ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Νάσοις. Anaxilaus died B. C. 476. Diod. XI. 48. about two years after the accession of Hiero. This drama of Epicharmus was therefore represented at least as late as B. C. 477.) That Epicharmus flourished in the reign of Hiero, is attested by the Parian Marble, No. 56. ἀφ’ οὗ Ἱέρων Συρακοῦσάν ἐτυράννευσεν, ἔτη . . . ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Χέρητος. [B. C. 472.] ἦν δὲ κατ’ Ἐπίχαρμον ὁ ποιητὴς κατὰ τοῦτον.—and by Plutarch, Moral. p. 68. A. p. 175. C.
	<i>Phrynichus</i> victor in tragedy. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 5. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐχορήγει, Φρόνιχός ἐθίδασκεν, Ἀδελμαντὸς ἤρχεν. I suppose the archons of this period to have commenced at the summer solstice, and not in the winter: consequently the

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		Herodot. VI. 22, 23. Thucyd. VI. 4. and in B. C. 480 he procured the assistance of the Carthaginians for his father-in-law Terillus of Himera against Theron. Herodot. VII. 165. Hiero married the daughter of Anaxilaus. Schol. Pindar. Pyth. I. 112. These testimonies confirm the dates of Diodorus. Bentley, Diss. Phal. p. 146—160. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 155, 156. and Larcher, Hérodote, tom. V. have fully discussed the chronology of Anaxilaus, and have proved that the Anaxilaus of Pausanias is the same person as the Anaxilaus of other authors. Scyros taken by Cimon. The <i>second</i> action of the Athenians after their accession to the command. Thucyd. I. 98. <i>Πρώτον μὲν Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι πολιορκία εἶλον, Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. ἔπειτα Σκύρον τὴν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ νῆσον, ἣν ᾤκουν Δόλοπες, ἡνδραπόδισαν, καὶ ᾤκισαν αὐτοί.</i> In the archonship of Phædon: Plutarch. Thes. c. 36. <i>Μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ, Φαίδωνος ἀρχόντος, μαντευομένοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνείλεν ἡ Πυθία τὰ Θησείως ἀναλαβεῖν ὅσα—ἦν δὲ καὶ λαβεῖν ἀπορία—οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ Κίμων, ἐλὼν τὴν νῆσον—ἀνέσκαψεν.</i> Bentley, Diss. Phal. p. 281—283, for Φαίδωνος corrects Ἀφρησιανός, because “Aphepsion was archon in the very year that “Cimon fetched the bones;” Plutarch. Cimon. and because, otherwise, “it would be seven years before the oracle was obeyed.” There is no need of altering the text. The island was actually conquered in the year of Phædon. This we know from Thucydides, I. 98. and Diodorus, XI. 41, 48. combined. Plutarch named the archon Phædon with reference to the conquest of the island; and then, by a negligence not unusual in him, connected the oracle with that fact, as a contemporary transaction, although in truth the oracle was not procured till six or seven years afterwards.
475.	<i>Dromoclides.</i> Diod. XI. 50.	Diodorus, XI. 50. inserts a notice, under the year of Dromoclides, of the Lacedæmonians, as having already lost the ascendancy: <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Δρομοκλείδου Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν τῆς θαλάσσης ἡγεμονίαν ἀποβεβληκότες—βαρέως ἔφερον, κ. τ. λ.</i> Consistently with his own date for this event, and with the true time. <i>Conf. an. 477.</i>
474.	<i>Acestorides.</i> Diod. XI. 51.	Naval victory of Hiero over the Tuscans; <i>παραγενομένων πρὸς αὐτὸν πρὸςβειν ἐκ Κύμης τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ δεομένων βοηθῆσαι πολιορκουμένοις ὑπὸ Τυρρηνῶν θαλαττοκρατούντων.</i> Diod. XI. 51. In the year of Acestorides: Diod. <i>ibid.</i> Pindar, Pyth. I. 140. alludes to this victory.
473.	<i>Menon.</i> Diod. XI. 52.	
472.	Ol. 77. <i>Chares.</i> Diod. XI. 53. Dionys. Ant. IX. p. 1844. Mar. Par. No. 56. In the edition	Death of Theron of Agrigentum, in the year of Chares, <i>ἄρξας ἔτη δέκα καὶ ἑξ.</i> Diod. XI. 53. Towards the end of B. C. 472, or beginning of 471. <i>Principio enim anni [Olymp. 77. 1.] curru victor Olympiæ laudatusque Pindar. Olymp. II.</i> Wesseling. ad Diod. XI. 53.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Dionysia of the archon Adimantus would be in spring B. C. 476. and not in spring B. C. 477. in his <i>ninth</i> month and not in his <i>third</i>. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xix. <i>Simonides</i>, æt. 80, gains the prize ἀνδρῶν χορῶ. Epigr. ap. Schol. Hermog. p. 410, et Plutarch. Moral. p. 785. A. (who gives the two last lines.) Ἦρχε μὲν Ἀδείμαντος Ἀθηναίους, ὅτ' ἐνίκα Ἀντιοχίς φυλῇ, κ. τ. λ.—Ἀμφὶ διδασκαλίῃ δὲ Σιμωνίδῃ ἴσπετο κύδος ὀγδωκονταῖται παιδὶ Λεωκρεπίος. Mar. Par. No. 55. ἀφ' οὗ Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωκρεπίου ὁ Κεῖος—ἐνίκησεν Ἀθήνησι διδάσκων—ἐτη ΗΗ. ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι . . . δειμάντου. <i>Pindar. Olymp. XIV.</i> Ἀσπότηρ Ὀρχομενίῳ παιδί. Οὗτος ἐνίκησε τὴν ος' ἑλυμπιάδα σταδίῳ. Schol.
	<i>Pindar. Pyth. VII.</i> Μεγακλεῖ Ἀθηναίῳ. νικήσαντι τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὀγδὸν πυθιάδα τεθρίππῳ. [Olymp. 76. 3.] Schol.—<i>Pyth. XI.</i> Θρασυδαίῳ παιδί Θηβαίῳ σταδισί νικήσαντι τὴν κη' Πυθιάδα, καὶ λγ' δι-αυλον ἢ στάδιον ἄνδρας. [Olymp. 81. 3.] Schol. The former victory is here celebrated.—<i>Pyth. IX.</i> Τελεσικράτει Κυρηναίῳ—νικήσαντι τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὀγδὸν Πυθιάδα ὀπλίτῃ τῇ δὲ λ' στάδιον. παρὸ δὲ οὐ μνημονεύει τῆς ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ νίκης. Schol. To the same purpose, another scholiast.
[<i>Pythagoras</i> is now ninety-nine, according to the computations of Aristoxenus and Jamblichus. Aristoxenus, apud Porphy. Vit. Pythag. s. 9. γεγονότα δὲ ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα (φησὶν ὁ Ἀριστόξενος) καὶ	<i>Æschyl. Πέρσαι.</i> Argum. Persar. ἐπὶ Μένανος—τραγῶδων ἐνίκῃ Φινεῖ, Πέρσαις, Γλαύκῳ Ποτνιεῖ, Προμηθεῖ. This was the Προμηθεὺς Πυρφόρος, or Πυρκαεὺς, σατυρικός.

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	of Dr. Hales, the numbers of ep. 56 are defective, and the name of the archon is X...ητος. But in ed. Prideaux, the passage is thus represented—στη ΗΗΗΙΙΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνης X...η.ος.	
471.	<i>Praxiergus.</i> Diod. XI. 54.	Themistocles banished by ostracism, ἐπὶ Πραξιέργου. Diod. XI. 54. Six years after the Athenians had succeeded to the command: (cf. a. 477.) and five years before his flight to Persia; which happened in B. C. 466. He withdrew to Argos, and resided there when the treason of Pausanias was discovered. Diod. XI. 55. ἐξοστρακισθεὶς ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος εἰς Ἀργεῖ. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 23. ἐκπεσόντος δὲ τῆς πόλεως καὶ διατρίβοντος ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τὰ περὶ Πausanίαν συμπεσόντα καὶ κατ' αὐτοῦ παρέσχε τοῖς ἔχθροῖς ἀφορμὰς. Thucyd. I. 135. ἔτυχεν ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων διαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον. During his exile the plans of Pausanias were communicated to him: Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 23. Πausanίας—πρότερον μὲν ἀπεκρύπτετο τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα—ὡς δ' εἶδεν ἐκπεπρωκότα—ἐθάρσυνεν ἐπὶ τὴν κοινωσίαν παρακαλεῖν. A proof that the exile of Themistocles before his flight to Persia was of some duration. Diodorus, who rightly dates his ostracism, has condensed into one narrative, and placed under one year, all the subsequent transactions. Conf. a. 465.
470.	<i>Demotion.</i> Diod. XI. 60.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ὄρῳντα τὴν τοῦ Πολυκράτους τυραννίδα συντενόντων οὐσαν οὕτω δὴ εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἀπαρσιν ποιήσασθαι. Jamblichus, Vit. Pythag. c. 4. κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον—ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ Καμβύσου αἰχμαλωτισθεὶς εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἀνήχθη—ἀλλὰ τε δώδεκα συνδιατρίψας ἔτη εἰς Σάμον ὑπέστρεψε περὶ ἑκτον που καὶ πεντηκοστὸν ἔτος ἤδη γεγονώς. Born, therefore, B. C. 570. and died in his 99th year, B. C. 472.] He died at Metapontum: Laërt. VIII. 39. The school of Pythagoras subsisted nine generations: Laërt. VIII. 46. αὐτοῦ τὸ σύστημα διέμεινε μέχρι γενεῶν ἑννέα, ἢ καὶ δέκα· τελευταῖοι γὰρ ἐγένοντο τῶν Πυθαγορείων, οὓς καὶ Ἀριστοξένος εἶδε, Ξενοφίλος τε ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης καὶ Φάντων ὁ Φλιάσιος καὶ Ἐχεκράτης καὶ Διοκλῆς καὶ Πολύμναστος Φλιάσιοι. As Aristoxenus flourished about B. C. 320, these nine or ten generations included Pythagoras himself: from whose birth, or rather ἀκμῇ, in B. C. 570, to Aristoxenus, was a period of 250 years.	<i>Pindar. Olymp. II.</i> γέγραπται Θήρῳι Ἀκραγαντίνῳ ἄρματι νενικηκότι τὴν ἑβδομηκοστὴν ἑβδόμην Ὀλυμπιάδα.—ἦν δὲ ὁ Θήρων υἱὸς Αἰνησιδάμου. Schol.—<i>Olymp. XII.</i> Ἐργοτέλει—δὲς ἠγωνίσατο ἑβδομηκοστὴν ἑβδόμην Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς πυθιάδα εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην. Schol.
Birth of Thucydides. Cf. a. 496.	<i>Timocreon of Rhodes</i>, the lyric poet, flourished, in the time of Themistocles. Suidas—Τιμοκρέων Ῥόδιος—διεφέρτετο πρὸς Σιμωνίδην τὸν τῶν μελῶν ποιητήν (Cf. Laërt. II. 46.) καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα τὸν Ἀθηναῖον. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 21. Τιμοκρέων ὁ Ῥόδιος μελοποιὸς ἐν ᾧσματι καθάπτεται τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους, κ. τ. λ. One of his satires was written after the exile of Themistocles: ὡς ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς αἰτίαν ἔσχε μὴδίζειν, ταῦτ' ἐποίησε πρὸς αὐτὸν, κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. <i>ibid.</i> He was therefore still living at this period. If Simonides was the author of his epitaph, apud Athen. X. p. 415. f. as Fabricius, B. Gr. lib. II. c. 15, supposes, either Timocreon died before B. C. 467, which is hardly probable, or the epigram was composed as a satire upon him in his lifetime. Timocreon is classed by Suidas among the poets of the old comedy: but apparently without reason. He is not so described by Plutarch; or by Athenæus, X. p. 415. f. by whom he is called Τιμοκρέων ὁ Ῥόδιος, ποιητὴς καὶ ἀθλητὴς πένταθλος. or by Schol. Aristoph. by whom he is mentioned in one place (Acharn. 531.) as Τιμοκρέων—μελοποιός. and in another, (Ran. 1337.) as Τιμοκρέων—ἐποποιός. which should perhaps be corrected from the former passage into μελοποιός.
	<i>Pindar. Pyth. I.</i> Ἰέρωνι.—ἐνίκησε δὲ ὁ Ἰέρων τὴν μὲν εἰκοστὴν ἑκτὴν πυθιάδα καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς κέλῃτι. (Conf. Schol. <i>Pyth.</i> III. 1.) τὴν δὲ εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην [<i>Olymp. 77. 3.</i>] ἄρματι. εἰς ἣν ὁ ὑποκείμενος ἐπινίκιος τέτακται. Schol.

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469.	<i>Apsephion</i> . Mar. Par. No. 57. <i>Aphepsion</i> . Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. <i>corrupte</i> 'Αψίωνος, apud Lært. II. 44. — Φαίωνος, apud Diod. XI. 63.	Pericles begins to have a share in public affairs. <i>Conf. an.</i> 429.
468.	Ol. 78. <i>Theagenides</i> . Dionys. Antiq. IX. p. 1897. Diod. XI. 65. Mar. Par. No. 58. <i>Theogenides</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. A.	Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives: Diod. XI. 65. ἄρχων Θεαγενίδης.—'Αργείοις καὶ Μυκηναίοις ἐνίστη πόλεμος.—οἱ δὲ 'Αργεῖοι τοὺς Μυκηναίους ἀνδραποδισάμενοι—τὰς Μυκήνας κατέσκαψαν. Attested by Strabo, VIII. p. 571. C. κατεσκάφησαν ὑπ' 'Αργείων ὥστε νῦν μὴδ' ἔχνης εὕρισκεσθαι τῆς Μυκηναίων πόλεως.
467.	<i>Lysistratus</i> . Diod. XI. 66.	The sons of Anaxilaus of Rhegium receive possession of their inheritance. Diod. XI. 66. ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος 'Αθήνησι Λυσιστράτου—'Ιέραν ὁ τῶν Συρακουσίων βασιλεὺς τοὺς 'Αναξίλα παῖδας μεταπεμψάμενος—συνεβούλευεν αὐτοῖς ἀπαιτῆσαι λόγον παρὰ Μικύθου τοῦ ἐπιτροπέουτος.—ὁ δὲ Μίκυθος, ἀνὴρ ὦν ἀγαθὸς, τὸν λόγον καθαρῶς ἀπέδωκεν. Death of Hiero, in the year of Lysistratus. Diod. <i>ibid.</i> confirmed by Schol. Pindar. Olymp. I. 1. συνέβη δὲ αὐτὸν νικήσαντα τεθρίπκῃ τὴν οἱ δλυμπιάδα ἐν ταύτῃ τελευτῆσαι. <i>Lysistratus</i> is the twelfth archon from <i>Timosthenes</i> ; and Diodorus ascribes to Hiero a reign of eleven years and eight months. As he survived the 78th Olympic games, his death seems to be rightly dated by Diodorus.
466.	<i>Lysanias</i> . Diod. XI. 67.	Thrasylbulus of Syracuse ἤρξε Συρακουσίων ἐνιαυτὸν ἑνα. Diod. XI. 66. —ἐξέτισε τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ Λυσανίου. Diod. XI. 67.—ἐνδεκάτῃ μηνί. Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. The Syracusans διεφύλαξαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἔτη σχεδὸν ἐξήκοντα μέχρι τῆς Διονυσίου τυραννίδος. Diod. XI. 68. <i>See Appendix, c. 10. Syracuse.</i> Naxos besieged: Thucyd. I. 98. During the siege, Themistocles passed through the Athenian fleet: Thucyd. I. 137. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 25. Battles at the Eurymedon; <i>after</i> the reduction of Naxos,—Thucyd. I. 100. ἐγένετο μετὰ ταῦτα.—and <i>before</i> the revolt of Thasos.—Thucyd. <i>ibid.</i> χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον συνέβη Θασίους ἀποστήναι.
465.	<i>Lysitheus</i> . Diod. XI. 69.	Revolt of Thasos: at the time of an expedition to Amphipolis.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Socrates</i>. Laërt. II. 44. ἐγεννήθη, καθά φησιν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς, ἐπὶ Ἀψίανος [Ἰ. Ἀψηφίανος] ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος, Θαρρηλιῶνος ἕκτη, ὅτε καθαίρουσι τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναῖοι. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. τῇ ἕκτῃ τοῦ Θαρρηλιῶνος ἱσταμένου τὴν Σωκράτους ἀγαγόντες γενέθλιον. Ælian. V. H. II. 25. αὐτίκα γοῦν Σωκράτης ἐν ταύτῃ [6. <i>Thargelion</i>] ἐγένετο. Born, therefore, April or May B. C. 468, in the <i>eleventh</i> month of the archon Apsephion; but according to those who fix the beginning of the year at Gamelion, in April or May B. C. 469, and in the <i>fifth</i> month of Apsephion. See this question examined in the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xviii.	First tragic victory of <i>Sophocles</i>. Mar. Par. No. 57. ἀφ' οὗ Σοφοκλῆς Σοφίλλου ὁ ἐκ Κολωνοῦ ἐνίκησε τραγωδία, ἐτῶν ἂν ΔΔΠΠΙΙ, ἔτη ΗΗΠΙ, ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀψηφίονος. Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. πρώτην διδασκαλίαν τοῦ Σοφοκλέους ἐπὶ νέου καθέντος, Ἀρσφίαν ὁ ἄρχων—κριτὰς μὲν οὐκ ἐκλήρωσε τοῦ ἀγῶνος· ὡς δὲ Κίμων μετὰ τῶν συστρατῆγων προσελθὼν—ἐποίησατο τὰς νενομισμένας σπονδὰς—ὀρκώσας αὐτοὺς ἠνάγκασε καθίσαι καὶ κρίναι.—νικήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους, λέγεται τὸν Αἰσχύλον βαρέως ἐνεγκόντα χρόνον οὐ πολὺν Ἀθήνησι διαγαγεῖν, κ. τ. λ. These were the <i>greater Dionysia</i>, or the Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστει, in the month Anthesterion; because the archon <i>Eponymus</i>, Apsephion, presided; and, ὁ μὲν ἄρχων διατίθησι Διονύσια, ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς προέστηκε Ληναίων. Pollux, VIII. 89, 90. Perhaps one of the pieces exhibited was the <i>Τριπτόλεμος σατυρικός</i>. Plin. H. N. XVIII. 7. <i>Sophoclis Triptolemus ante mortem Alexandri annis fere 145</i>. But B. C. 323 + 145 = B. C. 468, for the date of the <i>Triptolemus</i>.
Birth of <i>Andocides</i> the orator. Vit. X. or. p. 835. A. ἀρχὴ δὲ αὐτῷ τῆς γενέσεως Ὀλυμπιάς μὲν ἐβδομηκοστὴ ὀγδῆ ἄρχων δὲ Ἀθήνησι Θεογενίδης· ὥστ' εἶναι πρεσβύτερον αὐτὸν Λυσίου ἑταίρου Ἰννία. His grandfather, Leogoras, had a share in the expulsion of the tyrants, B. C. 510; Andocid. de Myster. p. 14, 24. His grandfather, Andocides, assisted in negotiating the thirty-years' truce, B. C. 445. Andocid. de Pace p. 24, 14. Æschin. fals. Leg. p. 51, 23.	Death of <i>Simonides</i>, æt. 90. Mar. Par. No. 58. ἀφ' οὗ—Σιμωνίδης ὁ ποιητὴς ἐτελεύτησε βίους ἔτη ΔΔΔΔ, ἔτη ΗΗΠ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Θεαγενίδου. Confirmed by the testimonies quoted at B. C. 476. His death would happen nine years after his prize obtained in the year of Adimantus; or towards the end of the archonship of Theagenides, when he had entered his ninetieth year. <i>Panyasis</i> flourished:—γένετο κατὰ τὴν οἱ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suid. Cf. a. 489.
<i>Diagoras of Melos</i> flourished. Suidas—Διαγόρας Μήλιος, φιλόσοφος, καὶ ἀσμάτων ποιητής.—τοῖς χρόνοις ἂν μετὰ (leg. κατὰ cum Kust.) Πίνδαρον καὶ Βακχυλίδην, Μελανιππίδου δὲ πρεσβύτερος. ἤκμαζε τοίνυν οἱ Ὀλυμπιάδι. ἐπεκλήθη δὲ ἄθεος. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 323. ἦν τὸν χρόνον κατὰ Σιμωνίδην καὶ Πίνδαρον. He is mentioned by Lysias adv. Andocid. p. 104, 39.	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Thucyd. I. 100. ἐπὶ δὲ Στρυμόνα πέμψαντες (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) μυρίους οἰκίτορας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους—διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ. Thuc. IV. 102. τὸ δὲ χωρίον τοῦτο, ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, (Amphipolis) ἐπεῖρασι μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρεῖον κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ Ἡδώνων ἐξεκρούσθη. ἔπειτα δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκους μυρίους πέμψαντες, οἱ διεφθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. See B. C. 437, and Appendix, c. 9. Amphipolis.—Death of Xerxes; in the year of Lysitheus. Diod. XI. 69. Ξέρξης μὲν οὖν τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον ἐτελεύτησεν (assassinated by Artabanus) βασιλεύσας τῶν Περσῶν ἑτη πλείω τῶν εἰκοσι. According to the Canon, he died N. E. 263. that is, after Dec. 17, B. C. 466, and before Dec. 17, B. C. 465. which coincides with the year of Lysitheus. Diodorus, therefore, and the Canon agree. Themistocles arrives in Persia soon after the death of Xerxes, in the year B. C. 465, during the influence of Artabanus: by whom he was introduced to the king. Plutarch. Themistocles. c. 27. ὁ δ' οὖν Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐντυγχάνει πρῶτον Ἀρταβάνῳ τῷ χιλιάρχῳ.—Θουκυδίδης μὲν οὖν [I. 137, 138.] καὶ Χάρων ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς ἰστοροῦσι, τεθνηκότος Ξέρξεω, πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ γενέσθαι τὴν ἔντευξιν. Ἐφορος δὲ καὶ Δεινῶν καὶ Κλείταρχος—καὶ ἄλλοι πλείονες πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι τὸν Ξέρξην. This seeming contradiction happened, because the seven months of Artabanus were by some added to the last year of Xerxes, and by others were included in the reign of Artaxerxes: as Dodwell has well solved the difficulty. Ann. Thuc. p. 78—80.
464.	Ol. 79. Archidemides. Dionys. Antiq. IX. p. 1915. Diod. XI. 70. Archimedes. Pausan. IV. 24, 2.	Revolt of the Helots. Pausan. IV. 24, 2. Μεσσηνίους—ἐπέλαβεν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίαν ὕστερον ἀποστήναι κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ εἰκοστήν, [leg. ἑβδομηκοστήν] ἣν Κορίνθιος ἐνέικα Ξενοφῶν, [Conf. Diod. XI. 70.] Ἀρχιμήδους [sic] Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντας. Consistently with Thucydides, I. 101. who states the earthquake at Sparta and revolt of the Helots to have happened after the Thasian revolt, and with some interval. According to Plutarch, Cimon. c. 16. the earthquake happened Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ Ζευξιδάμου τέταρτον ἔτος βασιλεύοντος. which also coincides with the year of Archidemides. See Appendix, c. 3. Kings of Sparta. The war lasted ten years. Thucyd. I. 103. Diodorus, XI. 64. though he places this Messenian war, as he had done the reign of Archidamus, six years too high, yet rightly states its duration at ten years. Cimon marches to the assistance of the Lacedæmonians; Plutarch. Cimon. c. 16.—with 4000 men: Aristoph. Lysistrat. 1140—1147.—Ἐλθὼν δὲ σὺν ὀπλίταισι τετρακισχιλίῳις Κίμων ὄλην ἔσωσε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα.
463.	Polemus. Diod. XI. 71.	The Thasians are reduced, τρίτῳ ἔτει πολιορκούμενοι. Thucyd. I. 101. The whole Thasian war is placed by Diodorus, XI. 70, in one year, the year of Archidemides.—ἐπ' ἀρχοντας Ἀρχιδμήδου—ἀποστάντες Θάσιοι ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐκπολιορκηθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἠναγκάσθησαν πάλιν ὑπ' ἐκείνους τάττεσθαι. Since the war was chiefly carried on in the year of that archon, he has included in one narration the transactions which commenced a little before, and were continued a little after, the archonship of Archidemides. For the errors of Diodorus in the dates of the Messenian war—the Egyptian war—the five-years' truce—the

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Charon of Lampsacus</i> still wrote history, after the death of Xerxes: Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 27. Θουκυδίδης καὶ Χάρων ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς ἱστοροῦσι, τεθνηκότες τοῦ Ξέρξου, κ. τ. λ. Creuzer, p. 95, rejects the earlier date of Suidas, v. Χάρων, (Olymp. 69 = B. C. 504) as not reconcileable with this date, B. C. 464: because <i>quo tempore Artaxerxes imperium suscepit pæne nonagenarius fuisset Charon</i>. This conclusion is not necessary. There is no difficulty in supposing Charon to be employed in history <i>forty years</i>. Herodotus was engaged in composing history upwards of <i>forty-five years</i>. Cf. <i>an.</i> 409. <i>Zeno of Elea</i> flourished. Laërt. IX. 29. Ζήνων Ἐλεάτης—ἤματι κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἑβδόμηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Suidas—Ζήνων Ἐλεάτης.—ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς οἱ Ὀλυμπιάδος. [B. C. 468.] μαθητὴς Ξενοφάνους ἢ Παρμενίδου.	<i>Pindar. Olymp. XIII.</i>—Ξενοφῶντι Κορινθίῳ—νικήσαντι τὴν οὖν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Ode inscriptio.—τῷ Ξενοφῶντι δύο Ὀλυμπιακαὶ νῖκαι κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν ἐγένοντο, πεντάθλου καὶ σταδίου, κατὰ τὴν οὖν Ὀλυμπιάδα νικήσαντι. Schol. For the <i>stadium</i>, cf. Pausan. IV. 24, 2. Diod. XI. 70.
<i>Xanthus of Lydia</i> still continued to write history, in the reign of Artaxerxes. Strabo, I. p. 49. c. = 85. A.—τοῦ Ξάνθου λέγοντος ἐπὶ Ἀρταξέρξου γενέσθαι μέγαν αἰχμὸν, κ. τ. λ. Xanthus is reckoned by Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 818, among the historians, who were ὀλίγοι πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας. He published history before Herodotus, who profited by Xanthus. Athen. XII. p. 515. e. Ἐφορος ὁ	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		<i>Corinthian war</i> —see the <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8. <i>Summary of Thucydides.</i>
462.	<i>Conon.</i> Diod. XI. 74.	Third year of the Messenian war.
461.	<i>Euippus.</i> Diod. XI. 75. <i>Euthippus.</i> Mar. Par. No. 59.	Cimon marches a second time to assist the Lacedæmonians: Thucyd. I. 102. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἐμνηύνετο ὁ πόλεμος—ἐπεκαλέσαντο Ἀθηναίους. οἱ δ' ἦλθον, Κίμωνος στρατηγούντος. Plutarch: Cimon. c. 17. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους αὐθις ἐκάλουν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Ἰθάμῃ Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἰλωτάς· ἐλθόντων δὲ—ἀπεπέμψαντο μόνους τῶν συμμάχων ὡς νεωτεριστάς. οἱ δὲ πρὸς ὄργην ἀπελθόντες—τὸν Κίμωνα, μικρᾶς ἐπιλαβόμενοι προφάσεως, ἐξωστράκισαν εἰς ἔτη δέκα.
460.	Ol. 80. <i>Phrasiclides.</i> Diod. XI. 77. <i>Phrasicles.</i> Dionys. Ant. X. p. 1981. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. C.	Revolt of Inarus, and first year of the war in Egypt. For it lasted six years, and ended in the year B. C. 455. <i>Conf. an. 455.</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
συγγραφεὺς μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ (<i>Xanth.</i>) ὡς παλαιότερου ὄντος, καὶ Ἡροδότῃ τὰς ἀφορμὰς δεδοκότες.	
	<i>Pindar. Pyth. IV, V.</i>—Ἀρκεσίλαος Κυρηναῖος νικήσαντι τὴν λαΐ πυθιάδα. [Ol. 79, 3.] Schol. Pyth. IV. 1.—Γέγραπται καὶ αὕτη ἡ φῶν νικήσαντι τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀρκεσίλαος ἄρματι τὴν τριακοστὴν πρώτην πυθιάδα. [<i>male legebatur Ὀλυμπιάδα.</i>] Schol. Pyth. V. 1.
Birth of <i>Democritus</i>. Laërt. IX. 41. γέγονε τοῖς χρόνοις, ὡς αὐτὸς φησιν ἐν τῷ μικρῷ διακόσμῳ, νέος κατὰ πρεσβύτην Ἀναξαγόραν, ἔτεσιν αὐτοῦ νεώτερος τετταράκοντα. Id. IX. 34. Λευκίππῳ παρέβαλε καὶ Ἀναξαγόρᾳ, κατὰ τινὰς, ἔτεσιν ὦν αὐτοῦ νεώτερος τετταράκοντα. Id. IX. 41. γεγόνει ἂν, ὡς Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς, κατὰ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Others made him older than Socrates, and born Ol. 77. 3. Cf. Thrasyllum ap. Laërt. IX. 41. Gellium XVII. 21. But Apollodorus is confirmed by Democritus himself: and that the reading τετταράκοντα is genuine appears from the age of Hippocrates. Cf. <i>an.</i> 357. and from Aristot. Meteorol. II. 7. who makes Democritus later than Anaxagoras; Ἀναξαγόρας—καὶ πρότερον Ἀναξίμενης, καὶ τούτων ὕστερος Δημόκριτος. Wesseling, ad Diod. XIV. 11. has fallen into the error of supposing the Trojan era of Eratosthenes to be a fixed and acknowledged epoch, by which the texts of preceding writers are to be tried. <i>Id mihi satis apparet, natum esse non posse Democritum Ol. 80. quæ Apollodori sententia, aut Ol. 77. 3. ut opinabatur Thrasyllus, ipse enim professus erat se μικρὸν suum διάκοσμον composuisse anno ab eversa Troja 730. sive circa Olymp. 80 exeuntem.</i> And Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 139. <i>Democritus ipse parvum Diacosmum anno post Trojæ excidium 730 edidisse dicitur: hoc est, subducto ex Eratosthenis opinione calculo, Ol. 84. 1.</i> But this is upon the groundless assumption that Democritus acknowledged B. C. 1183 as the Trojan era. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. vi, vii. The computation of Democritus, συντεταχθαι τὸν μικρὸν διάκοσμον ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τῆς Ἰλίου ἀλώσεως τριάκοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους, (Laërt. IX. 41.)	<i>Pindar. Olymp. VIII.</i> Ἀλκιμέδοντι παιδὶ παλαίστῃ νικήσαντι τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
459.	<i>Philocles</i> . Diod. XI. 78. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. C. Arg. Agamemn. Æschyl.	Sixth year of the Messenian war, second, of the war in Egypt.
458.	<i>Bion</i> . Diod. XI. 79. ἐπὶ Ἀβίωνος, Thom. Mag. Vit. Pindar.	Seventh year of the Messenian, third, of the Egyptian war.
457.	<i>Mnesithides</i> . Diod. XI. 81. <i>Mnesitheus</i> . Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 10.	Battles in the Megarid, between the Athenians and Corinthians: and campaign of the Lacedæmonians in Doris. Thucyd. I. 105—107. In their return, the Lacedæmonians were intercepted by the Athenians, who were now in possession of the passes of the Isthmus. The battle of Tanagra followed: rightly placed by Diodorus, XI. 81, in the year of Mnesithides. The Lacedæmonians, after that action, retired into Peloponnesus. Thucyd. I. 107, 108. The ancient inscriptions, published by Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 159, refer to those actions in the Megarid. Eighth year of the Messenian, and fourth of the Egyptian war. For the transactions of this year, see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8. <i>Summary of Thucydides</i> .
456.	Ol. 81. <i>Callias</i> . Dionys. Ant. X. p. 2057. Diodor. XI. 84. Schol. Ari-	Sixty-two days after the battle of Tanagra, which happened about November B. C. 457,—(see <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8.)—Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Βοιωτοῦς, Μυρανίδου στρατηγούντος. καὶ μάχη ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
if we suppose him to have written that work at forty years of age, (a very vague conjecture,) would give B. C. 1150 for the era of the Trojan war. Birth of <i>Hippocrates</i>: κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ἐγδοηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Soran. in vit. Cf. a. 431.	
<i>Gorgias</i> flourished, Ol. 80. Suidas. Γοργίας Χαρμαντίδου Λεοντίνος, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Ἐμπεδοκλείους, διδάσκαλος Πάλλου Ἀκραγαντίνου καὶ Περικλέους καὶ Ἰσοκράτους καὶ Ἀλκιδάμαντος.—Πορφύριος δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῆς π' Ὀλυμπιάδος τίθεισιν. ἀλλὰ χρὴ νοεῖν πρεσβύτερον αὐτὸν εἶναι. Philostrat. in vita. διαλειτουργίας Ἀθήνησιν ἤδη γηράσκων—ἀνηρτήσατο Κριτίαν μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην νέω ὄντε, Θουκυδίδην δὲ καὶ Περικλέα ἤδη γηράσκοντες. He was a little older than Antipho; cf. a. 479. who was now in his twentieth year. Suidas seems to have misunderstood Porphyry, and to have supposed him to date the birth of Gorgias at Ol. 80. whereas Porphyry intended to express his ἀκμή, or ἡλικία. He might have taught Alcibiades and Critias at his visit to Athens in B. C. 427. But Pericles heard him at an earlier period. Gorgias might now be twenty-six years of age.	
Birth of <i>Lysias</i>. Vit. X. or. p. 835. C. γενόμενος Ἀθήνησιν ἐπὶ Φιλοκλείους ἀρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Φρασικλῆ, κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς πβ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. He was born towards the end of the year of Philocles, a little before midsummer, B. C. 458, because he was twenty-two years older than Isocrates, who was born after midsummer, B. C. 436. See the Introduction, p. xix. and cf. a. 436.	<i>Æschylus</i> Ὀρεστιάδα.—Arg. Agamemnon. ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Φιλοκλείους Ὀλυμπιάδι ἐγδοηκοστῇ (sic legendum) ἔτει δευτέρῳ· πρῶτος Αἰσχύλος Ἀγαμέμνονι, Χοηφόροις, Εὐμένισι, Πρωτέϊ σατυρικῷ. ἐχορήγει Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνεύς. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1155. τετραλογία φέρουσι τὴν Ὀρεστίαν αἱ διδασκαλῖαι, Ἀγαμέμνονα, Χοηφόρους, Εὐμενίδα, Πρωτέα σατυρικόν. Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἀπολλάνιος τριλογία λέγουσι, χωρὶς τῶν σατυρικῶν.
	<i>Panyasis</i> is put to death by Lygdamis, probably about the time of the removal of Herodotus from Halicarnassus. Suidas, Ἡρόδοτος. Ἡρόδοτος—μετέστη ἐν Σάμῳ διὰ Λύγδαμιν τὸν ἀπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας τρίτον τύραννον γενόμενον Ἀλικαρνασσοῦ. Πισινδηλὶς γὰρ ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρτεμισίας τοῦ δὲ Πισινδήλιδος Λύγδαμης. At the battle of Salamis, B. C. 480, the father of Lygdamis was nearly grown to manhood. Herodot. VII. 99. αὕτη τε [Artemisia] ἔχουσα τὴν τυρανίδα, καὶ παῖδος ὑπάρχοντος νενήεα. which is consistent with the period of the tyranny of Lygdamis. For Panyasis, cf. a. 489.
<i>Herodotus</i> æt. 28, <i>Thucydides</i> æt. 15.—Herodotus recited his history at the Olympic games, when Thucydides was a boy. Suidas. Θουκυδίδης	Death of <i>Æschylus</i>, æt. 69. Mar. Par. No. 60. ἀφ' οὗ Αἰσχύλος ὁ πο. ητῆς βιώσας ἔτη ΔΔΠΠΠΠ ἔτελεύτησεν ἐν . . . α. τῆς . . . καλίας ἔτη ΗΔΔΔΔΔΠΠ ἀρ-

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	stopph. Acharn. 10. Mar. Par. No. 60. Auctor Vit. Euripid.	νικήσαντες, τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησαν τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ Φωκίδος, καὶ Ταναγραίων τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον. Thucyd. I. 108. The battle of Œenophyta had important consequences to the Thebans; Aristot. Polit. V. 2, 6. ἐν Θήβαις, μετὰ τὴν ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις μάχην κακῶς πολιτευομένων ἡ δημοκρατία διεφθάρη. Recal of Cimon from exile: Plutarch. Cimon. c. 17. νενικημένοι ἐν Τανάγρα μάχῃ μεγάλη—ἐκάλουν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς τὸν Κίμωνα, καὶ κατήλθε, τὸ ψήφισμα γράψαντος Περικλέους. The Athenians complete their long walls: Thucyd. I. 108. τὰ τεῖχη τὰ μακρὰ ἀπέτελεσαν.—between the battle of Œenophyta and the campaign of Tolmides. The work was begun in B. C. 457, about the time of the actions in the Megarid. Thucyd. I. 107. ἤρξαντο κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη οἰκοδομεῖν.
455.	Sosistratus. Diod. XI. 85.	Tolmides στρατηγία. Thucyd. I. 108. compare Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 38, 1. He gave Naupactus to the expelled Messenians. Diod. XI. 84. Therefore his campaign was in the year in which Ithomē surrendered; which was in the <i>tenth</i> year of the war. Thucyd. I. 108. that is, in B. C. 455. for the <i>first</i> year was B. C. 464. Cf. a. 464. End of the Egyptian war. When Tolmides sailed, the Athenians still held out. ἔτι ἐπέμενον. Thucyd. I. 109. The war therefore lasted till this year. ἐφθάρη ἐξ ἑτη πολέμησαντα. Thucyd. I. 110.—began, consequently, in B. C. 460. All Egypt was reduced by the Persians, except the marshes, under Amyrtæus; πλὴν Ἀμυρταίου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι βασιλέως. τοῦτον δὲ διὰ μέγεθος τοῦ ἔλους οὐκ ἐδύναντο εἰλεῖν. Thucyd. I. 110. Amyrtæus was afterwards succeeded by his son Pausiris; but, apparently, with the consent of the Persian government. Herodot. III. 15.—τῷ Ἀμυρταίου Πασίρι· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἀπέλαβε τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀρχήν. Compare Herodot. II. 140. for the retreat of Amyrtæus.
454.	Ariston. Diod. XI. 86.	Campaign of Pericles at Sicyon, and in Acarnania. Thucyd. I. 111. Χίλιοι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικυῶνα, Περικλέους τοῦ Ξανθίπου στρατηγούontos. καὶ ἀποβάντες Σικυωνίων τοὺς προσμύξαντας μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν, καὶ εὐθὺς παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς—τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐς Οἰνιάδας ἐστράτευσαν. Fixed to the twenty-third year before the Peloponnesian war by the dates of Thucydides. (See the series of

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
—ἤκουσεν ἔτι παῖς τυγχάνων Ἡροδότου, ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλυμπίας τὰς ἱστορίας αὐτοῦ διερχομένου. Photius, cod. 60.—κομιδῇ νέον ὄντα Θουκυδίδην—. Marcellin. Vit. Thuc. p. xxxii. λέγεται—ὡς ποτε τοῦ Ἡροδότου τὰς ἰδίας ἱστορίας ἐπιδεικνυμένου παρὰ τῇ ἀκροάσει Θουκυδίδης καὶ ἀκούσας ἐδάκρυσεν, κ. τ. λ. Probably that recitation was in Olymp. 81, when Thucydides was 15 years of age, and not later than Olymp. 82, [B. C. 452] when he was 19. Hence, perhaps, Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 203, fixes it to this date, Olymp. 81.†. According to Lucian, Herodotus brought his history from Caria straight into Greece, and read it at Olympia: Ἡρόδοτ. c. 1.—πλεύσας οἰκόθεν ἐκ τῆς Καρίας εὐθὺς τῆς Ἑλλάδος.	χοντος Ἀθήνης. Καλλίου τοῦ προτέρου. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 10. ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Καλλίου τοῦ μετὰ Μνησίθεον. (sic.) τοῦτοις [f. τούτων] πρότερον ἐνιαυτῷ λ'. [sic leg. cum Palmer.] that is, 30 years before the year of Euthydemus, B. C. 426. Æschylus was <i>twenty-five</i> in B. C. 500, cf. a. 499. which would make him 69 in B. C. 456. and <i>thirty-five</i> in October B. C. 490. cf. a. 490.—which would also be 69 in B. C. 456. He was therefore born in B. C. 525. The corrupt reading, γεγὼς κατὰ τὴν τεσσαρακοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, apud Auct. Vit. Æschyl. had been already rightly corrected by Casaubon, de Satyr. Poes. I. 5, into τριτὴν καὶ ἐξηκοστὴν. And there was no need for Petitus, Miscell. III. 14. to alter κέ in Suid. v. Αἰσχύλ. into κα'. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 193. places the death of Æschylus at B. C. 467, æt. 59. He quotes no authority. In p. 200, rather than give up this erroneous date, he supposes error in the date of the Ὀρεστία. The opinion seems formed upon too rigid an interpretation of Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. And yet, p. 202, Corsini records the dates of the Marble and of Schol. Acharn. without any observation upon his own inconsistency.
<i>Ol. 81. 1. Empedocles et Parmenides philosophi notissimi habentur. Zeno, et Heraclitus tenebrosus agnoscitur.</i> Euseb. For Heraclitus and Parmenides, cf. a. 503. <i>Heraclitus</i> could scarcely have been still living. <i>Parmenides</i> in his old age was heard by Socrates when a youth: Plato Theætet. p. 183. e. συμπροσέμιξα γὰρ δὴ τῷ ἀνδρὶ πάνυ νέος πάνυ πρεσβύτερ. Id. Sophist. p. 217. c. οἷόν ποτε Παρμενίδην—διεξιόντι λόγους παγκάλους παρεγενόμην ἐγὼ νέος ὢν ἐκαίνοι μάλα δὴ τότε ὄντος πρεσβύτου. <i>Parmenides</i>, therefore, lived beyond this period. For <i>Zeno</i>, cf. a. 464. and for <i>Empedocles</i>, cf. a. 444. <i>Zeno</i>, the disciple of <i>Parmenides</i>, instructed <i>Pericles</i>:—Plutarch. Pericl. c. 4. διήκουσε Περικλῆς καὶ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Ἐλεάτου πραγματευομένου περὶ φύσιν ὡς Παρμενίδης. (compare c. 5.)—and flourished, with <i>Empedocles</i>, through the whole of this period, to the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Cf. a. 435.	<i>Euripides</i> ἤρξατο διδάσκειν γενόμενος ἑτῶν εἰκοσι-ἕξ. (melius Thom. Mag. ἑτῶν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι) ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος [κατὰ] Ὀλυμπιάδα ὀγδοηκοστὴν πρώτην. πρῶτον δὲ ἐδίδαξε τὰς Πελοποννησίων εἴτε πρώτῳ, ὅτε καὶ τρίτῳ ἐγένετο. Vita ab Elmsleio edita e cod. Coll. Ambros. This life, now first edited by Mr. Elmsley, is a valuable addition to our knowledge upon the literary chronology, and upon other points. <i>Callias</i> being the 25th archon, including both, from <i>Calliades</i>, the number <i>twenty-five</i>, in Thom. Mag. is more correct than <i>twenty-six</i>. But these dates confirm the position that <i>Callias</i> commenced at the summer solstice: had he commenced at Gamelion, the <i>Πελοποννησίων</i> would have been presented in his third month, in Olymp. 80. 4, and when <i>Euripides</i> was only twenty-three complete. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xix.
	<i>Ol. 81. 2. Aristarchus tragædiographus agnoscitur.</i> Euseb. Suidas—Ἀριστάρχος Τρυγᾶτης—σύγχρονος ἦν Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ ἐδίδαξε μὲν τραγῳδίας ἐβδομήκοντα ἐνίκησε δὲ δύο βιούς ὑπὲρ ἑτῆ ρ'. <i>Ol. 81. 2. Cratinus [et Plato] comædiarum scriptores clari habentur.</i> Euseb. <i>Cratinus</i> followed

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		dates, <i>Appendix</i> , c. 8.) Consequently this expedition happened in B. C. 454.
453.	<i>Lysicrates.</i> Diod. XI. 88.	As three full years intervened between the campaign of Pericles, and the five-years' truce, which was concluded not later than Anthe-sterion of B. C. 450, (<i>cf. a. 445.</i>) the campaign of Pericles may be fixed to autumn of B. C. 454. the autumn of the archon Ariston.
452.	Ol. 82. <i>Chærephanes.</i> Dionys. Antiq. X. p. 2131. Hiatus in Dio-doro. <i>cf. Wess. ad Diod. XI. 91.</i>	
451.	<i>Antidotus.</i> Diod. XI. 91.	
450.	<i>Euthydemus.</i> Diod. XII. 3.	First year of the five-years' truce. Thucyd. I. 112. ὕστερον, (<i>after the campaign of Pericles,</i>) διαλειπόντων ἐτῶν τριῶν, σκοπῶν γίγνεται Πελοποννησίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους πενταετής. In the beginning of B. C. 450, towards the seventh month of the year of Antidotus: since the in-vasion of Attica by Pleistoanax was in the beginning of B. C. 445. This peace was made through the intervention of Cimon: Plutarch. Cimon. c. 18.—ὁ Κίμων κατελθὼν ἔλυσε τὸν πόλεμον καὶ διήλλαξε τὰς πό-λεις. Theopompi Fragmentum, e Schol. MS. Aristid. (apud Marx. Ephori Fragm. p. 224.) Θεόπομπος ἐν τῇ ἰ' τῶν Φιλιππικῶν περὶ Κίμωνος: “Οὐδέπω δὲ πέντε ἐτῶν παρεληλυθότων, πολέμου συμβάντος πρὸς Λακεδαιμο-νίους, ὁ δῆμος μεταπέμψατο τὸν Κίμωνα, νομίζων διὰ τὴν προξενίαν ταχίστην “ἂν αὐτὸν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι. ὁ δὲ παραγεγνημένος τῇ πόλει τὸν πόλεμον κατ-“έλυσε.” The <i>five years</i> , mentioned by Theopompus, describe the pe-riod of the exile of Cimon. Nepos, Vit. Cim. c. 3. <i>Post annum quin-tum, quo expulsus erat, in patriam revocatus est.</i> Cimon was banished towards the end of B. C. 461; he was recalled in the beginning of B. C. 456, οὐπω πέντε ἐτῶν παρεληλυθότων. (<i>Confer annos.</i>) But the peace was not concluded till seven years after his return: unless we understand, with Dodwell, Annal. Thucyd. p. 98. the <i>three years</i> of Thucydides, which preceded the five-years' truce, to have been an in-terval of suspended hostility, through the influence of Cimon. <i>Hoc</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Magnes.</i> Aristoph. Equit. 524—530.—who came between Epicharmus and Cratinus: ἐπιβάλλει Ἐπιχάρμῳ νέος ὢν πρεσβύτερ. Suid. Eudoc. v. Μάγνης. As Cratinus was born B. C. 519, he was only six years younger than Æschylus, and probably as old as Chionides; at whose first exhibitions, B. C. 497, he would be 32 years of age. As he succeeded Magnes, he must have applied to comedy late in life.—<i>Plato</i>, who exhibited comedy in B. C. 392, is improperly placed here; and seems disjoined from his true situation at Olymp. 88. Cf. a. 429.
	<i>Pindar.</i> Olymp. IV. V. Ψαύμιδι Καμαριναίων νικήσαντι τὴν πρῶτον Ὀλυμπιάδα τεθρίππων. Schol. Ol. IV. 1. Τῷ αὐτῷ Ψαύμιδι—νευικησέν τι τὴν πρῶτον Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. Ol. V. 1. Heyne without reason supposes that these two odes refer to two different Olympic victories.
	<i>Ion of Chios</i> began to exhibit. Suidas—Ἴων Χίος, τραγικὸς καὶ λυρικὸς καὶ φιλόσοφος, υἱὸς Ὀρβομέ- νους—ἤρξατο δὲ τὰς τραγωδίας διδάσκειν ἐπὶ τῆς πρῆτης Ὀλυμπιάδος. Δράματα δὲ αὐτοῦ ἱβ'. οἱ δὲ, λ'. ἄλλοι δὲ, μ' φασίν.
<i>Anaxagoras</i>, æt. 50, withdrew from Athens, after residing there thirty years. Laërt. II. 7. ἤ- ξατο φιλοσοφεῖν Ἀθήνησιν ἐπὶ Καλλίου, (cf. a. 480.) ἐπὶ αὐτῶν εἴκοσιν ἔτη, ὡς φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς—ἔνθα καὶ φασὶν αὐτὸν [χρόνον] ἐπὶ αὐτῶν διατελεῖν τριάκοντα. His disciples had been <i>Archelaus</i>, <i>Euripides</i>, and <i>Pericles</i>. Strab. XIV. p. 645. D. διήκουσε δὲ τοῦ- του Ἀρχέλαος ὁ φυσικὸς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ὁ ποιητής. Eu- seb. Præp. X. 14. Ἀναξαγόρου δὲ ἐγένοντο γινώσκοντες τρεῖς· Περικλῆς, Ἀρχέλαος, Εὐριπίδης. During this absence of Anaxagoras from Athens, <i>Archelaus</i> taught <i>Socrates</i>. Laërt. II. 16. Ἀρχέλαος Ἀθη- ναῖος, μαθητὴς Ἀναξαγόρου, διδάσκαλος Σωκράτους. Porphy. apud Theodoret. Ἑλληνικῶν παθημάτων θεραπευτ. Serm. XII. p. 175. ed. Sylburg. Ταῦτα περὶ τοῦ βίου Σωκράτους ὁ Πορφύριος εἶπεν—“ ἦδη δὲ “ περὶ τὰ ἑπτακαίδεκα ἔτη, προσελθεῖν αὐτῷ Ἀρχέλαον “ τὸν Ἀναξαγόρου μαθητὴν—τὸν δὲ Σωκράτην γενέσθαι “ παρ' αὐτῷ ἔτη συχνὰ, καὶ οὕτως ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀρχελάου “ προτραπῆναι (εἰς) τὰ φιλόσοφα.” But the 17th year of Socrates, B. C. 451, corresponds with the pe-	<i>Crates</i> the comic poet, and <i>Bacchylides</i> flour- ished. Euseb. Ol. 82.2. <i>Crates comicus</i> [et <i>Telesil- la</i>] ac <i>Bacchylides lyricus clari habentur</i>. Crates in- tervened between Cratinus and Aristophanes. Ari- stoph. Equit. 537—540.—Bacchylides was the nephew of Simonides; Steph. Byz. v. Ἴουλῖς.— and the rival of Pindar, who alludes to him in the 77th Olympiad, B. C. 472. Schol. Olymp. II. 154. ἀποτείνεται πρὸς τὸν Βακχυλίδην. γέγονε γὰρ αὐ- τῷ ἀνταγωνιστὴς τρόπον τινὰ καὶ εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ καθήκεν ἐαυτὸν. Alius Scholiastes, ad v. 155. λέγει διὰ τὸν Βακχυλίδην, οὗτος γὰρ ἀντήριζεν αὐτῷ. Suidas. Βακ- χυλίδης, Κεῖος, ἀπὸ Κέας τῆς νήσου, πόλεως δὲ Ἰουλίδος —Μέδωνος υἱὸς τοῦ Βακχυλίδου τοῦ ἀθλητοῦ παιδός. συγγενὴς Σιμωνίδου τοῦ λυρικοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς λυρικός. For Telesilla, cf. a. 510.

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		<i>triennio inextremam quandam, sive armistitium quoddam inter Græcos consecutus videtur Cimon, ex mutuo partium sed tacito consensu.</i>
449.	<i>Pedieus.</i> Diod. XII. 4.	Death of Cimon, and victory of the Athenians at Salamis in Cyprus. Thucyd. I. 112. Κίμωνος ἀποθανόντος, ἀπεχώρησαν ἀπὸ Κιτίου, καὶ πλεύσαντες ὑπὲρ Σαλαμῖνος τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ Φοίνιξι καὶ Κυπρίοις καὶ Κίλιξιν ἠναυμάχησαν καὶ ἐπιζομάχησαν ἅμα, καὶ νικήσαντες ἀμφοτέρω ἀπεχώρησαν ἐκ οἴκου. Diodorus, XII. 3, rightly places the Cyprian expedition in the archonship of Euthydemus.
448.	Ol. 83. <i>Philiscus.</i> Diod. XII. 5. Dionys. Ant. X. p. 2155.	
447.	<i>Timarchides.</i> Diod. XII. 6.	Battle of Coronea: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Τιμαρχίδου. Diod. XII. 6. This date is confirmed by the course of events in Thucydides. The battle was fought towards the autumn of B. C. 447. Thucyd. I. 113. Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐστράτευσαν—Τολμίδου τοῦ Τολμαίου στρατηγούντος. καὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἐλόντες καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες ἀπεχώρουν, φυλακὴν καταστήσαντες· πορευομένοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ ἐπιτίθενται οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ὀρχομένηου φυγάδες—καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες, τοὺς μὲν διέφθειραν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐξέλιπον Ἀθηναῖοι πᾶσαν. Tolmides fell in the action. Diod. XII. 6. Τολμίδης μαχόμενος ἀνῆρέθη.—and the father of Alcibiades: Plutarch. Alcib. c. 1. confirmed by Plato—τοῖς ἐν Κορωνείᾳ, ἐν οἷς καὶ ὁ σὸς πατὴρ Κλινίας ἠτελεύτησεν. Alcib. I. p. 112. c. and by Isocrates, de Bigis c. 11. p. 352. b. ὁ γὰρ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος ἐν Κορωνείᾳ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπὸθανεν. Clinias had commanded a trireme at Artemisium; Plutarch. Alcib. c. 1. Herodot. VIII. 17. in B. C. 480, thirty-three years before. These disasters in Bœotia produced the revolt of Eubœa and Megara, about eighteen months after, in Anthesterion B. C. 445; and the Peloponnesian invasion of Attica, upon the expiration of the five-years' truce.
446.	<i>Callimachus.</i> Diod. XII. 7.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
riod of 30 years ascribed to Anaxagoras, and confirms the preceding positions. Archelaus—'Αρχέλαος 'Απολλοδώρου 'Αθηναῖος. Plutarch. Placit. I. 3.—was the first <i>Athenian</i> who taught philosophy at Athens: which may explain the seeming contradiction—Clemens, Strom. I. p. 301. οὗτος (Anaxagoras) μετέγαγεν ἀπὸ τῆς 'Ιωνίας 'Αθήνας τὴν διατριβήν. Laërt. II. 16. οὗτος (Archelaus) πρῶτος φιλοσοφίαν μετέγαγεν 'Αθήνας. Anaxagoras visited Athens a second time, and a second time withdrew from it. <i>Conf. a. 432.</i>	
	(Cratini 'Αρχιλοχοί. Soon after the death of Cimon. Plutarch. Cimon. c. 10. ὦν ἐὶ (the liberality of Cimon) Κρατῖνος ὁ καμικὸς ἐν 'Αρχιλόχοις ἔοικε μεμνησθαι διὰ τούτων· Κάγω γὰρ ἤρχουν—Σὺν ἀνδρὶ θείῳ καὶ φιλοξενωτάτῳ, Καὶ πάντ' ἀρίστῳ τῶν πανελλήνων πρόμῳ, Κίμωνι, λιπαρὸν γῆρας εὐαχούμενος Αἰῶνα πάντα συνδιατρίψειν· ὁ δὲ Λιπὼν βίβηκε πρότερος—)
	Achæus and Sophocles exhibit tragedy—ἔπειδεικνυντο κοινῇ σὺν Εὐριπίδῃ ἀπὸ τῆς πρ' ἑλυμπιάδος. Suid. 'Αχαιός. Achæus was about 36 years of age, and four years older than Euripides. <i>Cf. a. 484.</i> δράματα ἰδίδαξε μδ'. οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα ἱστορήκασιν. ἄλλοι, κδ'. ἐνίκησε δὲ ἐν. Suid. 'Αχαιὸς 'Εστρ.
	Pindar. <i>Pyth.</i> VIII. γίγρεται 'Αριστομένης Αἰγινήτῃ, παλαιστῇ, νικήσαντι τὴν τριακοστὴν πέμπτῃν πυθιάδα. [Ol. 83. 3.] Schol. Pindar was now 72 years of age. <i>Cf. a. 518.</i>

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445.	<i>Lysimachides.</i> Diod. XII. 22. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 716.	Revolt of Eubœa and Megara. Thucyd. I. 114. Εὐβοία ἀπέστη—καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβηκτός ἦδη Περικλέους στρατιᾷ Ἀθηναίων, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μάγαρα ἀρίστηκε, καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι μέλλουσιν ἐσβάλλειν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν—ὁ δὲ Περικλῆς κατὰ τάχος ἐκόμιζε τὴν στρατιάν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι—ἐς Ἐλευσίνα ἐσβαλόντες ἐδήωσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος ἡγουμένου. The invasion led by Pleistoanax was fourteen years before the Peloponnesian war; πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου τέσσαρσι καὶ δέκα ἔτεσιν. Thucyd. II. 21. These events happened about February.—Pericles returns to Eubœa, and recovers the whole island. Thucyd. I. 114. Then followed the thirty-years' truce, Id. I. 115. The treaty was concluded before the end of Munychion, or the tenth month of Ol. 83. 3. Cf. a. 431. Pausanias, V. 23, 3. agrees in the year;—ταῦτας ἐποιήσαντο Ἀθηναῖοι παραστησάμενοι τὸ δεύτερον Εὐβοίαν, ἔτει τρίτῳ τῆς ὀλυμπιάδος, ἣν Κρίσαν Ἰμεραῖος ἐνέκα στάδιον. Diod. XII. 5. ὀλυμπιάδα ΤΡΙΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΑΙΣ ΟΓΔΟΗΚΟΝΤΑ, καθ' ἣν ἐνέκα στάδιον Κρίσαν Ἰμεραῖος. Consult and compare, upon the thirty-years' truce, Andocid. de Pace, p. 24, 14. Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 51, 23.
444.	Ol. 84. <i>Praxiteles.</i> Diod. XII. 23. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. D.	Pericles begins to have the sole direction of affairs. Cf. a. 429.
443.	<i>Lysanias.</i> Diod. XII. 24.	The Athenians send a colony to Thurium, ἐπὶ Πραξιτέλους ἀρχόντος. Vit. X. or. p. 835. D.—δωδεκάτῳ πρότερον ἔτει τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου. Dionys. Lysia. p. 453. Consequently towards the end of the year of <i>Praxiteles</i>, between whom and <i>Pythodorus</i> are eleven archons: and in the spring of B. C. 443. another argument that the archon commenced at midsummer. See <i>Introduction</i>, p. xvii—xx. Plin.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Melissus</i>, the disciple of Parmenides and Heraclitus, flourished. Laërt. IX. 24. φησὶν Ἀπολλόδορος ἡμικάνει αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ ὄγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα.—And <i>Protagoras</i>: Laërt. IX. 56. Ἀπολλόδορός φησι τελευτῆσαι αὐτὸν βιώσαντα ἔτη ἑβδομήκοντα, σοφιστεύσαι δὲ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη, (from Plato, Menon. p. 91. E.—ἀποθανεῖν ἑγγύς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότα, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ ὄντα—) καὶ ἀκμάζειν κατὰ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ ὄγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. According to this chronology, his death might have happened about B. C. 404. a little before the death of Socrates. But see <i>Appendix</i>, c. 21, for the difficulties which occur in the date of the death of Protagoras. He was settled at Athens in B. C. 422. Cf. a. 422. <i>Empedocles</i> flourished: Laërt. VIII. 74. ἡμισε κατὰ τὴν πρὸ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Apollodorus ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς, ap. Laërt. VIII. 52. ἦν μὲν Μέτῳι υἱὸς, εἰς δὲ Θουρίους αὐτὸν νεωστὶ πατελῶς ἐκτισμένους Γλαῦκος . . . ἐλθεῖν φησὶν— οἱ δ' ἱστοροῦντες ὡς πεφυγὼς οἴκοθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας μετ' ἐκείνων ἐπολεμεῖ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, τελείως ἀγροῦν ἐμοὶ δοκοῦσιν· ἢ γὰρ οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν, ἢ πατελῶς ὑπεργογηρακῶς περ εἰχ' φαίνεται. 'Αριστοτέλης γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐξήκωτ' ἔτι, ἔτι τ' Ἡράκλειτον, φησὶ τετελευτηκέναι.	
<i>Herodotus</i>, æt. 41. went to Thurium: Strab. XIV. p. 656. C. Θούριον ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ κοιναῖν ἵσται τῆς εἰς Θούριον ἀποικίας. Suidas. Ἐλθὼν εἰς Ἀλικαρνασσὸν, καὶ τὸν τύραννον ἐξελάσας, ἐπειδὴ ὕστερον εἶδεν αὐτὸν φθονούμενον ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, εἰς τὸ Θούριον, ἀποικιζόμενον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐβελοντῆς ἦλθε. Con-	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Hist. Nat. XII. 4. <i>Urbis nostræ trecentesimo decimo anno: tunc enim auctor ille</i> (Herodotus) <i>historiam condidit Thuriis in Italia.</i> But U. C. Varr. 310 corresponds with the year B. C. 444, confirming the dates of Dionysius and the author of the Βίοι τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων.
442.	<i>Diphilus.</i> Diod. XII. 26. Dionys. Ant. XI. p. 2305. Mar. Par. No. 61.	
441.	<i>Timocles.</i> Diod. XII. 27. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	
440.	Ol. 85. <i>Myrichides.</i> Diod. XII. 29. <i>Morychides,</i> Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. <i>Morichides,</i> Oderici Marm. Didasc.	The Samian war: ἔκτω ἔτει. Thucyd. I. 115—117. This war, therefore, is rightly dated by Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 283. τὰ περὶ Σάμου ἐννακαιδεκάτῳ ἔτει πρότερον γέγονε. For <i>Ameinias</i> , of whose year he speaks, was the nineteenth archon from <i>Timocles</i> . Samos was besieged by sea and land, and surrendered in the ninth month. ἐξενωλογκήθησαν ἐνάτῳ μηνί. Thucyd. I. 117.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
fer Aristot. Rhet. III. 9. Herodot. IV. 99. Plin. H. N. XII. 4. <i>Lysias</i> went to Thurium, σὺν τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ ἀδελφῷ Πολιμάρχῳ, τοῦ πατρὸς ἤδη τετελευτηκότος, ὡς κοινανήσαν τοῦ κλήρου, ἔτη γεγονώς πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ Πράξιτέλους ἀρχόντος. κακεῖ διέμεινε (παιδευόμενος παρὰ Τισία καὶ Νικία τοῖς Συρακουσίοις)—ὥς Κλεοκρίτου. [B. C. 413.] Vit. X. or. p. 835. D. Cephalus, the father of Lysias, resided at Athens thirty years—Οὐμὸς πατὴρ Κέφαλος ἐπίσθη μὲν ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς ταύτην τὴν γῆν ἀφικέσθαι, ἔτη δὲ τριάκοντα ᾤκησε. Lys. adv. Eratosth. p. 120, 26. As he was now dead, he must have settled there about B. C. 473.	
	<i>Euripides</i> gains the prize in tragedy: ἀφ' οὗ Εὐριπίδης—τραγωδία πρῶτον ἐνίκησεν ἔτη Η[Δ]Δ..... ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Διοφίλ... Mar. Par. No. 61. This, therefore, was the <i>first</i> prize: πρῶτος ἦν. He gained the <i>third</i> prize, τρίτος ἦν, with the Πελοπιδῆς, in B. C. 455. The Marble adds—ἐτῶν ὦν ΔΔΔΔΙΙΙ. But other authorities compute his age differently, and make him at this time 38. Cf. a. 480.
<i>Melissus</i> the philosopher—Μέλισσος, ὁ Ἰθαγιεύς, ἀνὴρ φιλόσοφος, στρατηγῶν τότε τῆς Σάμου—defends Samos against Pericles. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 26, 27. This agrees with the chronology of Apollodorus, who refers Melissus to the 84th Olympiad. Cf. a. 444.	A decree to prohibit comedy. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. ψήφισμα τοῦ μὴ κωμῶδεῖν, γραφὴν ἐπὶ Μορυχίδου· καὶ ἴσχυσεν ἐκεῖνόν τε τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ δύο τοὺς ἐξῆς, ἐπὶ Γλίνου τε (leg. ἐπὶ Γλαυκίδου τε) καὶ Θεοδώρου. But, two exhibitions are recorded in the Marble of M. Oderico within this prohibited period: ἐπὶ Θεοδώρου Σάτυροις --- ἐπὶ Μορυχίδου --- υς Κολοφοροῖς --- The <i>Dionysia</i> of <i>Morychides</i> were in spring B. C. 439. and the <i>Dionysia</i> of <i>Theodorus</i>, spring B. C. 437. Oderici Epistol. p. xlv. <i>Scholiastem Didascaliam hæc nostra aperte refellit, nam et Morychide et Theodoro—comædias actas ostendit.—Alterutrum statuas necesse est, aut nostræ didascalie auctorem errasse, aut errasse scholiastem.</i> But we are not acquainted with the form or nature of those dramas, the Σάτυροι, and the Κολοφοροί. They might have been so written as to elude the law: and the Scholiast and the Marble might both be in the right. Larcher, Herodot. tom. VII. p. 562, has offered this explanation with respect to one of the pieces, the Σάτυροι, and it may be equally true of the other.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
439.	<i>Glaucides</i>. Diod. XII. 30. corrupte ἐπὶ Γαίνου pro ἐπὶ Γλαυκίδου apud Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. ed. Ald.	
438.	<i>Theodorus</i>. Diod. XII. 31. Schol. Acharn. 67. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	
437.	<i>Euthymenes</i>. Diod. XII. 32. Schol. Acharn. 67. Aristoph. Acharn. 67. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk.	Colony of Agnon to Amphipolis. In the year of Euthymenes: Diod. XII. 32. (ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐθυμένους)—'Αθηναῖοι συνήκισαν Ἀμφίπολιν. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk. τὰς ἑννία Ὀδοῦς Ἀγνων συνοικίσας Ἀθηναῖος Ἀμφίπολιν ἐκάλεσεν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Εὐθυμένους.—And in the <i>twenty-ninth</i> year after the failure at Drabescus. Thucyd. IV. 102. καὶ αὐτῇς, ἐνδὲς δέοντος τριακοστῇ ἔτει, ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνωνος τοῦ Νικίου οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος—ἔκτισαν τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο. Whence the failure at Drabescus is fixed to B. C. 465, and the death of Aristagoras, thirty-two years earlier, to B. C. 497. <i>Confer annos</i>.
436.	Ol. 86. <i>Lysimachus</i>. Dionys. Isocrat. p. 534. Reisk. Plutarch. Mor. p. 836. E. Laërt. III. 3. Oderici Marm. Didasc. <i>Nausimachus</i>, Diod. XII. 33.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Sophocles</i> was employed in the Samian war. Strab. XIV. p. 638. C. Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες στρατηγὸν Περικλέα, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Σοφοκλέα τὸν ποιητὴν, πολιορκίᾳ κακῶς διέθηκαν τοὺς Σαμίους.
	<i>Pindar</i>, according to some, completed his 80th year. Anon. apud Scholiast. Κάτθανεν ὀγδόηκοντα τελειομένων ἐνιαυτῶν. Thom. Mag. Vit. Pind. τέθηκεν ἐτῶν γεγονώς, ὡς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα. Other accounts made him <i>sixty-six</i>: ἕξ καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἐτῶν γεγονώς. Thom. Mag.—or <i>fifty-five</i>: ἀποθανεῖν ἐτῶν νη΄. Suid. Eudoc. But these accounts are less probable; since Pindar survived the 35th Pythia. Conf. a. 446. The text of Thom. Mag. may be thus reformed. τέθηκεν—ἐξήκοντα ἐτῶν γεγονώς ἐπὶ Βίανος. [B. C. 458.] ἢ, ὡς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα, κατὰ ἔκτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα. [in exact computation, Olymp. 85. 3.]
	<i>Sophocles</i> πεντήκοντα ἐπτά ἐτῶν ὦν στρατηγός. πρὸ τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν ἔτισιν ἐπτά. Auctor Vitæ. These numbers confirm the date, B. C. 495, for the birth of Sophocles.
	The prohibition of comedy is repealed, in the year of <i>Euthymenes</i>. οὗτος ὁ ἄρχων, ἐφ' οὗ κατελύθη τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ μὴ καμφοδεῖν. Schol. Acharn. 67. After subsisting three years, this law ἐπ' Εὐθυμένους κατελύθη. Schol. ibid. M. Oderico, p. xliii. has inadvertently misrepresented the sense of the habitual and customary phrases, ἐπὶ Μορυχίδου—ἐπ' Εὐθυμένους, (used to denote the year of the transaction,) as if they were meant to express that the law was passed <i>by the authority</i> of Morychides, and repealed <i>by the authority</i> of Euthymenes: <i>ab Euthymene abrogatum est;—agere iterum (Euthymenes) permisit.</i> And Larcher, Herodot. tom. VII. p. 562, has been partly led into the same oversight.
Birth of <i>Isocrates</i>. Dionys. Isocrat. p. 534. ἐπὶ τῆς ὀγδοηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκτῆς ὀλυμπιάδος, ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Λυσιμάχου, πέμπτῳ πρότερον ἔτι τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου, δυοὶ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι νεώτερος Λυσίου. Vit. X. orat. p. 836. E. γενόμενος κατὰ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν ἑκτὴν ὀλυμπιάδα ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχου (Λυσίου μὲν νεώτερος)—[sic supplendum]—δύο καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι, πρεσβύτερος δὲ Πλάτωνος ἐπτά. Plato was, according to Laërt. III. 3. Ἰσοκράτους νεώτερος ἔτισιν ἕξ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ Λυσιμάχου, Πλάτων δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀμεινίου γέγονε. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 68. diss. IX. thus fixes the birth of Isocrates. "He died Me-	<i>Cratinus</i>, the comic poet, νικᾷ μετὰ τὴν πέ' ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol. Aristoph. Prolegom. p. xxviii. Beck. That is, after the repeal of the decree to prohibit comedy, which was in force during that Olympiad. Three victories of Cratinus are upon record, after Olymp. 85. He gained the <i>second</i> prize with the Χειμαζόμενοι, B. C. 425, and with the Σάτυροι, B. C. 424. And the <i>first</i> prize with the Πυτίνη, B. C. 423.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
485.	<i>Antiochides.</i> Diod. XII. 34. <i>Antiochides,</i> Oderici Marm. Didasc.	Sea fight of the Corinthians and Corcyreans. Thucyd. I. 29.— <i>χειμῶνος, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ οἴκου ἐκείτοι.</i> Id. I. 30.
484.	<i>Chares.</i> Diod. XII. 35.	Preparations of Corinth: <i>τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν πάντα τὸν μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὸν ὕστερον.</i> Thucyd. I. 31.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
"tagitnion B. C. 338. when he had entered his 99th year. Born, therefore, before Metagitnion, i. e. Hecatombæon, B. C. 436. The Peloponnesian war began Thargelion B. C. 431, and he was born the fifth year before: therefore, before Thargelion B. C. 435. Hecatombæon B. C. 436 would be four years and ten months before the war. Plato was born Thargelion B. C. 429, or Thargelion B. C. 428. In the one case, Isocrates was six years and ten m. in the other, seven years and ten m. older." These calculations perhaps attempt too much precision. It is sufficient, that Isocrates was born in the beginning of Ol. 86. 1. in the early part of the year of Lysimachus.	
Ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι γενέσθαι φασὶ τὸν Ἀβδηρίτην Δημόκριτον, Ἐμπεδοκλῆα τε καὶ Ἰπποκράτην, καὶ Προδίκον, Ζήνωνα καὶ [Παρμενίδην.] Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13. Eusebius, reciting these names at Ol. 86. 1. has also <i>Parmenides</i>. We may therefore suppose it to be the error of Eusebius himself, rather than of the transcriber: otherwise, for Παρμενίδην we might substitute Πρωταγόραν. <i>Democritus</i> and <i>Hippocrates</i>, (æt. 25,) <i>Prodicus</i>, <i>Zeno of Elea</i>, and <i>Protagoras</i>, were all living in Ol. 86. But <i>Parmenides</i> flourished with Heraclitus, 70 years earlier. Cf. a. 503. For Empedocles, cf. a. 444.—for Zeno, cf. a. 464.—for Protagoras, cf. ann. 444, 422. <i>Prodicus of Ceos</i> was φιλόσοφος φυσικὸς καὶ σοφιστής, σύγχρονος Δημοκρίτου τοῦ Ἀβδηρίτου καὶ Γοργίου, μαθητὴς Πρωταγόρου τοῦ Ἀβδηρίτου. Suid. Προδικός.	[<i>Phrynichus</i> the comic poet first exhibited. Suidas, v. Φρύνιχος. Φρύνιχος Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς, τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας· ἰδίδεξε τὸ πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῆς πς' Ὀλυμπιάδος. It seems probable that we should read πζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, as in Suid. v. Ἀριστομένης—τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας—Ὀλυμπιάδι πζ. [B. C. 431.] Confer a. 429.]
	<i>Lysippus</i> the comic poet ἐνίκᾳ. at the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon Antiochides. Oderici Marmor. ἐπὶ Ἀντιοχίδου . . . ὕσικπος ἐνίκᾳ μὲν . . . που Καταχύναις. <i>Lysippus</i> in the Βάνχαι ridiculed Lampon; Athen. VIII. p. 344. f. which confirms his station in this age. Λύσιππος ἐν Βάνχαις is quoted, Athen. III. p. 124, d. Pollux, VII. 77. 89. X. 50. 154. This comic poet is likewise quoted by Hesych. v. Βούδιος.—Dicæarch. p. 17, 18. ed. H. Steph. οἱ στίχοι Λυσίππου. Εἰ μὴ τιθέασαι τὰς Ἀθήνας, στίλκετος αἶ, κ. τ. λ. See also Suid. v. Λύσιππος. <i>Lysippus</i>, mentioned in another inscription, produced by Oderico, p. lxxii, in which a choral victory is recorded, ἐπὶ Πυθαράτου, [B. C. 271.] is a different person; not only on account of the remoteness of the times, but also because mention is there made of a flute player, and not of a comic poet.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
433.	<i>Apseudes</i> . Diod. XII. 36. corrupte ψευδῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 998.	Corcyrean embassy to Athens. Thucyd. I. 31.
432.	Ol. 87. <i>Pythodorus</i> . Diod. XII. 37. Thucyd. II. 2. Arg. Medææ. Schol. Avium, 998.	Sea fights off Corcyra, in the <i>spring</i> . Thucyd. I. 46—55. Ποτί- δαια ἐπίστη, about <i>midsummer</i> . Id. I. 61—63. Congress at Lacedæ- mon, in the <i>autumn</i> . I. 67. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει τῶν τριακον- τουτίδων σπονδῶν. I. 87.
431.	<i>Euthydemus</i> . Diod. XII. 38. Athen. V. p. 217. b.	The Thebans attempt Platæa, τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει, two months before midsummer. Thucyd. II. 2.—μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ποτιδαία μάχην μηνὶ ἔκτῳ, ἅμα ἤρῃ ἀρχομένων. Ibid.—in the <i>tenth</i> month, or <i>Munychion</i>, of the archon Pythodorus: towards the end of the month.—τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνὸς τὰ γινόμενα ἦν. Thucyd. II. 4.—Invasion of Attica, eighty days after. II. 19. Consequently in Hecatombæon of the archon Euthydemus. An eclipse is noticed, Thucyd. II. 28, which happened Aug. 3.—Alliance between the Athenians and Sitalces, king of Thrace, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει. Thucyd. II. 29. Both the 14th and the 15th years of the thirty-years' truce fell, in part, within the year of Pythodorus. compare Thucyd. I. 87. II. 2. And the 15th year was commenced at the end of Munychion. The fourteenth year was therefore completed about the beginning of Munychion, or April, B. C. 431. And the thirty-years' truce was made in the beginning of Munychion, or April, B. C. 445.
430.	<i>Apollodorus</i> . Diod. XII. 43. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck.	Second invasion of Attica. τοῦ θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου. Thucyd. II. 47. Plague at Athens. Thucyd. II. 47. ὄντων αὐτῶν οὐ πολλὰς πο- ημέρας ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἡ νόσος πρῶτον ἤρξατο γενέσθαι. The Peloponnesians in this campaign remained forty days in Attica. Thucyd. II. 57. ἡμέ- ρας τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα ἐν τῇ γῇ τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἐγένοντο.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Andocides</i> the orator προεχειρίσθη μετὰ Γλαύκωνος σὺν ναυσὶν εἴκοσι Καρχυραίοις βοηθήσαν. Vit. X. or. p. 834. C.—Thucydides, I. 51. εἴκοσι νῆες—ὧν ἤρχε Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λαάγρου καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λαωγόρου. In the spring of B. C. 432. <i>Anaxagoras</i>, after his second visit to Athens, is prosecuted for impiety; at the time of the prosecution of Aspasia and Phidias. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 32.—Diod. XII. 39. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Εὐθυδήμου, [B. C. 431.]—Ἀναξαγόραν τὸν σοφιστὴν, διδάσκαλον ὄντα Περικλέους, ὡς ἀσεβοῦντα εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐσυκοφάντου. which nearly accords with the date of Plutarch. He withdrew to Lampsacus; where he died about four years afterwards. Suidas. Ἀναξαγόρας—ἔφυγεν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, Περικλέους αὐτῷ συνειπόντος, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐκεῖ καταστρέφει τὸν βίον. Cf. a. 428. <i>Meton</i>, ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Ἀφειδίου—ἐξέθηκε τὴν ὀνομαζομένην ἐννεακαιδεκάστηρίδα, τὴν ἀρχὴν ποιησάμενος ἀπὸ μηνὸς σκιροφοριῶνος τρισκαιδεκάτης. Diod. XII. 36. [June B. C. 432.] Compare Schol. Aristoph. Av. 998.	<i>Hermippus</i> prosecuted Aspasia. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 31, 32. περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον [about the time of the prosecution of Phidias, and a little before the beginning of the war] Ἀσπασία δίκην ἔφηνεν ἀσεβείας, Ἑρμίππου τοῦ κωμωδιοποιοῦ διώκοντος. (<i>Callia</i> Γραμματικὴ Τραγῳδία. Before the <i>Medea</i>. Athen. VII. p. 276. a. Καλλίαν—γραμματικὴν συνθεῖναι τραγῳδίαν, ἀφ' ἧς ποιῆσαι τὰ μέλη καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν Εὐριπίδην ἐν Μήδεια καὶ Σοφοκλέα τὸν Οἰδίπουν.) In this comic piece, (for such it was,) πρόλογος μὲν ἔστιν ἐκ τῶν στοιχείων, ὁ χορὸς δὲ γυναικῶν. Athen. X. p. 453. c. d. The <i>Theseus</i> of Euripides was later than this piece: Athen. X. p. 454. b. ὅταν ὕστερον—Εὐριπίδης τὴν ἐν τῷ Θησεί τὴν ἐγγράμματον εἴκοι ποιῆσαι ῥῆσιν. [Cf. <i>Musgrav. Fragm. Eur.</i> p. 592.] Callias, in the <i>Πεδηται</i>, ridiculed <i>Lampron</i> the soothsayer: Athen. VIII. p. 344. e.—<i>Sacas</i>; Schol. Av. 31.—<i>Melanthius</i>; Schol. Av. 151. who are subjects of ridicule in the comedies of Aristophanes.
<i>Hellanicus</i>, æt. 65. <i>Herodotus</i>, æt. 53. <i>Thucydides</i>, æt. 40. Cf. a. 496. <i>Hippocrates</i> flourished. Auctor Vitæ. γένει μὲν ἦν Κῶος, υἱὸς Ἡρακλείδου—μαθητὴς δὲ γέγονεν Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ ἰδίου πατρὸς, εἴτα Ἡροδίκου, κατὰ δὲ τινας καὶ Γοργίου τοῦ Λεοντίνου ῥήτορος, φιλοσόφου δὲ Δημοκρίτου Ἀβδηρίτου. κατὰ δὲ τοὺς Πελοποννησιακοὺς ἤκμασε χρόνους. At the beginning of the war, he was about 28 years of age. Cf. <i>ann.</i> 460, 357.	<i>Euripidis</i> Μήδεια. Arg. Med. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου ἄρχοντος κατὰ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν ἐβδόμην Ὀλυμπιάδα. πρῶτος Εὐφορίων· δεύτερος Σοφοκλῆς· τρίτος Εὐριπίδης, Μήδεια, Φιλοκτήτης, Δίκτυς, Θερισταὶ σάτυροι. The <i>Philoctetes</i> is noticed by Aristoph. <i>Acharn.</i> 424. <i>Musgrave</i>, Chron. Scen. Ol. 85. 4. 87. 1, has remarked this. It is strange that he should not at the same time have perceived that the <i>Αχαρνεῖς</i>, on this very account, could not have been exhibited five years before the <i>Philoctetes</i>. <i>Aristomenes</i> began to exhibit. κωμικὸς, τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας, οἱ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, Ὀλυμπιάδι πρ'. Suid. Eudoc. Aristomenes exhibited the Ἀδμητος, B. C. 388. So that he wrote comedy upwards of forty years, during the whole time of Aristophanes. Ol. 87. 2. <i>Bacchylides carminum scriptor agnoscitur</i>. Euseb. He might still be living at this time, but he was already known as a poet, B. C. 472. Cf. a. 450.
	<i>Hermippus</i> the comic poet ridiculed Pericles, after the first invasion of Attica: Plutarch. Pericl. c. 33. πολλοὶ ᾄδον ᾄσματα καὶ σκώμματα, ἐφουβρίζοντες αὐτοῦ τὴν στρατηγίαν· ἐπεφύετο δὲ καὶ Κλέων—ὡς τὰ ἀνάγκαιστα ταῦτα δηλοῖ, ποιήσαντος Ἑρμίππου· Βα-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
429.	<i>Epameinon</i>. Athen. V. p. 217. e. <i>Epaminondas</i>, Diod. XII. 46. <i>Ameinias</i>, Laërt. III. 3. <i>Ameinon</i>, Arg. Hippolyt.	Siege of Plataea: τοῦ ἐπιγυγμένου θέρους. Thucyd. II. 71. Naval actions in the Corinthian Gulf, τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους. Id. II. 80—92. Death of <i>Pericles</i>. ἐπέβλεω δὲ (τῷ πολέμῳ) δύο ἔτη καὶ ἕξ μῆνας. Thucyd. II. 65.—died, therefore, in the autumn, ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἐπαμείνωνος. Athen. V. p. 217. e. Laërt. III. 3. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 60.—<i>Pericles excessit Ol. 87. 4. octogenario major, quippe qui Plutarcho teste 55 annis temp. administraverit</i>. This is inaccurate; and proceeds from a misapprehension of Plutarch. Pericl. c. 16. τεσσαράκοντα μὲν ἔτη πρωτεύων ἐν Ἐφιάλταις καὶ Κίμωνι—καὶ Θουκυδίδαις· μετὰ δὲ τὴν Θουκυδίδου κατάλυσιν καὶ τὸν ὁστρακισμόν, οὐκ ἐλάττω τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν διήνεγκε. But the fifteen years are included in the forty. Cicero, Orat. III. 34. <i>Quadraginta annos præfuit Athenis</i>. And Pericles began to appear in public affairs, ἐπεὶ Ἀριστείδης μὲν ἀποτεθνήκει, καὶ Θμιστοκλῆς ἐξεπύττει, Κίμωνα δ' αἱ στρατεῖαι—ἔξω κατεῖχον. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 7. Consequently not before B. C. 470. Nor could he be past eighty: since that would suppose him ten years older than his master Anaxagoras. Pericles, therefore, began to act in public about B. C. 469, and to have the sole direction about B. C. 444. March of Sitalces against Perdiccas; τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου. Thucyd. II. 95—101.
428.	Ol. 88. <i>Diotimus</i>. Diod. XII. 49. <i>Philotimus</i>, Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck.	Third invasion of Attica: ἅμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἀρχίδαμος. Thucyd. III. 1. Revolt of all Lesbos, except Methymnæ, μετὰ τὴν ἐσβολὴν εὐθύς. Thucyd. III. 2. Ἦν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς ἢ Δωριεὺς Ῥόδιος τὸ δεύτερον ἐνίκη. Id. III. 8. See, for Dorieus, Pausan. VI. 7, 2. Dorieus was put to death by the Lacedæmonians in the time of Conon. Androtion, apud Pausan. l. c.—After his capture by the Athenians, in the 25th year of the war, B. C. 406. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 5, 19. Mytilenē is besieged, towards the autumn: Thucyd. III. 18. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἤδη ἀρχόμενον—περιτειχίζουσι Μυτιλήνην ἐν κύκλῳ ἀπλῶ τείχει.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Birth of <i>Plato</i>: <i>ἰβδόμη βαργηλιῶνος</i>. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. In the year of Apollodorus: Athen. V. p. 217. b. ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ μετ' Εὐθύδημον ἀρχαντος. δύο δὲ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα βιώσας ἔτη μετέλλαξεν ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλιμαχον, ὃς ἔστιν ὀγδοηκοστὸς καὶ δεῦτερος. Born, therefore, May, B. C. 429. Others dated his birth one year later, or May B. C. 428.—Laërt. III. 2, 3. γίνεται, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλώδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς, ὀγδὲ καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι βαργηλιῶνος ἰβδόμῃ. [actually, two months before Olymp. 88.]—ἐπὶ Ἀμεινίου γέγονεν, ἐφ' οὗ Περικλῆς ἐτελεύτησεν.—and computed his age at 81 years. Cf. a. 347.	σιλεῦ σατύρων, τί ποτ' οὐκ ἐθέλεις Δόρυ βαστάζειν, ἀλλὰ λόγους μὲν Περὶ τοῦ πολέμου δεινούς παρέχει; κ.τ.λ. <i>Eupolis</i> and <i>Phrynichus</i>, the comic poets, exhibit. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. <i>ἰδίδαξεν</i> (Εὐπολὶς) ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀπολλοδώρου. ἐφ' οὗ καὶ Φρύνιχος. [spring B. C. 429.] <i>Eupolis</i>, ἰζ' ἐτῶν γεγὼνώς, ἤρξατο ἐπιδείκνυσθαι. Suid. Eudoc. If his exhibition in the year of Apollodorus is to be understood as his <i>first</i> exhibition, (which is probable,) Eupolis was born about B. C. 446, and was nearly of the same age as Aristophanes. He exhibited <i>some</i> comedies after the year B. C. 415. Conf. Cic. Epist. Att. VI. 1. p. 589. Græv. <i>Phrynichus</i> was already known to the public, before the exhibition of the Φορμοφόροι of Hermippus. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 750. Φρύνιχος ὁ καμικός οὗ μέμνηται Ἑρμιππος ἐν Φορμοφόροις ὡς ἀλλότρια ὑποβαλλομένου ποιήματα. And that comedy was exhibited before the death of Sitalces. cf. a. 426. According to Suidas, Phrynichus first exhibited comedy in the 86th Olympiad. cf. a. 435. But, as it seems likely that the <i>first</i> exhibitions of Phrynichus are referred by the Schol. to the year of Apollodorus; and as Phrynichus was τῶν ἐπιδευτέρων τῆς ἀρχαίας καμωδίας, the numbers in Suidas may be perhaps corrected to πζ' or Olymp. 87. Phrynichus was still living in B. C. 405. Conf. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. et Ran. 13.
Death of <i>Anaxagoras</i>: æt. 72. Olymp. 88. 1. Laërt. II. 7. Cf. a. 500. That he was still living at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, is attested by Plutarch and Diodorus. Cf. a. 432. Origen, ap. Menag. ad Laërt. II. 7. who says, ἤκαυσεν ἔτους πρώτου τῆς πη' Ὀλυμπιάδος, has mistaken the date of his death for the date of his ἀκμή. Anaxagoras died at Lampsacus. Laërt. II. 14. Cic. Tuscul. Quæst. I. 43. Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 11.	<i>Euripidis</i> Ἰππόλυτος στεφανφόρος. Arg. Hippol. <i>ἰδιδάχθη</i> ἐπὶ Ἀμεινόνος ἀρχοντος, Ὀλυμπιάδι πζ' ἔτει τετάρτῃ. πρῶτος Εὐριπίδης· δεῦτερος Ἰοφῶν· τρίτος Ἴων. The first exhibitions of <i>Plato</i> the comic poet, who was contemporary with <i>Aristophanes</i>, <i>Phrynichus</i>, <i>Eupolis</i>, and <i>Pherecrates</i>, (see <i>Introd.</i> p. xxxi.) and who still exhibited in B. C. 391, should rather be placed here, than at B. C. 454. Olymp. 81. where the present copies of Eusebius place them. As Plato was found at the same date in the copies used by Syncellus, (conf. Syncell. p. 247, 248,) this was perhaps the mistake of Eusebius himself. And yet Cyrill. Julian. I. p. 13, suggests a more accurate date: ὀγδοηκοστῇ ὀγδὲ Ὀλυμπιάδι τὸν καμωδὸν Ἀριστοφάνην Εὐπολὶν τε καὶ Πλάτωνα γενέσθαι φασίν. Although the birth of the philosopher Plato was sometimes ascribed to the 88th Olymp. he can hardly be supposed to be intended, in this passage, because, in that case, the word γενέσθαι would be used in a double sense in the same sentence. But, if we understand the comic poet Plato to be spoken of, the expression is clear and intel-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
427.	<i>Euclides.</i> Diod. XII. 53. Schol. Aristoph. <i>Equit.</i> 237. <i>Eucles</i>, Aristot. <i>Meteorol.</i> I. 6. Phot. et Suid. Σαμίων ὁ δῆμος.	Fourth invasion: Thucyd. III. 26. ἡγεῖτο δὲ τῆς ἐσβολῆς ταύτης Κλεμένης ὑπὲρ Πausaniou τοῦ Πλειστοάναντος υἱός, βασιλέως ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατὴρ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ. Lesbos recovered—III. 27—50.—An expedition led by Nicias, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τὴν Λέσβου ἄλωσιν.—III. 51. Surrender of Platæa: ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου.—III. 52. Sedition at Corcyra. Thucyd. III. 70—84.—in the course of this summer. Conf. cap. 76. The Athenians send assistance to the Leontines in Sicily, τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος. Thucyd. III. 86.
426.	<i>Euthydemus.</i> Diod. XII. 58. Athen. V. p. 218. b. corrupte Εὐθυμένης, Arg. <i>Acharn.</i> Εὐθύνης, Vit. Thucyd. p. xxxvii.	Τοῦ ἐπιγεγενημένου θέρους, Πελοποννήσιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ἦλθον.—Ἀγίδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου—σεισμῶν δὲ γενομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐγένετο ἐσβολή. Thucyd. III. 89.—Τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, an action at Tanagra, Thucyd. III. 91. mentioned by Athenæus, V. 218. b. Ἰππόνικος ἐπὶ μὲν Εὐθυδήμου ἄρχοντος στρατηγῶν παρατίταται μετὰ Νικίου πρὸς Ταναγραίους. Confirmed by Thucyd. III. 91. This action, in which the Athenians were victorious, happened in the beginning of the year of Euthydemus. Lustration of Delos: χειμῶνος. Thucyd. III. 104.—Anon. vit. Thucyd. p. xxxvii.—τῆς Δήλου καθάρσεως, ἣν περὶ τὸ ἕβδομον ἔτος ἐπὶ Εὐθυδίου (sic) ἄρχοντος γεγενῆσθαι φασιν. As the sixth year was nearly completed, the description, περὶ τὸ ἕβδομον ἔτος, may perhaps be justified.
425.	<i>Stratocles.</i> Diod. XII.	Eruption of mount Ætna:—Thucyd. III. 116. περὶ τὸ ἔαρ.—λέγε-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Gorgias</i> is ambassador from Leontium to Athens. Diod. XII. 53. ἦν τῶν ἀπεσταλμένων ἀρχιπρεσβευτῆς Γοργίας ὁ ῥήτωρ—in the year of Euclides. <i>Gorgias</i> had been celebrated more than thirty years. Cf. a. 459. He was older than Antipho, and might be now nearly sixty years of age, since Antipho was 52. <i>Gorgias</i> was still living in the reign of Jason of Pheræ: who flourished B. C. 380. Pausan. VI. 17, 5. ἴασαν ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ τυραννίσας, Πολυκράτους οὐ τὰ ἔσχατα ἐνεγκαμένου, τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐπὶπροσθεν Γοργίαν ὁ ἴασαν ἐποιήσατο. He lived to the age of 105, 108, or 109 years. Philostrat. in vit. λέγεται ὁ Γοργίας ἐς ὀκτὰ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἰλάσαι ἔτη. Pausan. l. c. βιώσαι ἔτη Γοργίαν πέντε φασὶν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑκατόν. Suidas. ἰβία δὲ ἔτη ρθ'. Lucian. Macrob. c. 23.—ἔτη ἑκατὸν ὀκτώ. Apollodor. apud Laërt. VIII. 58. ἐννέα πρὸς τοῖς ρ'. He speaks of himself, Athen. XII. p. 548. d. as πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν βιώσας. He was therefore in reputation for nearly eighty years: consistently with the description in Athenæus, XII. p. 548. d. διὰ τὸ σωφρόνας ζῆν σχεδὸν ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτη τῷ φρονεῖν συνεβίωσε.—from Olymp. 80, to the time of Jason of Thessaly. He might have been born about B. C. 485, and have died soon after B. C. 380.	ligible; "The comic poet Aristophanes, with Eu- "polis and Plato, <i>flourished</i>, in Ol. 88." <i>Aristophanis</i> Δαιταλεῖς. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. ἐδίδαξε δὲ πρῶτος ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Φιλοτίμου. (leg. Διοτίμου.) Schol. Nub. 529. τὸ πρῶτον δράμα ἐξέθηκε τοῖς Δαιταλεῖς. Schol. Ran. 504. ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ λοιμοῦ—σχεδὸν μείρακίσκος ἤδη ἦπτετο τῶν ἀγῶνων.
	<i>Aristophanis</i> Βαβυλώνιοι. The year before the 'Αχαρνεῖς. Acharn. 378.—ἐν ἄστει. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 426.] Schol. Acharn. 377.—τὴν πέρσι καμφοδίαν] τοὺς Βαβυλωνίους. τοὺτους γὰρ πρὸ τῶν 'Αχαρνέων Ἀριστοφάνης ἐδίδαξεν, ἐν οἷς πολλοὺς κακῶς εἶπε—παρόντων τῶν ξένων. εἶπε γὰρ δράμα τοὺς Βαβυλωνίους τῇ τῶν Διονυσίων ἑορτῇ ἥτις ἐν τῷ ἔαρι ἐπιτελεῖται.—In the archonship of <i>Euclides</i>: Phot. et Suid. Σαμίον ὁ δῆμος. Τοὺς Βαβυλωνίους ἐδίδαξε διὰ Καλλιστράτου Ἀριστοφάνης, ἔτεσι πρὸ τοῦ Εὐκλείδου [B. C. 403] xδ. (<i>sic legendum</i>) ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδους. (<i>Hermippi</i> Φορμοφόροι. After the first exhibitions of Phrynichus. Cf. a. 429.—before the death of Sitalces, and during the alliance of Sitalces with Athens: Athen. I. 27. e. Ἑρμιππος ἐν Φορμοφόροις. Καὶ παρὰ Σπάλκου ψώραν Λακεδαιμονίοισι, κ. τ. λ. Sitalces became the ally of Athens, B. C. 481. Thucyd. II. 29. and was slain in the autumn of B. C. 424. This comedy, then, may be placed in the archonship of <i>Euthydemus</i>, or of <i>Euclides</i>.)
	<i>Aristophanis</i> 'Αχαρνεῖς: Arg. Acharn. ἐδιδάχθη

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	60. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 584. Arg. Equit.	ται δὲ πεντηκοστῇ ἔτει βυῖναι τοῦτο μετὰ τὸ πρότερον βῆμα. Fifth invasion of Attica: Thucyd. IV. 2.—τοῦ ἔρος, πρὶν τὸν εἶτον ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι· ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου. But, hearing of the occupation of Pylos, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐκ οἴκου.—ἡμέρας πεντηκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. Id. IV. 6. Sphacteria is invested, and is surrendered to Cleon, 72 days afterwards: Thucyd. IV. 39. ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ μάχης ἑβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο.
424.	Ol. 89. <i>Isarchus</i> . Diod. XII. 65. Athen. V. p. 218. d. Arg. Aristoph. Nub. Schol. Nub. 549, 552. Vesp. 210. corrupte Ἰπάρχου, Schol. Vesp. 716.	Cythera occupied by the Athenians: ἐν τῷ θέρει. Thucyd. IV. 53. March of Brasidas through Thessaly into Thrace; τοῦ θέρους. Thucyd. IV. 78. He arrives before Acanthus, ὀλίγον πρὸ τρυγῆτου. IV. 84.—<i>Hermocrates</i> of Syracuse rises into notice in the affairs of Sicily, τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους. Thucyd. IV. 58—64.—<i>Delium</i>. τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθύς ἀρχομένου. IV. 89. Consequently towards the end of the year B. C. 424, and in the year of <i>Isarchus</i>.—Amphipolis taken by Brasidas from Thucydides, τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος. IV. 102. rightly dated by Philochorus, ap. Schol. Vesp. 210. Φιλόχορος ἐπὶ Ἰσάρχου φησὶ—Βρασίδαν ἀποστῆσαι Σκιωνεῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων.—Death of Sitalces; Thucyd. IV. 101. ἀπέθανεν—ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβάλλους καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ.
423.	<i>Amcinias</i> . Diod. XII. 72. Laërt. III. 3. Arg. Aristoph. Nub. Athen. V. p. 218. d. Schol. Lucian. Timon. c. 30. Ἀμινίας, Schol. Nub. 31, 552. Ἀμυνίας, Arg. Vesp. and the play itself, v. 74. For the reason, conf. Schol. Nub. 31.	"Οὔδοον ἔτος ἐτέλευτα τῷ πολέμῳ. Thucyd. IV. 116. [towards the end of Munychion, B. C. 423.] Truce for a year; Thucyd. IV. 117. ἀμα ἤρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους.—IV. 118. ἀρchein δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ ἐλαφροβολιῶνος μηνός. The truce therefore commenced about a month before the actual termination of the <i>eighth</i> year; although Thucydides records it as the first transaction of the <i>ninth</i>. Athenæus, V. p. 218. d. refers to this truce: τὰς ἐνιαυσίας ἐπὶ Ἰσάρχου ἐλαφροβολιῶνος σπονδὰς.—Thespiae destroyed by the Thebans, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει. Thucyd. IV. 133.—The temple of Juno burnt at Argos: Thucyd. IV. 133.—τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους.—καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθύς—ἐς Φλιοῦντα φεύγει. ἔτη δὲ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέλαβεν ὀκτώ, καὶ ἕνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφύγει. Alcibiades seems to have already begun to act in public affairs. See Aristoph. Vesp. 44. where his speaking is ridiculed. He was now 24 at the least; since he "was left an orphan by the death of his father," (Isocrat. Big. c. 11. p. 352. b.)—ἰν Ἰ. C. 447. and was at least 44 at his own death, B. C. 404, in the year of <i>Pythodorus</i>, the 44th archon, including both, from <i>Timarchides</i>, in whose year Clinias fell. Nepos, therefore, Alcibiad. c. 10. inaccurately—<i>annos circiter QUADRAGINTA natus diem obiit supremum Alcibiades</i>.
422.	<i>Alcæus</i> . Diod. XII. 73.	The truce ended, and <i>hostilities renewed, till the Pythian games</i> .

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	ἐπὶ Εὐθυμένους (<i>legendum</i> Εὐθυδήμου) ἄρχοντας, ἐν Ληναίοις [Anthesterion, or February, B. C. 425]—πρῶτος ἢν· δεύτερος Κρατῖνος Χειμαζομένοις—τρίτος Εὐπολις Νομβηρίαις.—In the sixth year of the Peloponnesian war: conf. Acharn. 266, 890. Schol. ad 266. Musgrave, deceived by the corrupt reading, Εὐθυμένους, in Argum. ascribes this play to B. C. 437. And Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγραφ. Ol. 85. 4. has made the same mistake. Although the play itself, v. 266. mentions the sixth year of the war, and quotes the <i>Philoctetes</i> of Euripides, v. 424. and although the archonship of this <i>Euthymenes</i> is referred to as a distant date, v. 67: attested by the Scholiast, (ad 66,) to have been twelve years before; πρὸ 12' ἐτῶν ἤρχεν ὁ Εὐθυμένης.
<i>Xenophon</i> present at Delium. Strab. IX. p. 403. Laërt. II. 22. To this event that date for <i>Xenophon</i> refers, which Laërtius, II. 59. records. εὐρον δὲ ἀλλαχόθι ἀκμάσαι αὐτὸν περὶ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Olymp. 89. 1. was the year of the battle of Delium. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 279. justly concludes that <i>Xenophon</i> might be born circa <i>Olymp.</i> 84. [B. C. 444.] Conf. a. 401. <i>Thucydides</i> at Amphipolis. Thucyd. IV. 104.	<i>Aristophanis</i> Ἰππείς. Arg. Equit. ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ Στρατοκλέους ἄρχοντος δημοσία εἰς Λήναια, [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 424.] δι' αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀριστοφάνους. πρῶτος ἐνίκα· δεύτερος Κρατῖνος Σατύροις· τρίτος Ἀριστομένης Ὀλοφυρμοῖς.
<i>Thucydides</i> was twenty years in banishment, after his command at Amphipolis, V. 26. ἔτη εἰκοσι μετὰ τὴν εἰς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν. His exile would commence about January B. C. 423. towards the middle of the year of Isarchus. He passed part of his exile in Thrace, at Σκαπτὴ Ἰλν. Marcellin. Vit. Thuc. p. xxx. Plutarch. de Exil. p. 605. C.	<i>Aristophanis</i> αἱ πρῶται Νεφέλαι. Arg. Nub. ἐδιδάχθησαν ἐν ᾧσιν ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἰσαρχου. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 423.] ὅτε Κρατῖνος μὲν ἐνίκα Πυτίνην, Ἀμειβίας δὲ Κόνωα. διόπερ Ἀριστοφάνης διαβριβαὶ παραλόγως αἰσθῆται δεῖν ἀναδιδάξας τὰς δευτέρας καταμέμψασθαι τὸ θέατρον. Schol. Nub. 549. Ἰσαρχος δὲ, φησὶν (Ἀνδροτίων), ἐφ' οὗ αἱ πρῶται Νεφέλαι ἐδιδάχθησαν. [<i>sic legendum et supplendum.</i>] Schol. v. 552. Ἰσαρχος, ἐφ' οὗ αἱ Νεφέλαι εἰσῆχθησαν. <i>Cratinus</i> died, æt. 97. soon after his victory. Lucian. Macrob. c. 25. Κρατῖνος ὁ τῆς κομφῆδος ποιητῆς ἐπὶ πρὸς τοῖς ἐνεήκοντα ἔτεσιν ἐβίωσε, καὶ πρὸς τῷ τέλει τοῦ βίου διδάξας τὴν Πυτίνην, καὶ νικήσας, μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἐτελεύτα. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxix. Beck. τελευτᾷ Λακεδαιμονίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβαλόντων.—alluded to by Aristophanes, Pac. 702. in B. C. 419. If we are to understand Aristophanes literally,—ἀπίθανον ὅ' οἱ Λάκωνες ἐνέβαλον—we must suppose <i>Cratinus</i> to have died in B. C. 422, after the expiration of the armistice, and before the negotiations for the fifty-years' truce.
<i>Protagoras</i> the sophist comes to Athens, after	<i>Aristophanis</i> Σφήκας. Arg. Vesp. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Athen. V. p. 215. d. 218. c. d. Thucyd. V. 19. 25. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 552. corrupte 'Αλ- μαίωνος, Schol. Pac. 465.	Thucyd. V. 1. (For this translation of the passage, which is rendered according to the version of Corsini, see <i>Appendix</i>, c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i>.) Κλέων ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν. Thucyd. V. 2. Deaths of Cleon and Brasidas: V. 6—10.—τοῦ θύου τελευτῶντος. V. 12. Disposition to peace, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν 'Αμφιπόλει μάχην. V. 14. Androtio, therefore, apud Schol. Nub. 549, is correct in the date: 'Αν- δροτίαν δὲ φησιν αὐτὸν [Κλέωνα] ἐπὶ 'Αλκαίου τεθνάναι. and Schol. Æschin. p. 755. τέταρτον ἀτύχημα, οἱ μετὰ Κλείωνος ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος 'Αλκαίου. Dio- dorus, XII. 73, 74. also rightly refers this event to the year of Al- cæus. And Athenæus, V. p. 215. d. ἡ ἐπὶ 'Αμφιπόλιν στρατεία γέγονεν ἐπὶ 'Αλκαίου ἄρχοντος.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
the Κόννος of Ameipsias [March B. C. 423] and before the Κόλακας of Eupolis. [Spring B. C. 421.] Athenæus, V. p. 218. c. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ δράματι [<i>the Κόλακας</i>] Εὐπολὶς τὸν Πρωταγόραν ὡς ἐπιδημοῦντα εἰσάγει. Ἀμειψίας δ' ἐν τῷ Κόννῳ, δύο πρότερον ἔτεσι διδασχθέντι, οὐ καταριθμεί αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ τῶν φροντιστῶν χορῷ. δῆλον οὖν ὡς μεταξὺ τούτων τῶν χρόνων παραγέγονεν. <i>Conf.</i> a. 444. This was his second visit to Athens: Athen. V. p. 218. b. παραγεγονότος τὸ δεύτερον. Id. XI. p. 506. a. ὅτε δεύτερον ἐπεδήμησεν ταῖς Ἀθήναις.	ἄρχοντας Ἀμυνίου (<i>sic</i>) διὰ Φιλανίδου—εἰς Ἀθήναια. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 422.] καὶ ἐνίκα πρῶτος Φιλανίδης· [δευτέρως] Προάγωνι· Λεύκων Πρέσβεσι· τρίτος. (<i>sic legendum e cod. Rav.</i>) Ed. Ald. et Kuster. Φιλανίδης προάγων. Γλαύκων πρέσβεσι· τρίτος. Cod. Brunckii, Φιλανίδης προάγων. Γλαυκίς Πρεσβείς τῆς Cod. Ravenn. Φιλανίδης προάγωνι Λευκῶν πρέσβεσι Γ. The name of <i>Leucon</i> was corrupted, because the last letter of Προάγωνι adhered to the following word, ΠΡΟΛΩΝΙΑΕΤΚΩΝ. hence the corruption of the word into ΓΛΕΤΚΩΝ and ΓΛΑΤΚΩΝ. <i>Leucon</i>, the comic poet, is acknowledged by various testimonies; Athen. VIII. p. 343. C. Phot. Lex. v. Τίβιοι. Hesych. v. Παάπις.—and flourished in these times. Cf. Suid. Λεύκων. <i>Aristophanis</i> αἱ δευτέραι Νεφέλαι. Arg. Nub. VI. ἐπὶ Ἀμυνίου ἀρχοντος. τοῦτο δὲ ταυτό ἐστι τῷ προτέρῳ. δισκειύσται δὲ ἐπὶ μέρους, ὡς ἂν δὴ ἀναδιδάξαι μὲν αὐτὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ προθυμηθέντος, οὐκ ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦτο δι' ἥποτε αἰτίαν ποιήσαντος. Schol. 31. Ἀμυνία] μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ—τὸν ἀρχοντα διασύρειν βουλόμενος.—τότε γὰρ ἦρχεν Ἀμινίας Προνάκου υἱός. ἐκείνους οὖν ἐπισκῶψαι θελήσας, παρέτρψε τὸ ἰ εἰς τὸ υ. ἐπεὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὁ νόμος φανερώς ἐκάλυε τὸν ἀρχοντα καμφοδεῖν. Schol. 549. Κλέωνα] ὥσπερ ζῶντος αὐτοῦ διαλέγεται.—καὶ Ἀνδροτίων δὲ φησιν, αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Ἀλκαίου τεθνάναι, δυσὶν ἔτεσιν ὕστερον.—Πῶς οὖν δύναται καὶ τοῦ Μαρικοῦ μνησθῆναι; ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Εὐπολὶς ὡς τεθνηκότος Κλέωνος μέμνηται. ἢ ἐπεὶ οὐ φέρονται αἱ διδασκαλῖαι τῶν δύο Νεφελῶν, (<i>legit Elmsleius</i> τῶν δευτέρων Ν.) οὐδὲν δυνάμεθα διαρθεῶσαι εἰ Εὐπολὶς ἐπλάσαστο τὴν Κλέωνος τελευτὴν ἐν Μαρικᾷ. Schol. 552. δῆλον ὅτι πρῶτος ὁ Μαρικᾶς ἐδιδάχθη τῶν δευτέρων Νεφελῶν. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ φησὶ Καλλίμαχον ἐγκαλεῖν ταῖς διδασκαλίαις, ὅτι φέρουσιν ὕστερον τρίτῳ ἔτει τὸν Μαρικᾶν τῶν Νεφελῶν, σαφῶς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένου ὅτι πρότερον καθεῖται. λαμβάνει δ' αὐτὸν, φησὶν, ὅτι ἐν μὲν ταῖς διδασχθεῖσαις οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον εἴρηκεν· ἐν δὲ ταῖς ὕστερον διδασχθεῖσαις εἰ λέγεται, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον. αἱ διδασκαλῖαι δὲ δῆλον ὅτι τὰς διδασχθεῖσας φέρουσι. In these passages, there are two testimonies for the exhibition of the δευτέραι Νεφέλαι in the year of <i>Ameipsias</i>; namely, Auctor Arg. VI. and Scholiast. ad v. 31. This comedy therefore would be acted ἐν ἄστει. [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 422.] a month after the Σφήκες. The most easy solution of the difficulty, which arises out of the mention of the Μαρικᾶς and the death of Cleon, is, to suppose, with Petit. <i>Miscell.</i> I. 3. that a third edition was prepared by the poet, in which those passages were added. Compare with the preceding passages Schol. Nub. 592.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
421.	<i>Aristion</i> . Athen. V. p. 216. d. 218. d. e. <i>Ariston</i> , Diod. XII. 75.	Truce for fifty years. Thucyd. V. 18. Concluded, τελευταῖος τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἅμα ἦρι—ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις ἀρχὼν Ἀλκαῖος, ἐλασηβολιάσας μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν φθίνοντος. V. 19, 20. [March, B. C. 421.] Thucydides adds, V. 20.—αὐταὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἐκ Διονυσίαν εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτοδρακαστῶν διαλθόντων, καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενογκουσῶν, ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον—ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πελέμου ἐγένετο.
420.	Ol. 90. <i>Astyphilus</i> . Athen. V. p. 218. d. e. πέμπτος ὦν ἀπὸ Ἰσάρχου. <i>Astyphilus</i> , Mar. Par. No. 62. <i>Aristophylus</i> , Diod. XII. 77.	<i>Alcibiades</i> , ἡλικία μὲν ἔτι τότε ὦν νέος, effects a treaty between the Athenians and the Argives. Thucyd. V. 43. Athenian embassies were to be sent into Peloponnesus, τριάκοντα ἡμέραις πρὸ Ὀλυμπίαν. Peloponnesian embassies to Athens, δέκα ἡμέραις πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων. Thucyd. V. 47. Ὀλύμπια δὲ ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδρυσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνέκα. Id. V. 49.
419.	<i>Archias</i> . Diod. XII. 78. Harpocr. v. διαψήφισις.	<i>Alcibiades</i> στρατηγὸς ὦν Ἀθηναίων ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἦλθε. Thucyd. V. 52. —τοῦ θέρους. Ibid.
418.	<i>Antiphon</i> . Diod. XII. 80.	Ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ. Thucyd. V. 56. <i>Mantineia</i> . Thucyd. V. 64—74. In August, a little before the <i>Carnia</i> . After their victory, the Lacedæmonians, ἀναχωρήσαντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα,) τὴν ἐορτὴν ἔγον. Thucyd. V. 75.
417.	<i>Euphemus</i> . Diod. XII. 81. Athen. V. p. 217. a. b.	Fourteenth year of the war ended: Thucyd. V. 81. τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. Corresponding to <i>Munychion</i> of the archon <i>Antiphon</i> .
416.	Ol. 91. <i>Arimnestus</i> . Arg. Aristoph. Av. Isæus, p. 57, 33. Hesych. v. Ἐρμιοκπίδαι. <i>Arimnestus</i> , Diod. XII. 82.	Πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. [Munychion, B. C. 416.] τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους—ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐστράτευσαν. Thucyd. V. 83, 84. Melos surrendered towards the end of the year, in the winter; τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος. Thucyd. V. 116. Therefore in the winter of the archon <i>Arimnestus</i> . Melos had subsisted 700 years. Thucyd. V. 112. ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης.
415.	<i>Chabrias</i> . Diod. XIII.	The expedition sails to Sicily, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη. Thucyd. VI. 30.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Death of <i>Cratinus</i> , probably after the expiration of the truce. Cf. a. 423.
	<i>Euripidis</i> Μαρικᾶς. Schol. Nub. 552. ὕστερον τρίτῳ ἔτει τῶν Νεφελῶν. Schol. Nub. 592. ἰδιόαχθη καθ' Ὑπερβόλου μετὰ τὸν Κλέωνος θάνατον. Therefore in the spring of the archon Alcæus, a few months after the death of Cleon. <i>Euripidis</i> Κόλακες. Two years after the Κόννος of Ameipsias. Athen. V. p. 218. c. Consequently, in the year of Alcæus. The Μαρικᾶς might be exhibited ἐν Ἀθηναίοις, and the Κόλακες, ἐν ᾄστει, or the contrary might have been the order of exhibition. Cleon was slain in the autumn, B. C. 422, about four months before the Lenæan festival, and about five months before the <i>Dionysia magna</i>.
	<i>Pherecratis</i> Ἀγριοί. Athen. V. p. 218. d. ἰδιόαχθησαν ἐπὶ Ἀριστίωνος ἀρχοντος. Plato, Protag. p. 327. d.—Ἀγριοί, οἵσιπερ οὗς Φερεκράτης ὁ ποιητὴς ἰδίωξεν ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίων. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 420.] <i>Euripidis</i> Αὐτόλυκος. Athen. V. p. 216. d. Ἀριστίων ἐπὶ τούτου Εὐπολὶς τὸν Αὐτόλυκον διδάσας διὰ Δημοστράτου χλευάζει τὴν νίκην τοῦ Αὐτόλυκου, (νενηκῆτος παγκράτιον.) (<i>Euripidis</i> Ἀστράτευτοι. Before the Εἰρήνη, B. C. 419. Schol. Pac. 803. ὅτι ὁ Μαλάνθιος ὀψοφάγος, ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΤΑΙ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Ἀστρατεύτοις.)
	<i>Aristoph.</i> Εἰρήνη. In the thirteenth year of the war: Pac. 990. τρυχόμεθ' ἤδη τέττα καὶ δέκ' ἔτη. Schol. Pac. 353. γ' γὰρ ἔτη εἶχον πολεμοῦντες. Consequently not before the spring of the archon <i>Astyphilus</i> .
<i>Plato</i> in his fourteenth year:—Athen. V. p. 217. a. ὅτε Ἀγάθων ἐνίκη, Πλάτων ἦν δεκατεσσάρων ἐτῶν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ Εὐφῆμου στεφανοῦται, Πλάτων δὲ γεννᾶται ἐπὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ μετ' Εὐδόδημον.—ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀπολλοδώρου τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατος ἐστὶν ἀρχων Εὐφῆμος.	<i>Agathon</i> gains the tragic prize. Athen. V. p. 217. a. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐφῆμου στεφανοῦται Ἀθηναίος. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 416.]
<i>Andocides</i> is imprisoned on the mutilation of	<i>Xenocles</i> πρῶτος Οἰδίποδι, Λυκάωνι, Βάνχαις, Ἀθά-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	2. Arg. Aristoph. Av. bis. Schol. Av. 767. Schol. Pluti, 179.	Recal of Alcibiades; VI. 53. After midsummer; therefore in the year of <i>Chabrias</i>. Argum. Av. III. therefore, inaccurately;—ἐπὶ Ἀγρινήστου τοῦ πρὸ Χαβρίου Ἀθηναῖοι πέμπουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν, Ἀλκιβιάδην μεταστελλόμενοι. Philochorus, apud Schol. Av. 767. is more exact: (οἱ Ἑρμοκοπίδαι) ἐπὶ Χαβρίου θανάτῳ κατεγνώσθησαν. Isæus, p. 57, 33, computes from Arimnestus, because the armament sailed in the very beginning of the year of Chabrias, or at the very end of the archonship of Arimnestus. The first campaign in Sicily was in the seventeenth year of the war: Thucyd. VII. 28. ἔπει ἑπτακαιδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολήν.
414.	<i>Pisander</i> . Diod. XIII. 7.	Ἐβδομον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα. Thucyd. VI. 93. [Munychion, B.C. 414.] Second campaign in Sicily; ἅμα τῷ ἦρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου. Thucyd. VI. 94. Arrival of Gylippus; Thucyd. VII. 1, 2.—τοῦ θέρους. VI. 96, 104. Eurymedon sent with supplies from Athens, εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς τὰς χειμερινάς. [December B. C. 414.] Thucyd. VII. 16. Perdiccas king of Macedon was still living as late as the end of summer, B. C. 414. Thucyd. VII, 9. ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι καὶ Εὐερίαν, στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας, κ. τ. λ. The accession, therefore, of Archelaus could hardly be in this year, but at the soonest perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 413.
413.	<i>Cleocritus</i> . Diod. XIII. 9. Arg. Aristoph. Lysistr. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. E.	Ὀγδοον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος—ἐτελεύτα. Thucyd. VII. 18. [Munychion, B. C. 413.] Invasion of Attica, τοῦ ἦρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρῶταίτατα. Thucyd. VII. 19. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου—καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐξήσωσαν, ἔπειτα δὲ Δεκείλειαν ἐτείχιζον. Ibid. Referred by Diodorus, XIII. 9. to the year of Cleocritus, or the end of the preceding year, of Pisander. cf. Diod. XIII. 8. Sufficiently in agreement with Thucydides. Third campaign in Sicily. Thucyd. VII. 21. ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ ἦρος τούτου. Demosthenes sent, τοῦ ἦρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου. VII. 20. He arrives, after some interval, in the course of the summer. Conf. Thucyd. VII. 26, 31, 35, 42. The Athenians μελλόντων ἀποπλεῖν, ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει. VII. 50. [August 27.] Flight of the army, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας. VII. 75. about eight or nine days after the eclipse. Surrender of Nicias, ὀκτὼ ἡμέρας βαλλόμενος. Plutarch. Nic. c. 27. 16 or 17 days after the eclipse. [Sept. 12, or 13.] Plutarch. Nicias, c. 28. τετράς φθινόγτος τοῦ Καρνείου μηνός, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι Μεταγειτνιώνα προσαγορεύουσι. Dodwell, Ann. Thucyd. p. 211. supposes a space of only six days between the eclipse and the retreat. They were probably eight or nine. ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι ἐδόκουν ἰκαναὶ εἶναι.—then followed τῇ προτεραίᾳ. then τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ. Thucyd. VII. 51—53. then the last sea fight. c. 69. The eight days of the retreat are clearly marked. c. 75, 1st day.—c. 78, 2d. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, πρῶτ.—c. 78, 3d. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ.—c. 79, 4th. πρῶτὶ δὲ ἄραντες.—c. 79, 5th. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ προὔχάρουν.—c. 80, 6th day;

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the Hermæ. For his conduct in that affair, compare Thueyd. VI. 60. Lysias, adv. Andocid. p. 105. Andocides himself, de Myst. p. 5, 30—9, 40. Plutarch, Alcibiad. c. 21. and Vit. X. or. p. 834. D. After his escape from that danger, he visited Cyprus, and other countries, till the time of the four-hundred, B. C. 411. Vit. X. or. p. 834. E. ἐπέθετο ναυκληρίᾳ, καὶ τοῖς τε Κυπρίων βασιλεῦσι καὶ πολλοῖς ἄλλοις δοκίμοις ἐπεξενόηθη.—ληφθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Κυπρίων βασιλέως ἐδόθη διαδράς δὲ ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ὃν χρόνον οἱ τετρακόσιοι διεῖπον τὰ πράγματα. Lysias adv. Andocid. p. 105, 26.—ἔπλευσεν ὡς τὸν Κιτιέων βασιλείᾳ, καὶ προδιδούς ληφθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐδόθη.—ἀποδράς δὲ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ κινδύνου, κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν ἐπὶ τῶν τετρακοσίων.	μαντι σατυρικῶ. <i>Euripides</i> δεύτερος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, Παλαμῆδῃ, Τρωσὶ [sic,] Σισύφῳ σατυρικῶ, κατὰ τὴν πρώτην καὶ ἐνενηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, καὶ ἦν ἐνίκᾳ Ἐξαίνετος ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος στάδιον. [Cf. Diod. XII. 82.] <i>Ælian</i>. V. H. II. 8. The <i>Palamedes</i> was exhibited a little before the <i>Ὀρνίθες</i>. Schol. Av. 843. παρακαμαρδεῖ τὸν Παλαμῆδην, οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ δεδογμένον. And the <i>Troades</i> were also referred to in the same comedy. Schol. Av. 1717. χλευάζει παρὰ τὰ ἐκ Τρωάδων Εὐριπίδου “ἀνεχε, πάρεχε” —and were exhibited seven years after the <i>Σφήκες</i>. Schol. Vesp. 1317. ὕστερὲι ἢ τῶν Τρωάδων κάθεσις (τῆς τῶν Σφηκῶν) ἔτισιν ἐπτά. These characters of time agree with the date of <i>Ælian</i>. <i>Archippus</i>, the comic poet, gained his single prize in this Olympiad. Suidas. Ἀρχίππος—ἐνίκησεν ἀπαξ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνενηκοστῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος.
	<i>Aristoph.</i> Ἀμφιάραιος. Arg. Avium III. εἰς Λήναια τὸν Ἀμφιάραιον ἐδίδαξε διὰ Φιλανίδου. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 414.] <i>Aristoph.</i> Ὀρνίθες. Arg. Avium II. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ Χαβρίου ἀρχοντος εἰς ἄστν διὰ Καλλιστράτου. ὃς ἦν δεύτερος τοῖς Ὀρνίσι· πρῶτος Ἀμφιφίας Κωμασταῖς· τρίτος Φρόνιχος Μονοτρόφῳ. Arg. Av. III. ἐπὶ Χαβρίου τὸ δράμα καθῆκεν εἰς ἄστν διὰ Καλλίου. (l. Καλλιστράτου.) [Elaphebolion, or March, B. C. 414.]
	<i>Hegemonis Thasii Γιγαντομαχία</i>. On the day on which news arrived of the defeat in Sicily. [Sept. or Octob. B. C. 413.] Chameleon apud Athen. IX. p. 406. e.—407. b. Ἡγήμων ὁ Θάσιος, ὁ τὰς Παρωδίας γράψας—ἐν τῇ Γιγαντομαχίᾳ οὕτω σφόδρα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐκήλησεν, ὥς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πλεῖστα αὐτοὺς γελάσαι· καὶ τότε ἀγγελλέντων αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν γενομένων περὶ Σικελίαν ἀτυχημάτων, οὐδεὶς ἀπέστη. (forte ἀνέστη.) ἔκλειον οὖν ἐγκαλυψάμενοι, οὐκ ἀνέστησαν δὲ, ἵνα μὴ γένωνται διαφανεῖς τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων θεωροῦσιν ἀχθόμενοι τῇ συμφορᾷ. Hegemon was contemporary with Cratinus, and was the first who introduced parody upon the stage. Athen. XV. 698. c. Κρατῖνος ὁ ποιητὴς καὶ τῶν κατ' αὐτὸν Ἡγήμων ὁ Θάσιος. Idem, XV. p. 699. a.—τούτων δὲ (τῶν παρωδῶν) πρῶτος εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας τοὺς θυμεικικοὺς Ἡγήμων. Aristot. Poët. c. 3. Ἡγήμων, ὁ τὰς παρωδίας ποιήσας πρῶτος. He was protected by Alcibiades. Athen. IX. p. 407. c. As he recited parodies in B. C. 413, he could only have been contemporary with the latter years of Cratinus.

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		ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἡρ.—c. 83, 7th. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.—c. 84, 8th and last: Νικίας ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο.—See Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 211.
412.	Ol. 92. <i>Callias</i>. Diod. XIII. 34. Arg. Aristoph. Lysistrat. Schol. Lysistrat. 173. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. E. Dionys. Lysia, p. 453. Reisk.	Lesbos, Chios, and Erythræ, prepare to revolt. Thucyd. VIII. 5. Early in the winter, and before the spring. conf. c. 3, 6. Then, χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος. VIII. 6. [Munychion, B.C. 412.] Mission of Alcibiades by the Lacedæmonians to Asia. Thucyd. VIII. 12. Immediately after the Isthmian games. conf. c. 10—12. First treaty between Lacedæmon and Persia. VIII. 17. ἡ πρώτη ἐπιμαχία, Μιλησίων εὐθὺς ἀποστάντων. These transactions were in the summer. (μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ βέρους follows, c. 22.) The Athenians recur to the deposit of 1000 talents. Thucyd. VIII. 15. After Alcibiades had arrived in Ionia. conf. c. 14. Philochorus, therefore, apud Schol. Lysist. 173. rightly dates the fact. ἤρξαντο κινεῖν αὐτὰ ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος. Second treaty between the Lacedæmonians and Tissaphernes. Thucyd. VIII. 37. conf. c. 29, 38, 39.
411.	<i>Theopompus</i>. Diod. XIII. 38. Plutarch. Mor. p. 833. D. Lys. p. 161, 33. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 371. cf. Schol. 771.	Third treaty between the Lacedæmonians and Tissaphernes. Thucyd. VIII. 58. Towards the end of the twentieth year, about February B.C. 411. (it had been preceded by ἡλίου τροπᾶς, c. 39. and an interval of 80 days, c. 44.) The date of this treaty coincided with the 13th year of Darius; Thucyd. VIII. 58. τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος. Then, ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος. c. 60. [Munych. B.C. 411.] Constitution of the four-hundred framed by Antipho. Thucyd. VIII. 67, 68. ἔπει ἐκατοστῷ μάλιστα ἐπειδὴ οἱ τύραννοι κατελύθησαν. The actual interval from B.C. 510, would be ninety-nine years. The four-hundred held the government four months, and quitted it after midsummer, in the beginning of the year of <i>Theopompus</i>. Vit. X. or. p. 835. E. ἐπὶ Καλλίου τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτον ἀρχοντος, ἥδη τῶν τετρακόσιων κατεχόντων τὴν πόλιν. Id. p. 833. E. ἐπὶ Θεοπόμπου ἀρχοντος, ἐφ' οὗ οἱ τετρακόσιοι κατελύθησαν. Harpocrat. v. τετρακόσιοι. οἱ τετρακόσιοι πρὸ ἐπτά ἐτῶν κατέστησαν τῶν τριάκοντα τυράννων παρ' Ἀθηναίους, οἵτινες τέτταρας μῆνας ἤρξαν τῆς πόλεως, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν Ἀθηναίων πολιτείᾳ. Repeated by Phot. in voce. Suid. in voce. Dodwell, who supposes the four-hundred to have been deposed in the year of <i>Callias</i>, has neglected the testimony of Vit. X. or. p. 833. E. <i>Cynossema</i>. Thucyd. VIII. 104—106.—towards the end of the summer: cf. VIII. 108.—a little after the deposition of the four-hundred. c. 97, 98.
410.	<i>Glaucippus</i>. Diod. XIII. 43. Lysias, p. 161, 36.	Mindarus slain by Alcibiades at Cyzicus. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 16—18.

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<i>Antipho</i> the <i>Rhamnusian</i>—'Αντιφῶν Σαφίλου 'Ραμνούσιος—who had a share in the establishment of the four-hundred, in the year of <i>Callias</i>, was born about B. C. 479. <i>conf. a. 479</i>. This date for his birth coincides with the description, <i>Vit. X. or. p. 832. E.</i> 'Αλκιβιάδην, Κριτίαν, Λυσίαν, 'Αρχῖνον, εὖροι τις ἂν ἐπιβεβληκότας αὐτῷ πρεσβύτη ἤδη ὄντι. He would be about <i>twelve</i> years older than <i>Andocides</i>; <i>twenty-one</i> older than <i>Lysias</i>; <i>eight</i> older than his pupil <i>Thucydides</i>; and <i>sixty-eight</i> at his death in B. C. 411. That <i>Thucydides</i> was the pupil of <i>Antipho</i>, (λέγεται δὲ Θουκυδίδου γενέσθαι διδάσκαλος. <i>Suid. 'Αντιφ.</i>)—is confirmed by <i>Hermogen. de Formis II. p. 391, 402. ed. Crispin. The-mist. or. 26. p. 329. Schol. Thucyd. VIII. 68. ap. Duk. ad loc. Marcellin. vit. Thuc. p. xxv. Aristid. pro quatuorv. p. 131. t. II. Jebb. and by the allusion of Plato, Menexen. p. 236. A.</i>	<i>Euripidis 'Ανδρομέδα</i>: in the eighth year before the <i>Βάτραχοι</i>. <i>Schol. Ran. 53. ἡ γὰρ 'Ανδρομέδα ὀγδόῳ ἔτει προῖχται.</i> Therefore in the year of <i>Cleocritus</i>. At the exhibition of the 'Ορνίθες, the 'Ανδρομέδα had not yet been presented. <i>Schol. Av. 347. μηδὲ διδασθείσης τῆς τραγωδίας.</i> Musgrave must have overlooked the latter of these testimonies, and must have had a different reading for the former, <i>Schol. Ran. 53.</i> since he places the 'Ανδρομέδα in the tenth year before the <i>Βάτραχοι</i>, and in the same year with the 'Ορνίθες.
<i>Lysias</i> returns from <i>Thurium</i> to <i>Athens</i>, ἐπὶ Καλλίου—ἥδη τῶν τετρακοσίων κατεχόντων τὴν πόλιν. <i>Vit. X. or. p. 835. E.</i> Towards the end, therefore, of the year of <i>Callias</i>. <i>Dionysius, Lys. p. 453. concurs:—κατὰ ἄρχοντα Καλλίαν, ἑβδομον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος ἔχων, ὡς ἂν τις εἰκάσειν.</i> <i>Antipho</i> put to death: <i>Vit. X. or. p. 833. A. μετὰ τὴν κατάλυσιν τῶν τετρακοσίων εἰσαγγελθεὶς σὺν 'Αρχεπολέμῳ ἐν τῶν τετρακοσίων ἑάλω' καὶ τοῖς περὶ τῶν προδοτῶν ἐπιτιμίοις ὑπαχθεὶς ἀπαφός ἐβρίση.</i> The decree and sentence are preserved, from <i>Cæcilius</i>, p. 833. E.—834. B. <i>Thucydides, VIII. 68.</i> speaks of the death of <i>Antipho</i>: ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἠκακοῦτο, ἀρίστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρις ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτίας, ὡς ἐυκατεστήσε θανάτου δίκην, ἀπολογησάμενος. The history of <i>Thucydides</i> suddenly breaks off, in the middle of the 21st year:—ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τούτο τὸ θέρος χειμῶν τελευτήσῃ, ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται. <i>cap. ult. Xenophon and Theopompus</i> continue the history. <i>Diod. XIII. 42. ἤρχε Θεόπομπος. [B. C. 411.]—Ξενοφῶν καὶ Θεόπομπος ἀφ' ὧν ἀπέλιπε Θουκυδίδης τὴν ἀρχὴν πεποιήνται. καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν περιέλαβε χρόνον ἑτῶν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ὀκτὰ, Θεόπομπος δὲ, τὰς 'Ελληνικὰς πράξεις διελθὼν ἐπ' ἑτῆ ἑπτακαίδεκα, καταλήγει τὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδος ναυμαχίαν, ἐν βίβλοις δυοκαίδεκα.</i>	<i>Aristophanis Λυσιστράτη.</i> <i>Schol. Lysistr. 173. Καλλίου ἄρχοντος, ἐφ' οὗ εἰσέχθη τὸ δράμα. Arg. Lysistr. ἐδίδαχθη ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτον ἀρχαντος. εἰσῆκται δὲ διὰ Καλλιστράτου.</i> <i>Schol. Lysistr. 1096. ἐπὶ Σικελίας ἔμελλον πλεῖν πρὸ ἑτῶν τεσσάρων τῆς καθέσεως τούτου τοῦ δράματος.</i> Four years were the actual interval, from the sailing of the expedition, B. C. 415, θέρους μεσοῦντος, to the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon <i>Callias</i>, B. C. 411. Musgrave has neglected these testimonies, and has followed <i>Petitus</i> in the chronology of this play, which he places in <i>Ol. 92. 4.</i> or three years below the true time. <i>Aristophanis Θεσμοφορίζουσαι.</i> The year after the 'Ανδρομέδα.—πέρυσιν ἐν τῷδε ταύτῳ χωρίῳ, v. 1060. Since, therefore, the 'Ανδρομέδα was exhibited by <i>Euripides</i> in the year of <i>Cleocritus</i>, the <i>Θεσμοφορίζουσαι</i> were acted in the year of <i>Callias</i>, τοῦ μετὰ Κλεόκριτον.
	<i>Anonymus apud Lysiam, p. 161, 34. ἐπὶ Θεόπομπου ἄρχοντος καταστάς χορηγὸς τραγωδοῖς ἀνῆλθωσα</i>

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Dionys. Lys. p. 497. Reisk. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 973. Arg. Sophocl. Philoctet. Marbre de Choiseul, Mém. Acad. t. 48. p. 337.	
409.	<i>Diocles</i> . Diod. XIII. 54. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 179. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 371. Lysias, p. 161, 39.	Thrasyllus ἀρχομένου τοῦ θέρους ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Σάμον, Xen. Hel. I. 2, 1. He enters Lydia, ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ σίτου.—2, 4. After the campaign, ἡ στρατιὰ διέβη εἰς Λάμψακον, καὶ χειμῶν ἐπῆει—ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐχειμάζον ἄπαντες. 2, 14—15.
408.	Ol. 98. <i>Euctemon</i> . Diod. XIII. 68. Mar. Par. No. 63.	The Athenians move from Lampsacus, ἐπεὶ δὲ χειμῶν ἐληγεν, ἔαρος ἀρχομένου. Xen. Hel. I. 3, 1. Alcibiades takes Selymbria: 3, 10.—and Byzantium. 3, 20. Pharnabazus heard of the capture, τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν Γορδίου ὦν τὸν χειμῶνα. 4, 1.
407.	<i>Antigenes</i> . Diod. XIII. 76. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. Reisk. Mar. Par. No. 64. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. Schol. Ran. 732. 1469. corrupte 'Αντίνου apud Schol. Ran. 33.	Cyrus is sent, ἀρξάν πάντων τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, καὶ ἐυμπολεμήσαν Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἀρχομένου τοῦ ἔαρος. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 2. Alcibiades returns to Athens, ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ τὰ Πλυντήρια ἦγεν ἡ πόλις. 4, 12. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 34. ἥ γὰρ ἡμέρᾳ κατέπλευσεν, ἰδρᾶτο τὰ Πλυντήρια τῇ θεῇ. δρῶσι δὲ τὰ ὄργια Πραξιεργίδαι Θαρρηλιῶνος ἐκτὴ φθίνοντος. He remains there till the μυστήρια. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 20. τὰ μυστήρια—κατὰ γῆν ἐποίησεν, ἐξαγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἅπαντας. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 34. ἱερεῖς καὶ μύστας καὶ μυσταγωγούς ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοῖς ὅπλοις περικαλύψας ἦγεν, κ. τ. λ. Immediately afterwards, he proceeded to the siege of Andros. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 35. ἐκπλεύσας ταῖς ἑκατὸν ναυσὶ, καὶ προσβαλὼν Ἄνδρον, κ. τ. λ. Xen. Hel. I. 4, 21. μετὰ τὸν κατάπλουον τρίτῳ μηνὶ ἀνήχθη ἐπ' Ἄνδρον, ἀφ' ὅσῃ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. As he was at Athens, according to Xenophon himself, from the 25th Thargelion to the 20th Boëdromion, or nearly four months, we may suspect τρίτῳ μηνὶ to be a corruption of τετάρτῳ μηνὶ. During the stay of Alcibiades at Athens, Lysander is sent as ναυάρχος. Xen. Hel. I. 5, 1. Then followed the defeat of Antiochus, the deposition of Alcibiades, and the substitution of ἄλλους δέκα, between September B. C. 407, and Sept. B. C. 406. when Callicratidas succeeded Lysander. Xen. Hel. I. 5, 12—6, 4. The Scholiast, Aristoph. Ran. 1469. who places the return of Alcibiades in the year of <i>Antigenes</i> , seems to have followed Andron rather than Xenophon, in the date of the return of Alcibiades. and Andron διαφέρεται πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα περὶ τῆς καθόδου. Schol. ibid. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 259. also dates the return of Alcibiades a year later, at the Πλυντήρια of the archon Antigenes, or Thargelion, B. C. 406. for which he refers to Xe-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	τριάκοντα μνᾶς, καὶ τρίτῃ μηνί [i. e. the third month after the <i>Dionysia</i> in Elaphebolion] Θαργηλίοις νικήσας ἀνδρικῶ χορῶ δισχιλίας δραχμᾶς. cf. a. 404.
<i>Herodotus</i> (æt. 75) is still employed upon his history: since he mentions, I. 130, a fact which happened in this year. See the note of Larcher, tom. I. p. 411.—From 43 to 47 years after that recitation, at which Thucydides was present, B. C. 452, or 456. Plato (æt. 20) begins to hear Socrates. Laërt. III. 6. γεγονώς, φασιν, εἰκοσιν ἔτη, διήκουσε Σακράτους.	<i>Sophocles</i> Φιλοκτήτης. Arg. Philoctet. ἰδιόχρηστος ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου. πρῶτος ἦν Σοφοκλῆς. Anonym. ap. Lys. p. 161, 36. ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἀρχόντος εἰς Πυρρήχιστὰς Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλαις [Hecatombæon, or July, B. C. 410.] ἀνήλωσα ὀκτακοσίας δραχμᾶς. ἔτι δ' ἀνδράσι χορηγῶν εἰς Διονύσια [Elaphebolion, B. C. 409] ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀρχόντος ἐνίκησα καὶ ἀνήλωσα—πεντακισχιλίας δραχμᾶς.
	<i>Euripides</i> Ὀρέστης. In the year of <i>Diocles</i>. Schol. Orest. 371. Διοκλέους, ἐφ' οὗ τὸν Ὀρέστην ἰδίδασκε. conf. Schol. Orest. 772. <i>Aristophanis</i> Πλούτος α'. ἐπὶ Διοκλέους. Schol. Plut. 179. confirmed by Schol. Plut. 173. Anon. ap. Lys. p. 161, 39. ἐπὶ Διοκλέους Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς [Thargelion B. C. 408] κυκλικῶ χορῶ ἀνήλωσα τριακοσίας δραχμᾶς. See the relative expense of these χορηγίαι, at B. C. 404.
	(<i>Stratididis</i> Ἀνθραπορβόλστης. <i>Sannyrionis</i> Δανάη. After the Ὀρέστης, which was ridiculed in those comedies. conf. Schol. Eurip. Orest. 279. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 305.) Birth of <i>Antiphanes</i> the comic poet. Suidas. Ἀντιφάνης—κωμικὸς τῆς μέσης κωμῆδος.—γένετο δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐνενηκοστὴν τρίτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, καὶ ἔγραψε κωμῆδας τέτταρες. οἱ δὲ, σπ'. νίκας δὲ εἴλε ιγ'.—τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Κίῳ, οὗ ἔτι ὡς ὑπάρχων. Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxx. Beck.—τελευτήσεν ἐν Χίῳ (sic.)—ἔστι δὲ αὐτοῦ δράματα σξ'. Γένετο in Suidas is rendered by Kuster <i>vixit</i>; and <i>floruit</i> by Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 258. and is so understood by Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγρ. Ol. 93. 1. who has Ἀντιφάνης ἐγνωρίσθη. But the word should be rendered <i>natus est</i>. Because Antiphanes <i>began</i> to exhibit comedy, B. C. 387. and was actually exhibiting after the year B. C. 343. sixty-four years later than the present date; and was still living after the accession of Alexander; Athen. XIII. p. 555. a. which would be seventy-one years later. Antiphanes, then, was born B. C. 407. began to exhibit, B. C. 387, at the age of twenty: still wrote for the stage, B. C. 343, æt. 64. and died, æt. 74, about B. C. 333. the 4th year of the reign of Alexander. conf. ann. 387, 343.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		nophon. But this is inaccurate, and contrary to the narrative of Xenophon.
406.	<i>Callias.</i> Diod. XIII. 80. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. Athen. V. p. 218. a. Mar. Par. No. 65. Arg. Aristoph. Ran. Schol. Ran. 406, 504, 737, 1580.	Sea fight off Arginussæ: described by Xenophon, Hel. I. 6. In the year of Callias. Athen. V. p. 218. a. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Καλλίου, τῆς Περικλείους τελευτῆς ὕστερον ἔτεσιν εἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρσιν. [the twenty-fourth year current.] The battle was followed by the feast of <i>Apaturia</i>. μετὰ ταῦτα ἐγένετο Ἀπατούρια. Xen. Hel. I. 7, 8. [in Pyanepsion.]—Condemnation of the generals; Xen. Hel. I. 7, 8—38. <i>Dionysius</i> becomes master of Syracuse. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1313. ὀγδοηκοστῶ καὶ πέμπτῳ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐνιαυτῷ [after Olymp. 72. 2.] κατὰ τὸν τρίτον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ἐνενηκοστῆς καὶ τρίτης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχοντας Ἀθηναῖοι Καλλίου μετ' Ἀντιγένην. He reigned 38 years. Cic. Tusc. V. 20. <i>Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, cum quinque et viginti annos natus dominatum occupavisset.</i> That his assumption of the government is rightly placed in the year of Callias, appears from Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1. speaking of Euripides; and from Philistus, who began his "History of the elder Dionysius" at the archonship of Callias. His accession to the supreme power was <i>subsequent</i> to the capture of Agrigentum. Diod. XIII. 91, 92. confirmed by Xenophon, Hel. II. 2, 24. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἐγμοκράτους Συρακούσιος ἐτυράννησε, μάχη μὲν πρότερον ἡττηθέντων ὑπὸ Συρακουσίων Καρχηδονίων, σπάνει δὲ σίτου ἐλόντων Ἀκράγαντα. And Agrigentum was taken in the year of <i>Callias</i>: Diod. XIII. 80. Philist. apud Diod. XIII. 103. a little before the winter solstice: Diod. XIII. 91. μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς χειμερινῆς τροπῆς. Consequently about the fifth month of Callias, Nov. or Dec. B. C. 406. After a siege of <i>eight</i> months. Diod. XIII. 91. or <i>seven</i>, according to Xenophon, Hel. I. 5, 21. The siege, therefore, was commenced in the year of <i>Antigenes</i>; where Xenophon, I. 5, 21. places the expedition of the Carthaginians: ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἔληγεν ἐν ᾧ Καρχηδόνιοι ἐς Σικελίαν στρατεύσαντες εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τριήρεσι, καὶ πεζῆς στρατιᾶς δώδεκα μυριάσιν [confirming the numbers of Timæus ap. Diod. XIII. 80.] εἶλον Ἀκράγαντα λιμῶ, μάχη μὲν ἡττηθέντες, προσκαθεζόμενοι δὲ ἑπτὰ μῆνας. As the reign of Dionysius was preceded by the surrender of the city, its commencement may be dated from the sixth month of Callias, or December B. C. 406.
405.	<i>Alexias.</i> Diod. XIII. 104. Lysias, p. 161, 43.	Battle of <i>Ægospotami</i>. Xen. Hel. II. 1, 27, 28. Rightly placed by Diod. XIII. 104. in the year of Alexias: for the battle was fought a few months before the surrender of Athens, and Athens surrendered in the tenth month of Alexias. Thucyd. V. 26. ἔτη τὰ ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι—εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας. The war began in Munychion of the archon Pythodo-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Philistus</i>, ὁ τὰς ἱστορίας ὑπερον συγγράψας, is active in the party of Dionysius, in the year of Callias; Diod. XIII. 91. He was slain fifty years afterwards, in B. C. 356. The first part of his "Sicilian History" terminated at the siege of Agrigentum and the archonship of Callias. Diod. XIII. 103. Φίλιστος τὴν πρώτην σύνταξιν τῶν Σικελικῶν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν [the year of Callias] κατέστρεφεν, εἰς τὴν Ἀκράγαντος ἄλωσιν, ἐν βίβλοις ἑπτὰ διελθὼν χρόνον ἑτῶν πλείω τῶν ὀκτακοσίων. τῆς δὲ δευτέρας συντάξεως τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας τελευτῆς πεποιήται, γέγραφε δὲ βίβλους τέσσαρας. This second part contained the history of the elder Dionysius; quoted by Cicero, Epist. ad Q. frat. II. 13. Divinat. I. 20. 33. And it seems to have ended at the archonship of <i>Nausigenes</i>, B. C. 367. where his history of the younger Dionysius began. cf. a. 363.	Death of <i>Euripides</i>: in the archonship of <i>Callias</i>. Apollodor. apud Diod. XIII. 103. at the age of seventy-five years. Auct. Vit. apud Elmsleium. ἐτελεύτησεν, ὡς φησὶ Φιλόχορος, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς· ὡς δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης, οὐ. These testimonies are valuable, and confirm the other dates for the life of Euripides. <i>Callias</i>, [B. C. 406] is the 75th archon from <i>Calliades</i>; [B. C. 480.] His 74th year therefore was completed in Boëdromion of the archon <i>Callias</i>. Thom. Mag. (in vit. Eurip.) follows <i>Philochorus</i>:—ὑπὲρ τὰ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. Suidas, v. Εὐριπ. and Moschopulus, vit. Eur. preserve the numbers of <i>Eratosthenes</i>:—ἔτη βεβιωκέναι φασὶν αὐτὸν ἑβδομήκοντα πέντε. Euripides died on the same day on which Dionysius assumed the tyranny. Plutarch. Sympos. VIII. 1.—ἀποθανόντος καθ' ἣν ἡμέραν ἐγεννήθη Διονύσιος ὁ πρεσβύτερος—ἅμα τῆς τύχης, ὡς Τίμαιος ἔφη, τὸν μιμητὴν ἐξαγούσης τῶν τραγικῶν παθῶν, καὶ τὸν ἀγωνιστὴν ἐπεισαγούσης. [where either Plutarch, or the transcriber, has, by mistake, put the day of the birth of Dionysius, for the day of his assuming the government.] which brings down the time of his death to the sixth month of Callias: that he was already dead, in the eighth month of that archon, we know from Aristoph. Ran. cf. a. 405. The Parian Marble, No. 64, inaccurately places this event in the year of Antigenes. Suidas and Moschopulus express the time generally, as the 93d Olympiad. In the year of <i>Callias</i>, the expense of the dramatic exhibitions was divided between two χορηγοί. Schol. Ran. 406. ἐπὶ τοῦ Καλλίου τούτου φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης ὅτι σύνδυο ἔδοξε χορηγεῖν τὰ Διονύσια τοῖς τραγωδοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς. Before the Βάτραχοι, since the poet alludes to the change. Schol. ibid. κατεσχίσσω—ἔοικε παρεμφαίνειν ὅτι ἤδη λιτῶς ἐχορηγεῖτο τοῖς ποιηταῖς. This regulation, therefore, made no immediate change in the number of the prizes, as some have imagined, since at the representation of the Βάτραχοι there were still three prizes for comedy.
	Death of <i>Sophocles</i>: Diod. XIII. 103. περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, [in the year of <i>Callias</i>,] ἐτελεύτησε Σοφοκλῆς—ἔτη βιώσας ἐνενήκοντα, νίκας δ' ἔχων ὀκτακαίδεκα. Mar. Par. No. 65. α. οὐ Σο. οὐκ ἔστι ὁ ποιητὴς βιώσας ἔτη .ΔΔΔΔΙ ἐτελεύτησεν—..... οντος Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου τοῦ πρ. τ. .ου.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		rus; [spring, B. C. 431.] It therefore ended in Munychion of the archon Alexias, [spring B. C. 404.] Compare Thucyd. II. 2. Polybius, I. 6. confirms this date for the battle of Ægospotami. <i>conf. a.</i> 387. Dodwell, Ann. Xenoph. p. 239. and Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 261. suppose the action at Ægospotami to have happened in the <i>fourth</i> month before Athens surrendered. But that interval is too short. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 11. Conon, after the defeat of the fleet, fled to Evagoras to Cyprus. Xenoph. Hel. II. 1, 29. According to Xenophon, l. c. only <i>nine</i> Athenian ships escaped. A client of Lysias, who was present at the battle, affirms that <i>twelve</i> were saved. Lys. ἀπολ. διαρ. p. 162, 28. αἱ σωθεῖσαι τῶν νεῶν δώδεκα ἦσαν ἐγὼ δ' ὑμῖν δύο ἐκόμισα, τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ τὴν Ναυσιμάχου τριήρη.
404.	Ol. 94. <i>Pythodorus</i>. Lysias, p. 109, 10. [Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 1.] ἀναρχία πρὸ Εὐκλείδου, Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. F. ἀναρχία, Diod. XIV. 3.	Athens is taken by Lysander, in the spring. Compare Thucyd. V. 26. II. 2.—ἐκτὴ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ μουνυχιῶνος μηνός. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 15. The <i>thirty</i> govern for eight months.—ἐν ὀκτῶ μηνσί. Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 21. Philochorus, apud Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1147. fixes the victory of Thrasybulus to the <i>fifth</i> year after the archonship of Diocles. ὡς Φιλόχορος, πέμπτῳ ἔτει ὕστερον, [that is, after the exhibition of the <i>first Phytus</i>] μάχη τῶν μετὰ Θρασυβούλου γενομένη ἦν. (<i>sic emendat Hemsterhus.</i>) Philochorus therefore agrees with Xenophon: as Hemsterhusius has justly remarked. Petitus, to confirm the false date of Diodorus, has corrupted the genuine reading πέμπτῳ into ὀγδόῳ. See Hemsterh. ad Plut. p. 439, 440. Dodwell, Annal. Thucyd. et Xenoph. p. 58, 241, has accurately pointed out the blunder of Diodorus, and perhaps has traced it to the right cause. And yet Diodorus had misled Scaliger, Olymp. ἀναγραφ. Ol. 94. 1.—94. 4. and even Bentley: Diss. Phalar. p. 396. Death of Alcibiades, during the tyranny of the thirty. Plutarch. Alcib. c. ult. confirmed by Isocrates, de Bigis, c. 16. p. 355. b. ἐπειδὴ κατέστησαν οἱ τριάκοντα—ἐκείνος ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐξέπεσον—Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Λύσανδρος ὁμοίως ἔργον ἐποιήσαντο ἐκείνον ἀποκτείνειν, κ. τ. λ. He was now at the least 44 years of age, and had been engaged in public

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.						
	According to Lucian. Macrob. c. 24. he lived to 95. But the true age of the poet was 90 years. <i>Callias</i> is the ninetyeth archon, including both, from <i>Philippus</i>. He survived Euripides; Thom. Mag. vit. Eur. φασιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἀκούσματι τῆς Εὐριπίδου τελευτῆς—Σοφοκλῆα αὐτὸν μὲν καὶ φαῖν ἐνδεῦσθαι χιτῶνα· τοὺς δὲ ὑποκριτὰς αὐτοῦ ἀστεφανώτους τῷ τότε εἰσαγαγεῖν πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα.—and died before the exhibition of the Βάτραχοι. consequently, before the <i>Lenæan</i> festival of the year of Callias. That account, therefore, may be suspected, which places the death of Sophocles at the season of a tragic victory. cf. Vit. Sophocl. Diod. XIII. 103. And that, which supposes him to have exhibited tragedy after the death of Euripides, is equally doubtful; unless we understand this of the Διονύσια τὰ κατ' ἄγρους, in <i>Posideon</i> of the archon Callias. <i>Euripides</i>, then, died towards the end of B. C. 406. <i>Sophocles</i>, in the beginning of B. C. 405. <i>Aristophanis Βάτραχοι</i>. Arg. Ran. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ Καλλίου ἀρχοντος, τοῦ μετὰ Ἀντιγένη, ἐπὶ Αθηναίων. [Anthesterion, or February, B. C. 405.] Φιλωνίδης ἐπηγράφη καὶ ἐνίκᾳ. Φρύνιχος δεύτερος Μούσαις· Πλάτων τρίτος Κλεοφῶντι. Both Euripides and Sophocles were now dead: Ran. 67—78. Iophon, the tragic poet, son of Sophocles, was still living. Ran. 73, 78. <i>Antimachus</i> flourished. Diod. XIII. 108. ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος—καθ' ὃν χρόνον καὶ Ἀντίμαχον τὸν ποιητὴν Ἀπολλόδαμος ὁ Ἀθηναῖός φησιν ἠθηνῆναι. [in the year of Alexias.]						
<i>Lysias</i> banished, after the battle of Ægospotami. Vit. X. or. p. 835. E. τῆς ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς ναυμαχίας γενομένης, καὶ τῶν τριάκοντα παραλαβόντων τὴν πόλιν, ἐξέπεσεν ἐκτὰ ἡττῆς. Banished, therefore, in the year of Alexias. <i>conf. a. 411</i>. He withdrew to Megara: διῆγεν ἐν Μεγάρῳ. Ibid. His own account of the conduct of the thirty, of the death of his brother Polemarchus, and of his own escape to Megara, is given, κατὰ Ἐρατοσθ. p. 120—122. <i>Andocides</i> is in exile (and chiefly resident in Elis) during the whole period from the four-hundred to the return of Thrasybulus. Vit. X. or. p. 834. F. ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καθ' ὃν χρόνον οἱ τετρακόσιοι διεῖπον τὰ πράγματα· δεθεῖς δὲ ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ διαφυγὼν, αὐθις ὅπου καταλύθη ἡ ὀλιγαρχία ἐξέπεσε τῆς πόλεως, τῶν τριάκοντα τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαβόντων. οἰκήσας δὲ τὴν τῆς φυγῆς χρόνον ἐν Ἠλίδι, καταλθόντων τῶν περὶ Θρασύβουλον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. During this exile, he visited Cyprus, Syracuse, and	Anonymus apud Lysiam, p. 161, 43. ἐπειδὴ κατέπλευσα ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου ἀρχοντος, [after the battle of Ægospotami: cf. p. 162, 20—26.] εὐθὺς ἐγγυμνασιάρχουν εἰς Προμήθεια καὶ ἐνίκων ἀναλάσας δώδεκα μνᾶς. καὶ ὕστερον κατέστην χορηγὸς παιδικῶν χορῶν καὶ ἀνήλωσα πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα μνᾶς. From the several heads of expenditure enumerated by the client of Lysias, in the years of Theopompus, Glaucippus, and Diocles; and again, of Alexias and Euclides, we learn the relative charges of those exhibitions: they are thus stated; p. 161, 162. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> ἐπὶ Θεοπόμπου τραγωδοῖς, [March B. C. 410] } λ' μνᾶς. } </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;"> 3000. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> — βαργηλοῖς, [May B. C. 410] } ἀνδρικῶν χορῶν δισχιλίας δραχμᾶς. } </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;"> 2000. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις, [August B. C. 410] } εἰς πυβρίχιστάς ὀκτακοσίας δραχμᾶς. } </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;"> 800. </td> </tr> </table> ἐπὶ	ἐπὶ Θεοπόμπου τραγωδοῖς, [March B. C. 410] } λ' μνᾶς. }	3000.	— βαργηλοῖς, [May B. C. 410] } ἀνδρικῶν χορῶν δισχιλίας δραχμᾶς. }	2000.	ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις, [August B. C. 410] } εἰς πυβρίχιστάς ὀκτακοσίας δραχμᾶς. }	800.
ἐπὶ Θεοπόμπου τραγωδοῖς, [March B. C. 410] } λ' μνᾶς. }	3000.						
— βαργηλοῖς, [May B. C. 410] } ἀνδρικῶν χορῶν δισχιλίας δραχμᾶς. }	2000.						
ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις, [August B. C. 410] } εἰς πυβρίχιστάς ὀκτακοσίας δραχμᾶς. }	800.						

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		affairs more than twenty years. <i>cf. a. 423.</i> Thrasybulus occupies Phylæ, and advances to the Piræus, in <i>Posideon</i>, when the eight months of the thirty terminate. But the contest is continued for some time after their deposition. <i>cf. a. 403.</i>
403.	<i>Euclides.</i> Diod. XIV. 12. Plutarch. Mor. p. 835. F. Lysias, p. 162, 2. <i>Æschin.</i> Timarch. p. 65. Reisk. Schol. ad loc. p. 728. Reisk. Lucian. Hermotim. tom. IV. p. 102. Bipont. et Schol. ad locum.	Thrasybulus and his party, —<i>οἱ ἐν Πειραιεῖ</i>,—carry on the war against the ten, the successors of the thirty, during many months of this year; Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 22—38. But they were in possession of Athens before the year of Euclides: <i>ἐπὶ ἀναρχίας τῆς πρὸ Εὐκλείδου</i>. Vit. X. or. p. 835. F.—before Hecatombæon; since they appointed the annual magistrates; —<i>τότε μὲν ἀρχὰς καταστήσαντες ἐπολιτεύοντο</i>. Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 43. Although the contest between the parties was not finally concluded till <i>Boëdromion</i>. Plutarch. Mor. p. 349. F. <i>τῇ δωδεκάτῃ</i> (<i>βοηδρομιῶνος</i>) <i>χαριστήρια ἔθουν ἐλευθερίας</i>: <i>ἐν ἐκείνῃ γὰρ οἱ ἀπὸ Φυλῆς κατήλθον</i>. alluded to in a mutilated passage, Sympos. IX. 6. p. 741. B. <i>τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἡμέραν ἐξαιροῦμεν, οὐ πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, ἀλλ' ὅτι ταύτῃ δοκοῦσιν ἐρίσθαι περὶ τῆς χώρας οἱ θεοί. Πάντα, εἶπεν ὁ Λαμπρίας, ὅσα τοῦ Θρασυβούλου γέγονε Ποσειδῶν πολιτικώτερος, εἰ μὴ κρατῶν, ὡς ἐκεῖνος, ἀλλὰ, κ. τ. λ.</i> This allusion has not escaped the diligence of Wyttenb. ad locum, or of Taylor. Vit. Lys. p. 139. Reisk. The whole war, therefore, lasted ten months; from <i>Posideon</i> of the archon <i>Pythodorus</i>, to <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Euclides</i>. Xenophon confirms this: II. 4, 43. <i>ὕστερ' αὖτε χρόνῳ</i> [after the appointment of the magistrates] <i>ἀκούσαντες ξένους μισθοῦσθαι τοὺς ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, στρατευόμενοι πανδημει ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, τοὺς μὲν στρατηγούς αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἔπεισαν ξυναλλαγῆναι, —ὁμόσαντες ὅρκους ἢ μὴν μὴ μνησικαχῆσιν</i>. The date, then, of this act of oblivion, or amnesty, was 12th <i>Boëdromion</i>, September, B. C. 403. The archonship of <i>Euclides</i>, a marked epoch in the civil history of Athens, is referred to in the following testimonies, in addition to those quoted in col. 1.—Andocides, p. 12, 5. 10. p. 13, 38. Isæus, p. 61, 6. p. 74, 3. Demosth. Timocrat. p. 742. (bis.) Eubulid. p. 1307. Athen. XIII. p. 577. b. And, with a reference to the new alphabet, by Schol. Euripid. Phoeniss. 709. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 1. Phot. et Suid. v. <i>Σαμίων ὁ δῆμος</i>.
402.	<i>Micon.</i> Mar. Par. No. 66. <i>Μίκων τέταρτος ἀπὸ Καλλίου</i>, Arg. <i>Œdip.</i> Colon. apud Elmsleium. <i>Micion</i>, Diod. XIV. 17.	

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perhaps other countries. Lys. adv. Andocid. p. 103, 39. διάγλυκε πόλεις πολλὰς ἐν τῇ ἀποδημίᾳ, Σικελίαν, Ἰταλίαν, Πελοπόννησον, Θερραλίαν, Ἑλλησπόντον, Ἰωνίαν, Κύπρον· βασιλείας πολλὰς κεκολάσκει, πλὴν τοῦ Συρακουσίου Διονυσίου.—οὗτος δὲ μόνος τῶν συγγενομένων Ἀνδοκίδῃ οὐκ ἐξηπατήθη. Some of these countries were visited by Andocides before the time of the four-hundred. cf. a. 415.—Syracuse, at least, after the accession of Dionysius, in B. C. 406. consequently, in this latter exile.	ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου εἰς Διονύσια, [March, B. C. 409] ἀνδράσι χορηγῶν—πεντακισχιλίας δραχμᾶς. } 5000. ἐπὶ Διοκλείους Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς, [spring B. C. 408] κυκλικῶ χορῶ τριακοσίαις. } 300. ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου χορηγὸς παιδικῶ χορῶ [about spring B. C. 404] πλέον ἢ πεντεκαίδεκα μνᾶς. } 1500. ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδου κορυφαῖοις, [Feb. or March, B. C. 402] ἑκαταίδεκα μνᾶς. } 1600. Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς, [spring B. C. 402] πυρρῆχισταῖς ἀγνῆταις } 700. ἑπτὰ μνᾶς. Conf. ann. 388. 349.
<i>Thucydides</i> (æt. 68) returns from exile. cf. Thucyd. V. 26. He was still employed upon his history after the conclusion of the war. cf. I. 23. <i>Andocides</i> ἦκεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. Vit. X. or. p. 835. A.—καταπλεύσας δεῦρο εἰς δημοκρατίαν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν. Lys. adv. Andocid. p. 105, 35. He came, confiding in the peace and amnesty: ὡς αἱ συνθήκαι καὶ αὐτῶ εἰσί, καθάπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀθηναίοις. Id. p. 106, 25. <i>Lysias</i> returns to Athens: Vit. X. or. p. 835. F. ἐπεὶ χρησιμώτατος ἄφθῃ—γράφαντος αὐτῶ Θρασυβούλου πολιτείαν μετὰ τὴν καθόδον ἐπὶ ἀναρχίας τῆς πρὸ Εὐκλείδου. [before July B. C. 403.] ἀπενεγκάμενου δὲ Ἀρχίνου γραφὴν παρανόμων,—τὸν λοιπὸν ἄκησε χρόνον ἰσοτελῆς ὦν. <i>Lysias</i> κατὰ Ἐρατοσθένους. Soon after the return of Lysias. p. 123, 22. ὅσοι ξένοι ἐπιδημοῦσιν εἰσονται πότερον ἀδίκως τοὺς τριάκοντα ἐκκλήρυνται ἐκ τῶν πόλεων. The thirty, then, had been recently expelled. <i>Aristophanes</i> the orator τὸν νόμον εἰσήνεγκεν ἐπ' Εὐκλείδου ἀρχοντος, ὃς ἂν μὴ ἐξ ἀστῆς γένηται νόθον εἶναι. Athen. XIII. p. 577. b. This was Aristophanes the <i>Alexanian</i>, as Ruhnken. (tom. VIII. p. 129. Reisk.) well determines. He was still living in B. C. 355. 354. cf. ann. 355, 3. 354, 2. The law of Aristophanes is referred to by Demosth. Eubulid. p. 1307.	
<i>Andocides</i>, after his return, takes a share in the conduct of affairs. Lysias, Andocid. p. 106, 7. τὸ τελευταῖον νῦν ἀφικόμενος εἰς τὴν πόλιν—παρασκευάζεται τῇ πόλει καὶ πράττει καὶ ἡδὲ δημηγορεῖ, καὶ ἐπιτιμᾷ καὶ ἀποδοκιμάζει τῶν ἀρχόντων τισί, καὶ συμβουλεύει εἰς τὴν βουλὴν εἰσιῶν. <i>Andocides</i>, and his influence in the state, seem pointed at in the following passage. Lys. ἀπολ. δωροδ. p. 163, 25. κατῆ-	<i>Cephisodorus</i> gains the prize in comedy: or rather, <i>Cephisodorus</i>. See a similar interchange of names in the archon of B. C. 358. Anonymus apud Lysiam, p. 162, 2. ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδου κορυφαῖοις χορηγῶν ΚΗΦΙΣΟΔΟΤΩ [lego ΚΗΦΙΣΟΔΩΡΩ] ἐνίκων καὶ ἀνέλωσα σὺν τῇ τῆς σκευῆς ἀναθίσσει ἑκαταίδεκα μνᾶς. <i>Cephisodorus</i> was a poet of the old comedy; of whose dramas the titles of four have been pre-

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401.	<i>Xenænetus</i>. Laërt. II. 55. Lysias, p. 148, 23. <i>Exænetus</i>, Diod. XIV. 19.	Expedition of Cyrus: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ξεναίνετου. Laërt. II. 55. Diodorus, XIV. 19. agrees in this date. But Cyrus set out from Sardis <i>before</i> midsummer; consequently before the year of <i>Micon</i> was ended. For Xenophon, Anab. I. enumerates about eighty-four days of march, and ninety-eight days of rest, before the battle of Cunaxa. And that battle was fought in the <i>autumn</i>: for the Greeks had reached Armenia in the winter. Anab. IV. 5, 12. Samius was the Lacedæmonian ναύαρχος, when Cyrus set out:—Σαμίας τῷ τότε ναύαρχῳ. Xenoph. Hel. III. 1, 1. Isocrates, Panegy. c. 40. p. 71. gives a sketch of this expedition. Dodwell, Annal. Xen. p. 242, 243. when he supposes Cyrus to have set forth—<i>hoc anno Juliano medio elapso</i>,—and even,—<i>hoc anno Juliano exeunte</i>,—and—<i>hoc anno Attico mense quarto</i>,—[i. e. October] forgets the length of time consumed in the march. First year of the war of Lacedæmon and Elis:—Xenoph. Hel. III. 2, 23. φρουρὰν ἔφηναν οἱ Ἐφοροὶ ἄγων δὲ τὸ στράτευμα Ἄγρις ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Ἥλιδαν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐν τῇ πολέμῳ ὄντος, σεισμὸς ἐπιγίγνεται. Pausan. III. 8, 2. Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἄγρις ἐσβάλλουσιν εἰς τὴν Ἥλιδαν. τότε μὲν δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ σείσαντος, ὀπίσω τὸ στράτευμα ἀπεχώρησεν.

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γόροις τοιοῦτοις—οἱ περὶ ἀσεβείας μὲν ἀγανίζονται τηλικούτοι γυγόνασιν, οὐκ ἂν δυνάμενοι δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν σφετέρων ἀμαρτημάτων ἀπολογήσασθαι, ἑτέρων κατηγορεῖν τολμᾶσι. Among the leading orators, were <i>Archinus</i> and <i>Cephalus</i>. <i>Dinarch.</i> κατὰ Δημοσθ. p. 100, 3. ὁ καταλυθεὶς δῆμος πάλιν ἡγεμὼν ἦν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—συμβούλους ἔχων Ἀρχίνον καὶ Κέφαλον τὸν Κολυττία. Compare <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 95. <i>Cephalus</i> appeared for Andocides in the cause περὶ Μυστηρίων. B. C. 400. cf. <i>Andocid.</i> p. 19, 30. He flourished during a long course of years with Callistratus and Aristophon the Azenian. cf. a. 373. For the virtue, or the good fortune, of Cephalus, in escaping prosecutions, see <i>Æschin. Ctes.</i> p. 81, 40. with the reply of Demosthenes, p. 310. Reisk. <i>Archinus</i> is mentioned by Plato, <i>Menex.</i> p. 234. b. and by <i>Æschines, Ctes.</i> p. 82, 1. Other passages, where Archinus is named, have been collected by Taylor, <i>Vit. Lys.</i> p. 141, 142. Reisk.	served. <i>Suidas</i>: Κηφισόδωρος, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας, [sic legendum cum Kuster. alibi-que] ἔστιν αὐτοῦ τῶν δραμάτων Ἀντιλαῖς, Ἀμαζόνες, Τροφῶνιος, Ὑς. Κηφισόδωρος ἐν Ἀμαζόνισιν is quoted by <i>Athen.</i> XIV. p. 629. c. <i>Phot. et Suid.</i> v. ὄνος ὕεται. Κηφισόδωρος ἐν Τροφῶνιῳ is quoted, <i>Athen.</i> XV. p. 667. d. 689. f. XII. p. 553. a. <i>Poll.</i> VII. 40, 87. Κηφισόδωρος ἐν Ὑτῇ is referred to, <i>Athen.</i> III. p. 119. d. VIII. p. 345. f. XV. p. 701. b. He is mentioned, in some of these passages, in conjunction with <i>Cratinus, Aristophanes, Callias, Diocles, Eupolis, Hermippus</i>: which confirms the account of his time.
<i>Xenophon</i> ἀναβέβηκε σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπὶ Ξεναίνετον ἀρχοντας. <i>Laert.</i> II. 55. If he was present at Delium twenty-three years before, he might have been about 42 at the time of the <i>Anabasis</i>. The age of Xenophon is examined at large by Mr. Mitford, <i>Hist. of Greece</i>, c. 23. s. 6. note at the end: who refutes Spelman; supposes Xenophon to be under thirty at the time of this expedition; and rejects the authority of Strabo for his presence at Delium. Mr. Mitford successfully combats Spelman, whose calculation is extravagant. Other positions of Mr. Mitford are not so tenable. It is said, respecting the presence of Xenophon at Delium, "Athenæus" "has shewn, from Plato, that this could not be." I have found nothing stated, on the authority of Plato, in <i>Athenæus</i>, to this purpose.—It is said again, "The titles νέος and νεανίσκος are more than "once in the <i>Anabasis</i> given to Xenophon." I find no passage in the <i>Anabasis</i>, in which these terms are so applied. In the only passage quoted, (II. 1, 13.) it will be found, on referring to the edition of Schneider, (who has restored the true reading,) that the text was corrupt, and that the term νεανίσκος is there applied, not to Xenophon, but to another person. See <i>Schneid. ad Anab.</i> II. 1, 12. <i>Weiske, Xenoph. tom.</i> III. p. 313. <i>Ctesias</i>, the historian, τοῖς μὲν χρόνις ὑπῆρξε κατὰ τὴν Κύρου στρατείαν—γενόμενος δὲ αἰχμάλωτος, καὶ διὰ τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἐπιστήμην ἀναληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐκπαυδαῖσα ἔτη διετέλεσε τιμώμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. <i>Diod.</i> II. 32. From B. C. 401 to B. C. 384.	<i>Sophocles</i> Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολώνῳ. <i>Arg. Œdip. Col.</i> apud <i>Elmsleium</i> ad <i>Bacchas</i>, p. 14. ἐπὶ τεττελευτηκῷ τῷ πάππῳ Σοφοκλῆς ὁ υἱοῦς ἐδίδαξεν, υἱὸς ἂν Ἀρίστανος, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Μίκανος, ὃς τέταρτος ἀπὸ Καλλίου, ἐφ' οὗ φασιν οἱ πλείους τὸν Σοφοκλέα τελευτῆσαι. The <i>Œdipus Coloneus</i> was therefore exhibited in Feb. or March B. C. 401. For the death of Sophocles, cf. a. 405. For the younger Sophocles—Σοφοκλῆς Ἀρίστανος, υἱανὸς δὲ τοῦ προτέρου Σοφοκλέους—<i>Suid.</i>—cf. a. 396. <i>Telestes</i> gains a dithyrambic prize in the year of Micon. <i>Mar. Par.</i> No. 66. ἀφ' οὗ Τελέστης Σείλ... νίκησεν Ἀθήνησιν, ἔτη ΗΔΔΔΠ... ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Μίκανος. Confirmed by <i>Diodorus</i>, who places the ἀκμὴ of Telestes at the year of Ithycles. cf. a. 398.

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400.	Ol. 95. <i>Laches</i> . Diod. XIV. 35. Mar. Par. No. 67. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb.	Return of the Greeks: they arrive at Cotyora eight months after the battle. Anab. V. 5, 4. Towards the close, therefore, of the year of <i>Xenænctus</i>. They remain at Cotyora forty-five days. Anab. V. 5, 5.—And reach Chrysopolis after midsummer; consequently, in the year of <i>Laches</i>; and the Marble, No. 67, rightly dates it, ἀρχοντος Λάχης. When they arrived at Chrysopolis, Anaxibius was ναύαρχος. Anabas. VII. 1, 2. When the Cyrean army entered the service of Seuthes, Polus had succeeded Anaxibius; Anab. VII. 2, 5. and it was winter; Anab. VII. 4, 3. They remained with Seuthes nearly two months. VII. 6, 1. Second year of the war of Lacedæmon and Elis. Xenoph. Hel. III. 2, 25. περιόντι δὲ τῶ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ Ἐφοροὶ φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἥλιν, καὶ ξυνοστρατεύοντο τῷ Ἀγίδι, κ. τ. λ.—Pausan. III. 8, 2. τῷ δ' ἐφεξῆς ἔτει τὴν τε χώραν ἰδῶσεν ὁ Ἄγις καὶ ἤλασε τῆς λείας τὴν πολλήν.
399.	<i>Aristocrates</i> . Diod. XIV. 38. Mar. Par. No. 68.	<i>Thimbron</i> commands in Asia. He had already sailed from Peloponnesus, when the Cyreans were with Seuthes. Anabas. VII. 6, 1. Λακεδαιμόνιοις δοκεῖ στρατεύεσθαι ὡς ἐπὶ Τισσαφέρην, καὶ Θίμβρον (or Θίβρον) ἐκπέπλευκεν, ὡς πολέμησαν. The campaign of Thimbron was therefore in the summer of this year. The Cyreans, after their service with Seuthes, were incorporated with the troops of Thimbron: καὶ ἐπολέμει πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ Φαρνάβαζον. Xenoph. Anab. VII. fin.—Idem, Hel. III. 1, 6. ἐπεὶ δὲ σωθέντες οἱ ἀναβάντες μετὰ Κύρου συνέμιξαν αὐτῷ, [<i>Thimbroni</i>], ἐκ τούτου ἤδη καὶ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις ἀντετάττετο τῷ Τισσαφέρει. <i>Dercyllidas</i> supersedes Thimbron. Xenoph. Hel. III. 1, 8. Before the conclusion of the war in Elis. Ib. III. 2, 21.—which ended in this year. Hel. III. 2, 30. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος θέρους πέμψας Θρασυδαῖος ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυνοχώρησε σφᾶς τὸ τεῖχος περιελεῖν. Pausan. III. 8, 2. τρίτῳ δὲ ἔτει τοῦ πολέμου—οἱ Ἥλείοι καὶ Θράσυδρος (sic) συγχώρουσι τοῦ ἄστυος καταρρίψαι τὸ τεῖχος. Ephorus was arrived at this point of history in his 18th book. Athen. XI. p. 500. c. Ἐφορος ἐν τῇ δίκτακαιδεκάτῃ—“Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντὶ Θίμβρωνος Δερκυλλίδα ἐπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀκούοντες ὅτι πάντα πράττειν εἰώδασι οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν βάρβαροι μετὰ ἀπάτης καὶ δόλου, διότι Δερκυλλίδα ἐπεμψαν.” <i>Thrasydæus</i> the <i>Elean</i> was the friend of <i>Lysias</i>; and had assisted the party of Thrasybulus in B. C. 404. Vit. X. or. p. 835. F. ἐπιθεμένων τῶν ἀπὸ Φύλης τῇ καθόδῳ, Λυσίας—δύο ἔπεισε τάλαντα δοῦναι ΘΡΑΣΥΤΑΑΙΟΝ τὸν Ἥλειον, ξένον αὐτῷ γεγονότα. In Phot. cod. 262. p. 1463. (who follows this author,) the name is rightly given.—ΘΡΑΣΥΤΑΑΙΟΝ τὸν Ἥλειον ἔπεισε, κ. τ. λ.
398.	<i>Ithyclus</i> . Diod. XIV. 44.	<i>Dercyllidas</i>, after having wintered in Bithynia, Xenoph. Hel. III. 2, 2. ἅμα τῷ ἤρῃ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Λάμψακον.—2, 6. While he is there,—ἐνταῦθα ὄντος αὐτοῦ—commissioners meet him to prolong his command; ἐροῦντες μένοντι ἄρχειν καὶ τὸν ἐπιόντα ἐνιαυτόν. Id. III. 2, 6. He makes

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<i>Andocidis</i> περὶ Μυστηρίων. Three years after his return from exile. De Myster. p. 17, 16. τρία μὲν ἔτη ἐπιδημῶν καὶ ἦσαν ἐκ Κύπρου, οὐκ ἀσεβεῖν ἐδόκουν—νῦν δὲ ἀδικῶ. Andocides was at this time about 67 years of age. Cf. a. 467. That he was advanced in age may be collected from Lysias, contra Andocid. p. 106, 5. οὐ χρὴ οὔτε πρεσβύτερον ὄντα, οὔτε νεώτερον, ὁρῶντας Ἀνδοκίδην σωζόμενον—ἀθεωτέρους γενέσθαι ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι ἡμισυς ὁ βίος βιώναι κρείττων ἀλύπως ἐστὶ διπλάσιον λυπούμενον ὥσπερ οὗτος. Lysias indeed asserts, p. 107, 19. οὐδεπώποτε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατεύσατο, οὔτε ἱππεύς, οὔτε ὀπλίτης, οὔτε τριήραρχος, οὔτε ἐπιβάτης· οὔτε πρὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς, οὔτε μετὰ τὴν συμφορὰν, πλεόν ἢ τετταράκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. But this inconsistency is obviated, by reading, with Taylor, either πλεόν ἢ ἙΞΗΚΟΝΤΑ ἔτη γ. or, which is to the same effect, πλεόν ἢ τετταράκοντα ἈΦ' ἙΒΗΣ ἔτη γ. See the learned note of Taylor, ad loc.	
Death of Socrates. ἐπὶ Λάχης. Diod. XIV. 35, 37. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. Apollodorus apud Laërt. II. 44. ἐτελεύτησε τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐναηκοστῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος, γεγονώς ἑτῶν ἑβδομήκοντα. καὶ ταῦτά φησι καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς. Mar. Par. No. 67. ἀφ' οὗ—Σωκράτης φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε ἔτη ΔΔΔ, ἔτη ΗΔΔΔΠ. ἀρχοντας Ἀθήνῃσι Λάχης. Xenophon. Hel. I. 7, 15. attests that he was still living in B. C. 406.—and in B. C. 401. Anab. III. 1, 5. That he died during the absence of Xenophon in Asia, may be collected from Memor. IV. 8, 4. His death happened at the end of <i>Thargelion</i>; the month in which the annual offering was sent to Delos. Conf. Plat. Phæd. p. 58. b. c. If Socrates was born in <i>Thargelion</i> B. C. 468. he would have just entered his <i>seventieth</i> year at the time of his death, in <i>Thargelion</i> B. C. 399. cf. a. 468. The origin of the number, <i>seventy</i> years, for his age, in Apollod. and Demetr. seems to be Plat. Apol. p. 17. d. ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πλείω. See the <i>Introduction</i>, p. xviii. xix. Plato withdrew to Megara. Laërt. III. 6. γινόμενος ὀκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἑτῶν, καθά φησιν Ἑρμόδαρος, εἰς Μίγαλα πρὸς Εὐκλείδην σὺν ἄλλοις τισὶ Σωκρατικοῖς ὑπεχώρησεν. He had in reality at this time completed his 29th year, or his 30th. conf. a. 429.	
<i>Ctesias</i> brought his "Persian History" down to this year. Diod. XIV. 46. Κτησίας ὁ συγγραφεὺς τὴν τῶν Περσικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [the archonship of Ithyclus] κατέστρεψεν, ἀρχάμενος ἀπὸ	<i>Astydamas</i> first exhibited. Diod. XIV. 43. Ἀστυδάμας ὁ τραγωδιογράφος τότε πρῶτον [in the year of Aristocrates, Feb. or March B. C. 398] ἔδιδε· ἔζησε δὲ ἔτη ἐξήκοντα. whence the <i>lacuna</i> in

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		a truce with Pharnabazus; 2, 9.—<i>παρεῖς</i> into the Chersonese, where he raises a wall, which employed <i>ἀπὸ ἡρηνῶν χρόνου εἰς ὁπάραν</i>. 2, 10. Then, while this rampart is building, he returns to Asia, and besieges Atarnæ for eight months:—<i>ἐν ὁκτῶ μηνὶ παραστησάμενος αὐτοῦς</i>, he moved to Ephesus. III. 2, 11. For the times of <i>Thimbron</i>, <i>Dercyllidas</i>, and <i>Agesilaus</i>, in Asia, see <i>Appendix</i>, c. 11.
397.	<i>Lysiades</i>. Diod. XIV. 47. corrupte <i>Σουινιάδου</i>, apud Lys. p. 109, 15.	Dercyllidas receives orders to invade Caria. Xen. Hel. III. 2, 12. He meets Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes with an army in the Vale of Mæander; when the corn was grown;—<i>ἦν βαθὺς ὁ σίτος</i>. III. 2, 17.—and concludes an armistice with Tissaphernes. III. 2, 19, 20.
396.	Ol. 96. <i>Phormion</i>. Diod. XIV. 54.	<i>Agesilaus</i> passes with an army from Aulis to Ephesus. Plutarch. Ages. c. 6, 7. Xen. Hel. III. 4, 3. Apparently in the spring. <i>cf. a.</i> 395. <i>First campaign</i> of Agesilaus in Asia: described by Plutarch, Ages. c. 7—9. and by Xenophon, Hel. III. 4, 5—15. It began with a truce of three months with Tissaphernes, Xen. Hel. III. 4, 6. Agesil. c. 1, 10.—and ended in his wintering at Ephesus. Xen. Hel. III. 4, 15, 16. Agesil. c. 1, 23—26.
395.	<i>Diophantus</i>. Diod. XIV. 82. Pausan. VIII. 45, 3. Oderici Marmorea Didascal.	Agesilaus prepares for his second campaign in Asia, <i>ἐπειδὴ ἔαρ ὑπέφαινε</i>. Xen. Hel. III. 4, 16. About the same time, (that is, in the <i>spring</i>;) the first year of his command expires. Hel. III. 4, 20. <i>ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἦδη, ἀφ' οὗ ἐξέπλευσεν ὁ Ἀγησίλαος, διαληλύθει. ὥστε οἱ περὶ Λύσανδρον τριάκοντα οἰκάδε ἀπέπλεον</i>. He gains a victory near Sardis. Hel. III. 4, 21—24. Tithraustes sent to supersede Tissaphernes. 4, 25. Mission of Timocrates into Greece; III. 5, 1—3. Agesilaus, <i>ἀμα μετοπάρων</i>, penetrates into Phrygia and Paphlagonia. Hel. IV. 1, 1—3. Lysander is slain at Haliartus; III. 5, 17—19. in the thirtieth year—<i>ἔτι τριακοστῷ</i>—after the battle of Delium. Plutarch. Lysand.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Νίνου καὶ Σιμωνάδας. Photius, Bibl. Cod. 72. p. 105—133. has given an account of this work, which was in 23 books; Phot. p. 105. Suid. v. Κτησίας. He also wrote Ἰνδικά, a separate work: an abstract is given by Photius, p. 145—157. Plutarch. vit. Artax. quotes from the latter books of the Περσικά of Ctesias, and speaks strongly of his bad faith and want of veracity. See especially Artaxerx. c. 13. Large quotations from his Ἰνδικά are to be found in Ælian. Hist. An. XVII. 29. XVI. 31. 37. III. 3. IV. 21. 26. 27. 46. 52. V. 3.—in Arrian, Indic. et Exped. Alex. V.—in Aristot. Generat. Anim. II. 2. (where he charges him with falsehood.) Hist. Anim. III. fin. II. 3, 10. (where he adds, εἰ δὲ πιστεῦσαι Κτησίᾳ.) VIII. 27, 3. (where again—Κτησίας οὐκ ἂν ἀξιόπιστος.) See also Pollux, V. 41. Pausan. IX. 21, 4. Lucian, Conscrib. Hist. tom. IV. p. 202. Bipont. accuses Ctesias of having falsified history, to ingratiate himself with Artaxerxes.	Mar. Par. No. 68. has been ingeniously supplied: ἀφ' οὗ ἂν Ἀ[στυδάμας πρῶτον ἐδιδάξεν] Ἀθήνησιν, ἐν τῇ ΗΔΔΔΠ, ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοκράτους. <i>Philoxenus, Timotheus, and Telestes</i> flourished. Diod. XIV. 46. (Ἴθυκλῆς) ἤκμασαν κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἔνιαυτὸν οἱ ἐπισημότατοι διθυραμβοποιοί, Φιλῶξενος Κυθήριος, Τιμόθεος Μιλήσιος, Τηλέστης Σελινούντιος, Πολύειδος, ὃς καὶ ζωγραφικῆς καὶ μουσικῆς εἶχεν ἐμπειρίαν. For Philoxenus, cf. a. 380. For Timotheus, cf. a. 357. For Telestes, cf. a. 401. Polyidus is a dithyrambic poet, and the rival of Timotheus, in Athen. VIII. p. 352. b. and perhaps Πολύειδος, twice mentioned Aristot. Poet. (c. 17, 18. Bipont.) is no other than this dithyrambic poet.
(Birth of <i>Xenocrates</i>. cir. Olymp. 95. 4. Conf. a. 315.)	
	<i>Sophocles</i> ὁ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίαν διδάσκειν ἤρξατο, [in the year of Lysiaes, Feb. or March B. C. 396.] καὶ νίκας ἔσχε δυοκαίδεκα. Diod. XIV. 53. Perhaps Σοφοκλῆς ὁ Σοφοκλέους υἱοῦς was the original reading: as in Suid. and Arg. Œdip. Colon. apud Elmsleium. cf. a. 401. If Wesseling (ad Diod. XIV. 53.) could have seen that Argument, now first published by Mr. Elmsley, he would have pronounced with greater certainty upon the question. <i>Sophocles</i>, therefore, in B. C. 401. exhibited in the name of his grandfather; in the present year, he first exhibited in his own person. The author of the Argument, and Diodorus, are not at variance.
<i>Plato</i> (æt. 34) returns to Athens. Not later than the year of <i>Diophantus</i>, because he served in the Athenian forces at the battle of Corinth. Laërt. III. 8. αὐτὸν φησιν Ἀριστῶξενος τρεῖς ἑστρατεύσθαι· ἅπαξ μὲν εἰς Τάναγραν, δεύτερον δὲ, εἰς Κόρινθον, τρίτον, ἐπὶ Δελίῳ. Ælian. V. H. VII. 14. ἐστρατεύσατο Πλάτων εἰς Τάναγραν καὶ εἰς Κόρινθον. Not the celebrated battles of Tanagra and Delium, but some other actions, in the Corinthian or Theban war. The action at Delium here mentioned was subsequent to the battle of Corinth.	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		c. 29. consequently in the year of Diophantus. Agesilaus, meanwhile, wintered at Dascylium;—ἐνταῦθα διαχειμάζει. Xen. Hel. IV. 1, 16. Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 249, supposes the spring spoken of, Hel. III. 4, 16. to be the spring of that summer in which the battle of Coronea was fought; and contracts the operations of two years into one. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 11.
394.	<i>Eubulides</i>. Diod. XIV. 85. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. ἀπὸ Λάχης εἰς Εὐβουλίδην ἑβδομος ἄρχων Εὐβουλίδης αὐτός. <i>Eubulus</i>, Lys. p. 154, 27.	Agesilaus withdraws from the satrapy of Pharnabazus: σχεδὸν δὲ τὴν καὶ ἅρ ὑπέβαινον ἦδη. Xen. Hel. IV. 1, 41. Ἀφικόμενος δὲ εἰς Θήβας πεδὶον, κατεστρατοπεδεύσατο· καὶ ἐκεῖ πρὸς ᾧ εἶχε ξυνέλεγε στράτευμα. Ibid. He is recalled: IV. 2, 2.—when he had already completed the <i>second year</i>. Plutarch. Agesil. c. 14. Xenoph. Ages. 1, 34. He passes the Hellespont about midsummer. He performed in a month—μῆσιν ἢ ἐν μηνί. Xen. Ages. 2, 1. <i>triginta diebus</i>: Nepos, Ages. c. 3.—the march, which had cost Xerxes a year: and he was at the entrance of Boeotia on the 14th of August. Xenoph. Hel. IV. 3, 10. Battle near <i>Corinth</i>: ἡ μεγάλη μάχη πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἡ ἐν Κορίνθῳ. Demosth. Leptin. p. 472.—described at large by Xenophon, Hel. IV. 2, 9—23. News of it met Agesilaus at Amphipolis. IV. 3, 1. It happened, therefore, about midsummer: in the year of <i>Diophantus</i>; Aristid. tom. II. p. 286.—<i>Cnidus</i>: ἐκ' Εὐβούλου [sic] ἄρχοντος. Lys. p. 154, 27. a few days <i>before</i> the eclipse: Xen. Hel. IV. 3, 10.—<i>Coronea</i>: a few days <i>after</i> the eclipse; [which happened Aug. 14.] Hel. IV. 3, 14—19. Plutarch. Ages. c. 17, 18. ἅμα μὲν τὸν ἥλιον ἐκλείποντα καὶ γενόμενον μηνεῖδῃ κατεῖδεν, ἅμα δ' ἤκουσε τεθνάναι Πείσανδρον, ἡττημένον ναυμαχίᾳ περὶ Κνίδος.—ἐπεὶ δὲ προῖον καὶ γενόμενος ἐν Κορωνείᾳ κατεῖδε τοὺς πολέμους, παρατάξατο. Conformably with Xenophon. Corsini, having established against Dodwell that the <i>Pythia</i> were celebrated every <i>third</i> Olympic year; and having fixed them to the month Munychion, and consequently, in the present year, [Olymp. 96. 3.] to the end of the year, or April B. C. 393, thus arranges the circumstances of the battle of <i>Coronea</i>. Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 286, 287. <i>Coronea ineunte Ol. 96. 3.</i> [Aug. B. C. 394.]—<i>Ol. 96. 3. prope modum exeunte Delphos vulneribus saucius transferri voluit Agesilaus</i>, Πυθίαν ἀγομένην. <i>quum Pythia agerentur</i>. [April B. C. 393.] This would suppose <i>nine months</i> between the battle and the removal of Agesilaus to Delphi. But what are the accounts of the original historians? Xenophon. Hel. IV. 3, 21—23. Πρῶτ' δὲ [the morning of the day after the action] Ἰῦλιν τὸν πολέμαρχον παρατάξει τε ἐκέλευσε τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ τροπαῖον ἵστασθαι—καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτ' ἐποίουν—καὶ οὕτω δὴ σκοπεύει γίγνεται, καὶ Ἀγησίλαος εἰς Δελφούς ἀφικόμενος δεκάτην τῶν ἐκ τῆς λείας τῶ θεῷ ἀπέδυσεν. Plutarch. Ages. c. 19. αἳ δ' ἐπαύσαν οἱ πολέμιοι νεκρῶν ἀναίρεισιν αἰτούντες, ἵστασθαι, καὶ εἰς Δελφούς ἀπεκομίσθῃ. Agesilaus, then, was certainly at Delphi immediately after the battle, in Aug. or Sept. B. C. 394. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i>.
393.	<i>Demostratus</i>. Diod. XIV. 90.	Sedition at Corinth, and battle of <i>Lechæum</i>. Xenoph. Hel. IV. 4, 1—13. the <i>third</i> victory of the Lacedæmonians: τρίτον, ἡνίκα Λάχαιον ἔλαβον. Andocid. de Pac. p. 25, 38. In the year of <i>Eubulides</i>: Diod.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Plato had passed the preceding three or four years in travels in Italy, Cyrenè, and Egypt. Laërt. III. 6, 7. [after the death of Socrates,] εἰς Μέγαρον πρὸς Εὐκλείδην ὑπεχώρησεν· ἔπειτα εἰς Κυρήνην ἀπῆλθε πρὸς Θεόδωρον.—κάκειθεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν πρὸς τοὺς Πυθαγορικούς, Φιλόλαον καὶ Εὐρύτονον· ἔνθεν τε εἰς Αἴγυπτον.—διέγνων δὴ καὶ τοῖς μάγοις συμμίξαι, διὰ δὲ τοὺς τῆς Ἀσίας πολέμους ἀπέστη. ἐπανελθὼν δὲ εἰς Ἀθήνας, διέτριβεν ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ.	
<i>Xenophon</i> ἀπῆκε σὺν Ἀγησιλάῳ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας τὴν εἰς Βοιωτοὺς ὁδόν. Anab. V. 3, 6. And, sentence of banishment being passed upon him at Athens, he withdrew under Lacedæmonian protection to Scillus. Anab. V. 3, 7—12. Here he composed his works: Laërt. II. 52. τούντεῦθεν διτέλει κνηγετῶν, καὶ τοὺς φίλους ἐστῖων, καὶ τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράφει. <i>Theopompus</i> τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστρεφεν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, [the year of Diophantus] καὶ εἰς τὴν περὶ Κνίδου ναυμαχίαν, γράψας βίβλους δώδεκα. ὁ δὲ συγγραφεὺς οὗτος ἤρκειται μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ Κνίδος σῆμα ναυμαχίας, εἰς ἣν Θουκυδίδης κατέληξε πραγματείας. ἔγραψε δὲ χρόνον ἐτῶν δεκαεπτὰ. Diod. XIV. 84. (<i>Lysias</i> Μαντιθεῶν δοκιμαζομένῳ ἀπολογία. After the year 394, because allusion is made by the speaker to the battles of Corinth and Coronea. Mantitheus had served at Haliartus, B. C. 395. ὅτε τὴν συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσασθε πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, καὶ εἰς Ἀλίαρτον ἔδει βοηθεῖν. p. 146, 41. compare Xen. Hel. III. 5, 17.—and at the battle of Corinth, B. C. 394. where, πλείστοις ἐθανόντων, ὕστερον ἀνεχώρησε τοῦ σεμνοῦ Στειριῶς, [<i>Thrasylbulus</i>] τοῦ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις δειλίαν ἀναιδικοτός, Lys. p. 147, 13. (compare, for the loss of the Athenians, Xen. Hel. IV. 2, 17—21.)—and again at Coronea; οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον μετὰ ταῦτα—Ἀγησιλάου εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐμβαλόντος. Lys. <i>ibid.</i> This oration, then, may be dated <i>after</i> B. C. 394, and perhaps <i>before</i> the death of Thrasylbulus, which happened B. C. 390, or 389.)	(<i>Strattidis</i> Ποτάμιοι. Before the Ἐκκλησιάζουσαι of Aristophanes. Schol. Plut. 1195. Λυκόφρων (ὡς ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης φησὶν) ᾤκησεν πρῶτον τούτων [sc. Aristophan. Plut. 1195] δᾶδας ἤτηκέναι. πεποίηκε δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἐκκλησιαζούσαις αὐτό. [B. C. 392.] ἀλλὰ γὰρ Στράτις, [Στράτις, Ald.] πρὸ ἀμφοτέρων τούτων [before the <i>Ecclesiæz</i>, and the <i>Plutus</i> β.] τοὺς Ποταμούςς [<i>legit Hemsterhus</i>. Ποταμίους] διδάσκων, εἰς Φιλύλλιον ἀναφέρει τὸ πρᾶγμα. It can hardly be supposed that Lycophron, not only forgetting Philyllius and Strattis, but Aristophanes himself, should have affirmed that to be done for the first time in the <i>Plutus</i> β., which had been done already in the <i>Ecclesiæz</i>. But what was not true of the <i>second Plutus</i> might be true of the <i>first</i>, twenty years before. Those verses, then, (v. 1195. seq.) were in the <i>first</i> edition of the <i>Plutus</i>, and of that Lycophron intended to speak. If this be true, we obtain the following order for these comedies. <i>Aristophanis</i> Πλοῦτος α'. [B. C. 408.] <i>Phyllis</i> comœdia, ὅπου δᾶδας ἤτηκε. <i>Strattidis</i> Ποτάμιοι. — <i>Aristophanis</i> Ἐκκλησιάζουσαι. [B. C. 392.] — Πλοῦτος β. [B. C. 388.] <i>Strattis</i> was a little later than <i>Callias</i>: Καλλίας, μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν γινόμενος τοῖς χρόνοις Στράτιδος. Athen. X. p. 453. c. and continued to write comedy when Isocrates was advanced in years: Ἐρμιππος—προβαίνοντα, φησὶ, τῇ ἡλικίᾳ τὸν Ἰσοκράτη ἀναλαβεῖν Λαγίσκαν τὴν ἑταίραν.—μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῆς Στράτις ἐν τούτοις. Καὶ τὴν Λαγίσκαν, Ἰσοκράτους τὴν παλλακὴν,—κ. τ. λ. Athen. XIII. p. 592. d. Harpocrat. v. Λαγίσκα. These lines could hardly have been written earlier than the 99th Olympiad, B. C. 384.
	<i>Xenarchus</i>, the μιμογράφος, son of Sophron, flourished at the court of Dionysius: during the Rhegian war: Phot. et Suid. v. Πηγίνους. <i>Ξέναρ-</i>

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		XIV. 86. ὁ δὲ πόλεμος οὗτος ἐκλήθη Κορινθιακός, καὶ διέμεινεν ἔτη ὀκτώ. Ibid. consistently therefore dated in the year of Eubulides, since it was ended in the year of <i>Theodotus</i>. Aristides, tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. τῆς ἐν Κορίνθῳ μάχης καὶ τῆς ἐν Λαγκαῶ μάστος ἀρχῶν Εὐβουλίδης.—confirming Diodorus. Pausanias, III. 9, 6. dates the beginning of this war from the year preceding: ὁ κληθεὶς Κορινθιακὸς πόλεμος ἐς πλεόν ἀνὶ προήλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχαίαν ἐς Βουστίαν ἐξόδου. that is, when Lysander was slain: which was the true commencement, and perhaps the author, whom Diodorus followed, might compute the <i>eight years</i> from thence. Pharnabazus, with Conon, in the spring after the battle of Cnidus, ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι, ravages the coasts of Peloponnesus. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 7—8. Compare Isocrat. Panegy. c. 33. p. 65. d. The long walls of Athens are restored. Hel. IV. 8, 10. After the departure of Pharnabazus, Teleutias, in the bay of Corinth, cooperates with Agesilaus in Corinthia. Xen. Hel. IV. 4, 19. Compare IV. 8, 11.
392.	Ol. 97. <i>Philocles</i>. Diod. XIV. 94. <i>Olim legebat</i>ur Φιλοκλέους, <i>apud Schol. Aristoph. Plut.</i> 179. <i>nunc corrupte</i> Διοκλέους. See a similar corruption in the archon of B. C. 322.	The Lacedæmonians στρατεύουσι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον, Ἀγισιλίου καὶ τότε ἡγουμένου. Xen. Hel. IV. 5, 1. At the season of the Isthmian games. Ibid.—in the summer season: οἷα δὴ θέρος. 5, 4.—before the <i>Hyacinthia</i>. Hel. IV. 5, 11. <i>Iphicrates</i> κατέκοψε τὴν μόραν. Compare Demosth. Aristocrat. p. 686. Æschin. Ctesiph. p. 88, 31. Harpocrat. v. <i>Ξενικὸν ἐν Κορίνθῳ</i>. The action is described at length by Xenophon, Hel. IV. 5, 11—18. It happened before the Hyacinthine games: 5, 11. therefore in the year of Demostratus; where Diodorus, XIV. 91. rightly places it. Agesilaus conducted the survivors home. Xen. Hel. IV. 5, 18.
391.	<i>Nicoteles</i>. Diod. XIV. 97. Oderici Marm. <i>Diasc.</i>	Expedition of Agesilaus into Acarnania. Xen. Hel. IV. 6, 3. <i>ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἐφόροις—ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀκαρνανᾶς, καὶ ἐκπέμπουσι τὸν Ἀγισίλαον</i>. He withdrew in the autumn: 6, 12. <i>ἥνικα ἤδη ἐπελήγοντο τὰ μετόπισθον</i>.
390.	<i>Demostratus</i>. Diod. XIV. 99.	Agesilaus prepares a second expedition: but is prevented by the submission of the Acarnanians; Xen. Hel. IV. 7, 1. <i>παρελθόντος τοῦ χειμῶνος, πάλιν φρουρὰν ἔβαινεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀκαρνανᾶς. οἱ δὲ—εἰρήνην μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐποιήσαντο</i>. Expedition of <i>Agesipolis</i> into Argolis; Hel. IV. 7, 2—7. <i>ἐκ δὲ τούτου—ἐς τὸ Ἄργος φρουρὰν φαίνουσιν</i> ὁ δὲ Ἀγισίπολις, ἐπεὶ ἔγνω ὅτι εἴη αὐτῷ ἡγητίον, κ. τ. λ. Pausanias, III. 5, 8. relates the expedition of <i>Agesipolis</i>, and agrees.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	χος ὁ Σώφρωνος τοῦ μιμογράφου υἱὸς ἐκαμάρδει τοὺς Ῥηγίους ὡς δειλοὺς, ὑπὸ Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου πεισθεῖς. The Rhegian war began in the archonship of Aristocrates, about B. C. 399. Diod. XIV. 40.—and continued till the year of Theodotus, B. C. 387. Diod. XIV. 112. conf. Polyb. I. 6. The <i>μίμοι</i> of <i>Sophron</i> and <i>Xenarchus</i> are mentioned, Aristot. Poët. c. 2. Bipont.—<i>Sophron</i>, in a treatise of Aristotle not now extant, ἐν τῷ περὶ ποιητῶν, apud Athen. XI. p. 505. c.
	<i>Aristophanis</i> Ἐκκλησιάζουσαι. In the year of Demonstratus. [Feb. or March B. C. 392.] For the play was represented two years after the Corinthian war began: Schol. Eccles. 193. περὶ δὲ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ Φιλόχορος ἱστορεῖ ὅτι, πρὸ δύο ἐτῶν ἐγένετο συμμαχία ἈΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ [<i>sic legendum cum Petit.</i>] καὶ Βοιωτῶν. And that war began in the year of Diophantus. cf. a. 393, 2.
<i>Andocidis</i> περὶ εἰρήνης. After the battles of Corinth, Coronea, and Lechæum; which are mentioned by the orator, p. 25, 35—40. And four years after the commencement of the war, by the march of Lysander into Boeotia. p. 25, 42. Βοιωτοὶ—τὸν μὲν πόλεμον ἐποίησαντο ἕνεκα Ὀρχομενοῦ—πολεμήσαντες δὲ ἐτη τέτταρα—τὴν εἰρήνην ποιοῦνται. illustrated by Plutarch. Lysand. c. 28. Λύσανδρος τὴν Ὀρχομενίαν πόλιν ἐκουσίας προσχωρήσασαν ἔλαβε. The oration may be placed, therefore, in the year of Philocles. Andocides was banished for advising this negotiation, and died in exile. Vit. X. or. p. 835. Α. πεμφθεὶς δὲ περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα καὶ δόξας ἀδικεῖν ἔφυγε.	<i>Plato</i>, the comic poet, exhibited. <i>ἐπτακαιδέκατο</i> ἔτει ὕστερον [after the archonship of Diocles, B. C. 402.]—ἐπὶ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ. [Feb. or March B. C. 391.] Schol. Plut. 179. Hemsterh. ad loc. thus rightly corrects the name, instead of the corrupt <i>Διοκλέους</i>. The title of the comedy is also corrupted.—Πλάτων ἐν τῷ Φαίδρῳ. <i>Duplex emendandi via: vel</i> ἐν Ἀμφιαράῳ, <i>vel, quod magis adlubescit,</i> ἐν τῷ Παιδαρίῳ. Hemst. ad locum. A more probable reading is, ἐν Φάωνι. Photius v. παρουσία quotes Πλάτ. ἐν Φάωνι, from whence Suidas, transcribing Photius, has corrupted it into Πλάτων ἐν Φαίδωνι. (conf. Porson. ad Euripid. Med. 140. p. 22.) a similar error to that which we find in this passage of the Scholiast.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		with Xenophon in the circumstances. Diodorus assigns the expedition to the year of Nicoteles, and names Ἀγησίλαος instead of Ἀγησίπολις, perhaps by an error of the transcriber. Conf. Wess. ad Diod. XIV. 97. Ten Athenian ships were sent to Cyprus, ἐν συμμαχίᾳ τοῦ Εὐαγόρου, and captured by Teleutias. Xenoph. Hel. IV. 8, 24. alluded to by Lysias, pro Aristoph. Bon. p. 155, 35. ὅτι οἱ Κύπριοι ἦλθον, καὶ ἔδοτε αὐτοῖς τὰς δέκα ναῦς. Compare p. 153, 38. After this event, <i>Thrasybulus</i> is sent out with forty ships to oppose Teleutias. Hel. IV. 8, 25. compare Lysias, in Ergoclem p. 179, 35—180, 15. He is slain at Aspendus. Hel. IV. 8, 30. during the command of Teleutias; Hel. V. 1, 2. and, according to Diodorus, XIV. 99. in the year of Demostratus. Perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 389.
389.	<i>Antipater.</i> Diod. XIV. 103. Arg. Aristoph. Plut.	After the death of Thrasybulus, (which happened in the archonship of Demostratus, and perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 389. conf. Dodwell. Ann. Xen. p. 258.) Agyrrius is sent as his successor to Aspendus:—ἐν τὰς ναῦς.—Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 31. Diod. XIV. 99. and Iphicrates to the Hellespont. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 34. The services which Thrasybulus had rendered to the Athenians at Byzantium, in his last expedition or command, are referred to by Demosthenes. Leptin. p. 474. Reisk. See Wolf. ad Leptin. (who aptly compares Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 8, 27. with Demosth. Leptin. §. 48.) and Schneider. ad Hellen. V. 1, 28. But Schneider, ad Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 24, when he speaks of <i>Thrasybuli deterrima ante mortem consilia</i>, is unjust to Thrasybulus; and ascribes too much importance to the charges of an adverse orator.
388.	Ol. 98. <i>Pyrrhion.</i> Diod. XIV. 107. <i>Pyrgion.</i> Dionys. Ant. I. p. 189.	<i>Hiera</i> ναύαρχος ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων. Xenoph. Hel. V. 1, 3.—ὄντος δὲ τοῦ Ἰέρακος ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀνταλκίδα ναύαρχον ἐπέμπουσιν. 1, 6. At the time of the command of Antalcidas, Iphicrates was still at the Hellespont: compare Hel. IV. 8, 34—39. V. 1, 6—7. Antalcidas sends Nicolochus to oppose him: V. 1, 6.—who is besieged at Abydos by Iphicrates and his colleagues: V. 1, 7. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ—ὡς ᾔσθοντο ἐς Ἄβυδον καταπεπλευκῶτα τὸν Νικόλοχον, ὁρμώμενοι ἐκ Χερρόνησου ἐπολιόρκουν αὐτόν. When Antalcidas returned to the coast, —κατέβη μετὰ Τιριβάζου—[in the spring of B. C. 387,] he found Nicolochus still besieged by <i>Iphicrates</i> and <i>Diotimus</i>: V. 1, 25. ἤκουσε Νικόλοχον πολιορκεῖσθαι ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ Ἰφικράτους καὶ Διοτίμου. Lysias, in his oration ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων, p. 156, 21. mentions charges against <i>Diotimus</i>, during an expedition, from which he had returned when that oration was delivered: ἑναγχος ἤκούετε ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὡς Διοτίμος ἔχει τάλαντα τετταράκοντα πλείω ἢ ὅσα αὐτὸς ἀμολόγει—καὶ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ ἦλθεν, ἐκείνου χαλεπῶς φέροντος ὅτι ἀπὸν διεβάλλετο, οὐδεὶς ἐξήλαξε. If this be the <i>Diotimus</i> of Xenophon, and the expedition that in which he was the colleague of Iphicrates, (which Schneider, ad Xen. Hel. V. 1, 25. seems to think probable,) that oration of Lysias would be brought down to the year of Theodotus, B. C. 387.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Ol. 97. 4. Plato philosophus agnoscitur.</i> Euseb. This date seems to refer to the voyage to Sicily, which was made by Plato in his fortieth year: consequently in the archonship of Antipater. Plato, Epist. VII. p. 324. α. ὅτι γὰρ κατ' ἀρχὰς εἰς Συρακούσας ἐγὼ ἀφικόμεν, σχεδὸν ἐτη τετταράκοντα γεγονώς, Δίαν εἶχε τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἣν τανῦν Ἰππαρίνος γέγονε. The first of the three voyages: Athen. XI. p. 507. b. τρεῖς εἰς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεύσας, ἀπαξ μὲν τῶν βυάκων χάριν, ὅτε καὶ τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ Διονυσίῳ συγγενόμενος ἐκινδύνευεν δις δὲ πρὸς τὸν νεώτερον Διονύσιον. Laërt. III. 18. τρεῖς ἐκπλευκεν εἰς Σικελίαν. πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ θέαν τῆς νήσου καὶ τῶν κρατήρων, ὅτε καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Ἐρμοκράτους—ἠνάγκασεν ὥστε συμμῆξαι αὐτῷ. (Æschines the orator is born about this time; since he was in his 45th year at the prosecution of Timarchus. cf. a. 345.)	
<i>Lysias</i> Ὀλυμπιακός. Diod. XIV. 109. (Olymp. 98.) Λυσίας ὁ ῥήτωρ—τὸν Ὀλυμπιακὸν λόγον ἀνέγνω. Vit. X. or. p. 836. D. ἀνέγνω δὲ ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπιακῇ πατήρῳ λόγον μέγιστον, διαλλαγίντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας καταλύσαι Διονύσιον. A fragment is preserved by Dionys. Lysia, p. 519. Reisk. (<i>Lysias</i> ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους χρημάτων. Aristophanes was put to death about five years after the victory at Cnidus: Lys. p. 154, 28. ἐν τέτταρσιν ἢ πάντε ἔπει—τραγῳδοῖς δις χορηγήσας—καὶ τρία ἐτη τριηραρχήσας, κ. τ. λ. And this cause followed soon after; about the year of Antipater or Pyrrhion, or perhaps a year or two later. see col. 2.) Conon was now dead: Lys. p. 155, 22. ὁ Κόνωνος θάνατος καὶ αἱ διαβῆκαι αἷς διέθετο ἐν Κύπρῳ. In Thucydides and Xenophon, the first mention of Conon is in B. C. 413, when he commanded in Naupactus. Thucyd. VII. 31. And the last is in B. C. 392, when he was imprisoned by Tiribazus. Xen. Hel. IV. 8, 16. He seems to have died soon	<i>Aristophanis</i> Πλούτος β'. Arg. Plut. III. ἐδιδάχθη ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀντιπάτρου [Feb. or March B. C. 388.] ἀνταγωνιζομένου αὐτῷ Νικοχάρους μὲν Λάκασιν Ἀριστομένους δὲ Ἀδμήτῳ Νικοφάντος δὲ Ἀδωνίδι Ἀλκαίου δὲ Πασιφάγ. τελευταίαν δὲ διδάξας τὴν κομηδίαν ταύτην ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ ὀνόματι, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ συστήσαι Ἀραρότα δι' αὐτῆς τοῖς θεαταῖς βουλόμενος, τὰ ὑπόλοιπα δύο δι' ἐκείνου καθήμε, Κώκαλον καὶ Αἰολοσίκανα. Compare Anonym. Vit. Aristoph. p. xxxviii. Beck. In the year of the Βάτραχοι [B. C. 405] there were <i>three</i> prizes for comedy: but it seems implied that there was now only <i>one</i> prize; as no mention is made of the second and third. The expense of tragedy also seems to be retrenched. <i>Two</i> tragic χορηγίαι, between B. C. 394 and B. C. 388, are stated to have cost 5000 drachmæ: Lys. pro Aristoph. Bon. p. 154, 30. p. 155, 32. τραγῳδοῖς δις χορηγήσας—χορηγήσῃ πεντακισχιλίας δραχμῶν. In B. C. 410, <i>one</i> tragic χορηγία cost 8000.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		At the time of the appointment of Antalcidas, Chabrias ἐξέπλει ἐς Κύπρον, βοηθῶν Εὐαγόρᾳ. Xen. Hel. V. 1, 10.
387.	<i>Theodotus.</i> Diod. XIV. 110. Aristid. tom. II. p. 286. Jebb. ἀπὸ Εὐβουλίδου ἄρχων ὄγδοος Θεόδοτος.	<i>Peace of Antalcidas.</i> Xen. Hel. V. 1, 25—36. Evagoras was excepted out of the treaty: Isocrat. Panegy. c. 39. p. 69. e. ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις ἐκδοτός ἐστιν. The treaty, excepting Cyprus out of the protection granted to the rest, is extant in Xenophon, Hel. V. 1, 31. Polybius, I. 6. fixes the year of this celebrated peace: ἔτος ἐνειστήκει μετὰ τὴν ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς ναυμαχίαν ἑνεακαιδέκατον, πρὸ δὲ τῆς ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχης ἑκαταδέκατον. And Aristides, tom. II. p. 286, the archon: Θεόδοτος ἐφ' οὗ ἡ εἰρήνη ἐγένετο. And Diodorus, XIV. 110. or rather Callisthenes, apud Diod. XIV. 117. The treaty seems to have been concluded in the beginning of the year of Theodotus; about autumn: because the Mantinean war, which was carried on in the archonship of Mystichides, was in the second year after the peace; and because the restoration of Plataea, accomplished after the treaty, took place nevertheless in the year of the treaty, as Pausanias implies.
386.	<i>Mystichides.</i> Diod. XV. 2.	Restoration of Plataea: ἐπὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ἦν πρὸς βασιλείᾳ γενέσθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἔπραξεν Ἀνταλκίδας—τῶν Πλαταιέων κατελθόντων ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν. Pausan. IX. 1, 3. Plataea was restored in consequence of the measures of Agesilaus with the Thebans. conf. Xen. Hel. V. 1, 33. In the year of Theodotus; as it should seem, from the account of Pausanias.
385.	<i>Dexitheus.</i> Diod. XV. 8. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. D.	Siege of Mantinea by Agesipolis: Xen. Hel. V. 2, 1—7. Related by Pausanias, VIII. 8, 5. Diodorus, XV. 5. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Μυστιχίδου—(Λακεδαιμόνιοι) οὐδὲ δύο ἔτη φυλάξαντες τὰς κοινὰς σπονδὰς, πλησιόχωρον οὖσαν τὴν τῶν Μαντινέων πόλιν—ὑπώπτυσαν αὐτῆς τὴν αὐξήσιν. διὰ—προσέταττον τὰ τεῖχη καθελεῖν, κ. τ. λ.—About spring: and about eighteen months after the conclusion of the peace. Wherefore we may date the siege towards the close of the year of Mystichides, and the peace in the beginning of the year of Theodotus. This appears to be the war, in which Pelopidas and Epaminondas served together, and were both wounded, and rescued by Agesipolis. Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 4. supposed by Palmerius to be a war unnoticed by Xenophon. The fall of Mantinea is mentioned by Isocrates, Panegy. c. 35. p. 67. a. de Pace, c. 33. p. 179. c. Great sea fight between Evagoras and the Persians: in the year of Mystichides. Diod. XV. 2. After the peace of Antalcidas. Theopompus, apud Phot. cod. 176. p. 389. made mention περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ἦν αὐτὸς (ὁ βασιλεὺς) τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἐβράβευσεν, ὅπως τε πρὸς Εὐαγόραν ἐπικρατέστερον ἐπολέμει, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐν Κύπρῳ ναυμαχίας.
384.	Ol. 99. <i>Diótrepes.</i> Diod. XV. 14. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 727. Reisk.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
afterwards, of sickness, at Cyprus. Lys. p. 155, 28.	(<i>cf. a. 404.</i>) which confirms the emendation of Reiske, ΔΙΣ ΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΑΙ, for ΔΙΑΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΑΙ, in Lys. 154, 30.
<i>Callisthenes</i> ὁ ιστοριογράφος τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν γενομένης εἰρήνης—ἤρκειται γράφειν. διελθὼν δὲ τριακονταετῇ χρόνῳ, ἔγραψε μὲν βίβλους δέκα, τὴν δὲ τελευταίαν κατέπαυσε τῆς συντάξεως εἰς τὴν ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου κατάληψιν τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ. Diod. XIV. 117. Compare Diod. XVI. 14.	<i>Antiphanes</i> began to exhibit: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. Ἀντιφάνης—ἤρξατο διδάσκειν μετὰ τὴν 5ῃ Ὀλυμπιάδα. Feb. or March B. C. 387, would consequently be the earliest date of the exhibitions of Antiphanes. He still wrote comedy in B. C. 343; forty-four years after his first exhibitions. Antiphanes was at this time about twenty years of age. <i>cf. a. 407.</i>
The orator <i>Androtion</i> began about this time to engage in public affairs. <i>conf. a. 355.</i> Androtion was a pupil of Isocrates: Suidas. Ἀνδροτίων Ἀνδρανοῦ, Ἀθηναῖος, ῥήτωρ καὶ δημαγωγὸς, μαθητὴς Ἰσοκράτους.	
<i>Ctesias</i> the historian remained till this time at the court of Persia. <i>cf. a. 401.</i> <i>Lysias</i> κατὰ Θεομνήστου. Lys. p. 116, 26. ἔμοι γὰρ ἔτη εἰς τριάκοντα τρία, ἐξ ὧν ὃ ὅμοις κατεληλύθατε, εἰκοστὸν τούτῳ. Perhaps, therefore, in the year of <i>Dexiarchus</i>, who was the twentieth archon from <i>Pythodorus</i>. Birth of <i>Aristotle</i>: Apollod. apud Laert. V. 9.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
388.	<i>Phanostratus.</i> Diod. XV. 15. Ptolem. <i>μεγ. συγρ.</i> IV. cf. Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 297.	
382.	<i>Evander.</i> Demosth. Timocrat. p. 743. Reisk. Ptolem. <i>μεγ. συγρ.</i> IV. cf. Wess. ad Diod. XV. 20. <i>Menander,</i> Diod. XV. 20.	First campaign of the Olynthian war. Xen. Hel. V. 2, 23—24. Early in the year. In the archonship of Phanostratus. Diod. XV. 19. Phœbidas seizes the Cadmea, <i>θέρους ὄντος.</i> Hel. V. 2, 29. <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Μενάνδρου.</i> Diod. XV. 20.—At the time of the <i>Pythia</i> . Aristid. tom. I. p. 258. Jebb. Πυθίαν ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη. Teleutias marched to Olynthus <i>after</i> that event. Hel. V. 2, 37—38. And yet he withdrew, <i>τοῦτο στρατεύσάμενος τὸ θέρος.</i> Ibid. 2, 43. Mr. Mitford, in a judicious note, Hist. of Greece, vol. VI. p. 120, is with reason dissatisfied with Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 266. <i>Amyntas</i> was at this time king of Macedonia: Isocrat. Paneg. c. 35. p. 67. a. (Λακεδαιμόνιοι) νῦν Ὀλυνθίους καὶ Φλιασίους πολιορκοῦσιν, Ἀμύντα δὲ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ—συμπράττουσι.
381.	<i>Demophilus.</i> Diod. XV. 22.	Second campaign of the Olynthian war: ἅμα τῷ ἦρι ὑποφαινόμενα. Xen. Hel. V. 3, 1. Teleutias slain: 3, 3—6. <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Μενάνδρου—ὁ Τελευτίας ἔπεσε.</i> Diod. XV. 20. 21. Therefore before midsummer. <i>Agēsipolis</i> takes the command. Xen. Hel. V. 3, 8—9. Ibid. 3, 18. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίπολις εὐθὺς—ἔθετο πρὸς τῇ πόλει τῶν Ὀλυνθίων τὰ ὅπλα. ἔπει δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντεξῆλθε αὐτῶν, ἔρθειρε τὸν σίτον. In the year of <i>Demophilus</i> . Diod. XV. 22. which is the correct date. Siege of Phlius by Agesilaus; <i>ἔξω ὄντος Ἀγησιπόλοδος.</i> Xen. Hel. V. 3, 10—17.
380.	Ol. 100. <i>Pytheas.</i> Diod. XV. 23. Mar. Par. No. 70.	Third campaign of the Olynthian war. Agesipolis commands. His death happens <i>κατὰ θέρους ἀκμήν.</i> Xen. Hel. V. 3, 19. in the year of <i>Pytheas</i> . Diod. XV. 23. <i>fourteen</i> years after the death of Lysander, and <i>nine</i> before the battle of Leuctra. Ἀγησίπολις—βασιλεύσας ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα.—Κλεόμβροτος—ἔτη ἑννέα. Diod. XIV. 89. XV. 23. 55. Polybiades is sent to succeed Agesipolis: <i>ἀντ' ἐκείνου Πολυβιάδην ἐκπέμπουσιν.</i> Xen. Hel. V. 3, 20. Evagoras in Cyprus is pressed by the Persians, in the <i>sixth</i> year after the great sea fight, in which he was defeated: Isocrat. Paneg. c. 39. p. 69. e. <i>κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν προδεδυστόχηκεν, ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐ δύναται περιγενέσθαι βασιλεὺς πολεμῶν, ἀλλ' ἤδη μὲν ἐξ ἑτῆ διατέτρεφεν.</i> See <i>Arren-dia</i> , c. 12. <i>Cyprian war.</i>
379.	<i>Nicon.</i> Diod. XV. 24. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Reisk.	Polybiades finishes the Olynthian war: Xen. Hel. V. 3, 26. In the year of <i>Pytheas</i> ; <i>πλείοσι μάχαις νικήσας συνέκλεισε τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους εἰς πολιορκίαν.</i> Diod. XV. 23.— <i>παντάπασι κακῶς ἔχοντας λιμῶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους—ἠνάγκασε πέμψαι περὶ εἰρήνης.</i> Xen. Hel. V. 3, 26. Towards the end,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
γεννηθῆναι μὲν αὐτὸν τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐνάτης καὶ ἐνενηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 727. Reisk. ἐγεννήθη κατὰ τὴν ἐνενηκοστὴν καὶ ἐνάτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, Διοτρεφoῦς Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος, γ' ἔτεσι Δημοσθένους πρεσβύτατος. [sic legendum cum Wolfio.]	
Birth of <i>Demosthenes</i>. About the first month of the archon <i>Evander</i>: July B. C. 382. since he had nearly completed his 16th year in the last month of <i>Polyxelus</i>: [June B. C. 366]—was 18 in the year of <i>Timocrates</i>: [about July or Aug. B. C. 364.]—27, in the year of <i>Callistratus</i>: [July or Aug. B. C. 355.] and 60 at his death, in the fourth month of the archon <i>Philocles</i>. [Octob. B. C. 322.] See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 20.	
<i>Democritus</i> continues his travels till his eightieth year: ἐπ' ἑτα ὀγδώκοντα ἐπὶ ἑξήκῃς ἐγενήθη. Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 304. A. Euseb. Præp. X. p. 472. B. cf. a. 460.	
<i>Isocratis</i> Παναγοῦρικός. During the siege of <i>Phlius</i>; and before the <i>Olynthian</i> war was ended: and before the recovery of the <i>Cadmea</i>. Panegy. c. 35. p. 67. a. This oration was therefore published before B. C. 379, and after the beginning of B. C. 380.	Death of <i>Philoxenus</i>. Mar. Par. No. 70. . . ὃς Φιλόξενος διδυραμβοκοῖς τελευτᾷ βιοῦς ἔτη ΔΠ, ἔτη ΗΔΠ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Πυθίου. cf. a. 398.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		therefore, of the year of Pytheas. Surrender of Phlius: after a siege of twenty months:—<i>ἐν ἑκτῷ μηνὶ καὶ ἐνιαυτῷ</i>. Hel. V. 3, 25. The <i>Cadmea</i> is recovered by the Theban exiles. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 1—9. In the winter:—<i>ἔν τῳ χειμῶνι</i>. Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 9.—<i>μάλα χειμῶνος ὄντος</i>. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 14. A little after the Phliasian war:—Plutarch. Ageail. c. 24. <i>ἐλίγον ἔμπροσθεν Φλιασίου πεπολεμηκῶς</i> (Ἀγασίλαος.) This enterprise is made the subject of a dialogue of Plutarch, entitled <i>περὶ τοῦ Σακράτους δαιμονίου</i>. Plutarch. Mor. p. 575. A.—598. F. but which might be more fitly called <i>περὶ τῆς καθόδου τῶν φυγάδων</i>, the main action of the piece being the <i>return of the Theban exiles</i>.
378.	<i>Nausinicus</i>. Diod. XV. 25. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Demosth. Androt. p. 606. Reisk. Neær. p. 1367.	Cleombrotus marches into Boeotia in the middle of winter:—<i>μάλα χειμῶνος ὄντος</i>. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 14. Attempt of Sphodrias upon the Piræus: V. 4, 20. compare 4, 16. Expedition of Agesilaus into Boeotia. V. 4, 35. Dodwell rightly observes the order of these transactions: Ann. Xen. p. 269. <i>Medio tempore insidiatus est (Sphodrias) inter reditum Cleombroti et expeditionem quam hoc anno fecit Agesilaus</i>.
377.	<i>Callias</i>. Diod. XV. 28. Mar. Par. No. 71. Vetus Marmor apud Corsin. cf. a. 376.	Second expedition of Agesilaus into Boeotia: <i>ἐπεὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἐπίστυ</i>. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 47. The Thebans, at the end of this campaign, had been <i>μάλα πιεζόμενοι σπάνι σίτου</i>, διὰ τὸ δυοῖν ἐτοῖν μὴ εἰληφέναι καρπὸν ἐκ τῆς γῆς. Hel. V. 4, 56. Diodorus, XV. 25. has dated the beginning of this war a year too low; <i>ἐπὶ Νausinίκῳ</i>. And has contracted the two expeditions of Agesilaus into one. conf. XV. 28—32.
376.	Ol. 101. <i>Charisander</i>. Oderici Marmor. Didascal. Vetus Marmor apud Corsin. Not. Græcor. p. c—ciii. Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 303. τεττάρων ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθήνησι Καλλίου, Χαρισάνδρου, Ἰπποδάμαντος, Σακρατίδου. (the archons of the years B. C. 377—374.) <i>Chariander</i>, apud Diod. XV. 36.	Third campaign: <i>ὑποβαίνοντος πάλιν τοῦ ἥρος</i>. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 58.—Ib. 4, 59. <i>οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πάλιν φρουρὰν τε ἔθαινον τοῖς Θηβαίοις, καὶ Κλεόμβροτον ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον</i>. <i>Chabrias</i> τὴν περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίαν ἐνίκη. Demosth. Aristocrat. p. 686.—in the year of the command of Cleombrotus. Xen. Hel. V. 4, 61.—in <i>September</i>: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. τοῦ βοηδρομῶνος περὶ τὴν πανσέληνον. Idem, Phocion. c. 6. <i>ἐνίκησαν μεγάλοις μυστηρίοις, τῇ ἑκτῇ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ βοηδρομῶνος</i>. Consequently, in the year of <i>Charisander</i>: and Diodorus is inaccurate in placing the action ἐπὶ Καλλίου. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 303, ascribes this victory to the year of <i>Callias</i>, with Diodorus. <i>Eusebio quoque</i> (he observes) <i>celebris illa victoria Olymp. 100. 4. contigisse dicitur</i>. But Eusebius is not to be trusted for so nice a point: and the joint authorities of Eusebius and Diodorus together are insufficient, when contradicted by the course of events as they are described by a contemporary. The battle at Naxos was fought in the year of the command of Cleombrotus: conf. Xenoph. Hel. V. 4, 58—62. and therefore could not have happened in September of the preceding year, B. C. 377. or <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Callias</i>. Dodwell, Ann. Xen. p. 271, whose opinion Corsini rejects, had more justly appreciated the value of Diodorus and Eusebius upon this point. <i>Phocion</i> was distinguished in this battle: Plutarch. Phocion. c. 6. <i>νίος ὦν Χαβρία προσέμειξεν αὐτὸν τῷ στρατηγῷ, καὶ παρείπετο—θῆεν ὁ Χαβρίας ἡγάπα καὶ προῆγεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πράξεις. καὶ τῆς περὶ Νάξου ναυμαχίας—δόξαν οὐ μικρὰν Φωκίῳ, περιεποίησε· τοῦ γὰρ εὐανύμου κέρως ἀπέδωκεν αὐτῷ</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
Death of <i>Lysias</i>. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Reisk. τελευταῖα ἐγδοηκονταετῆς γενόμενος, ἐπὶ Νίκωνος, ἢ ἐπὶ Ναυσινίκου ἀρχόντος. Vit. X. or. p. 836. A. ἐτελεύτησεν ἐγδοήκοντα τρία ἔτη βίου· ἢ, ὡς τινες, ἔξ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα· ἢ, ὡς τινες, ὑπὲρ ἐγδοήκοντα. <i>Nicon</i> is the eightieth archon from <i>Philocles</i>, exclusive of <i>Philocles</i>. <i>Lysias</i> seems to have died at the end of the year of <i>Nicon</i>, or beginning of <i>Nausinicus</i>, when he would just have passed his eightieth year.	
<i>Demosthenes</i> left an orphan, when he had entered his seventh year: οὐδὲς πατὴρ κατέλειπεν ἡμῶς ἔτι ὡς ὄντα. Demosth. Aphob. I. p. 814. whence it is repeated by Plutarch. Demosthen. c. 4. and by the author of Vit. X. or. p. 844. A. His father therefore died about the second month of the archon Charisander, Aug. B. C. 376. And ten years of guardianship had elapsed in the last month of <i>Polyzelus</i>: June B. C. 366. ἐπὶ Πολυζήλου ἀρχόντος σκισφοριῶνος μηνός—ἔλοις δέκα ἔτεσι, κ. τ. λ. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Onet. II. p. 880. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 20. If the father died in the second month of <i>Charisander</i>, the actual interval would be <i>nine years and ten months</i>.	<i>Anaxandrides</i>, the comic poet, flourished. Mar. Par. No. 71. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀναξανδρίδης ὁ κωμ. Ἀθήνῃσι Καλλίου. The Marble probably recorded his first dramatic victory. The date is confirmed by Suidas, v. Ἀναξανδρίδης. Ἀναξ. γεγονώς—ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ πρώτῃ. Olymp. 101. 1. would be only one year later than the archonship of <i>Callias</i>. <i>conf. a. 347</i>.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. As he was eighty years of age at the time of the Lamiian war, B. C. 323, (cf. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 24.) he was now about twenty-seven. <i>Tenth</i> and last year of the war between Evagoras and Artaxerxes. For it lasted <i>ten</i> years; Isocrat. Evag. c. 23. p. 201. e. <i>Εὐαγόρα πολέμους ἔτη δέκα.</i> and B. C. 380 was the <i>sixth</i> year. Diodorus, XV. 9. agrees in the duration of the war, ten years, but differs in the date. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 12. <i>Cyprian war</i>.
375.	<i>Hippodamas.</i> Oderici Marm. Didasc. Vet. Marm. ap. Corsin. cf. a. 376. <i>Hippodamus</i>, Diod. XV. 38.	The Lacedæmonians send Cleombrotus, καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ τέτταρας μόρας, to oppose the Thebans in Phocis. Xen. Hel. VI. 1, 1. Polydamas of Thessaly comes to Sparta, σχεδὸν περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον. 1, 2.—while Cleombrotus is still in Phocis. conf. VI. 1, 13. (VI. 1, 5. Schneid.) On the arrival of the Lacedæmonian forces in Phocis, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν, ἐρύλασσον τὰς ἐσβολάς. Hel. VI. 2, 1.
374.	<i>Socratides.</i> Diod. XV. 41. Demosth. Timoth. p. 1186, 1197. Neær. p. 1356. Vetus Marmor ap. Corsin. cf. a. 376.	The Athenians, jealous of the Thebans, πέμψαντες πρέσβεις εἰς Λακεδαίμονα εἰρήνην ἐποίησαντο. Εὐθύς δ' ἐκείθεν δύο τῶν πρέσβεων πλεύσαντες—εἰπον τῷ Τιμοθέῳ ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε. Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 1—2. Timotheus, returning from Corecra, at the end of this year, τοὺς τῶν Ζακυνθίων φυγάδας ἀπεβίβασεν εἰς τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν. VI. 2, 2. which gave occasion to a renewal of the war between Athens and Lacedæmon: called, on that account, Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, τὸν ὕστερον πόλεμον. <i>Plataea</i> had been already destroyed: Xen. Hel. VI. 3, 1. ἐκπεπλεκότας ὁρῶντες ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας Πλαταιίας, καὶ καταπεφευγότας πρὸς αὐτούς. (τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.) Placed by Diodor. XV. 41, 46. ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Σωκρατίδου. It might have happened in the course of the summer, B. C. 374. in the very beginning of the year of Socratides. Pausanias, IX. 1, 3. places this event in B. C. 373.—ἐγένετο ἡ ἄλωσις Πλαταιᾶς ἡ δευτέρα μάχης μὲν τρίτῃ τῆς ἐν Λεύκτροις ἔτει πρότερον, Ἀστέιου δὲ Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντος. But this is one year too low, and inconsistent with the narrative of Xenophon: unless the final destruction of the city was one year later than the expulsion of the inhabitants. Death of <i>Evagoras</i>: in the year of Socratides. Diod. XV. 47.
373.	<i>Asteius.</i> Diod. XV. 48. Mar. Par. No. 72. Pausan. IX. 1, 3. VII. 25, 2. (ὡδὲ Ἀστέιου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντος τετάρτῃ δὲ ἔτει τῆς ρα' Ὀλυμπιάδος.) Demosth. Timoth. p.	<i>Timotheus</i> is appointed to oppose Mnasippus at Corcyra. Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 4—11. But, before he sailed, is superseded by <i>Iphicrates</i>: οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—παύσαντες αὐτὸν τῆς στρατηγίας Ἰφικράτην ἀνθαιροῦνται. 2, 13. This is confirmed by Demosthenes, in Timoth. p. 1186, 1187, who marks the date: μέλλων ἐκπλεῖν ἐπὶ Σωκρατίδου ἄρχοντος, μουνυχιῶντος μηνός,—[April B. C. 373.]—ἀπεχειροτονήθη ὑφ' ὑμῶν στρατηγός. When Iphicrates arrived at Corcyra, Mnasippus was already slain. Xen.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	<i>Eubulus</i> exhibited comedy, in Olymp. 101. Suidas. Εὐβουλος—'Αθηναῖος, υἱὸς Εὐφράνορος, κωμικός, ἐδίδαξε δράματα ρδ'. ἦν δὲ κατὰ ρα' Ὀλυμπιάδα, μεθ' ἧς τῆς μέσης κωμῆδος καὶ τῆς παλαιᾶς. <i>Araros</i> first exhibited:—Suid. 'Αραρῶς, 'Αθηναῖος, υἱὸς 'Αριστοφάνους τοῦ κωμικοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸς κωμικός, διδάξας τὸ πρῶτον Ὀλυμπιάδι ρα'. Araros had been introduced to the public by his father, 13 years before. <i>conf. a. 388.</i> The exhibitions of <i>Eubulus</i>, <i>Araros</i>, and <i>Anaxandrides</i>, [<i>cf. a. 376.</i>] poets of the middle comedy, being referred by the grammarians to the 101st Olympiad, and those of <i>Antiphanes</i> being after the 98th, [<i>cf. a. 387.</i>] we may infer from hence the period at which the <i>middle comedy</i> was reckoned to commence.
<i>Isocratis</i> Πλαταιῖκός. The Plataeans had recourse to Athens, upon their expulsion by the Thebans, in the present year. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 3, 1. Their cause is advocated in this oration. Wolfius, (ad orat. initium,) remarks, <i>Plataearum excidium bello Peloponnesiaco Thucydides, lib. 3, exponit. Sed de hoc altero non memini me quicquam legisse.</i> and thinks, (in argumento,) that this piece was written by Isocrates merely <i>styli exercendi causa</i>. But, if Wolf had remembered the real history, in Xenoph. Hel. VI. 3, 1. Diod. XV. 46. Pausan. IX. 1. he might have judged otherwise. Ol. 101. 3. <i>Plato et Xenophon, necnon et alii Socratici clari habentur.</i> Euseb. Plato was now fifty-five years of age.	
<i>Callistratus</i> the orator, and <i>Iphicrates</i>, prosecute Timotheus, in Mæmacterion of the archon Asteius. Timotheus is supported by Jason of Pheræ, and Alcetas; by whose influence he is acquitted: Demosth. Timoth. p. 1187. ἀπεχειροτομήθη μὲν ὑφ' ὑμῶν στρατηγός, διὰ τὸ μὴ περιπλεῦσαι Πελοπόννησον, ἐπὶ κρίσει δὲ παραδέδοτο εἰς τὸν δῆμον, αἰτίας	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	1190, 1192, 1202. Neær. p. 1357. 'Αριστᾶιος, apud Aristot. Meteor. I. 6. p. 535. E.	Hel. VI. 2, 27—31.—having besieged Corcyra for more than two months. conf. 2, 16. <i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Chabrias</i> were the colleagues of <i>Iphicrates</i> : VI. 2, 39. This is the war spoken of, Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, by the name of τὸν ὕστερον πόλεμον—ἢ δὲ ὁ χρόνος, ᾧ 'Αστῆιος ἦν ἄρχων 'Αθήνησιν. <i>Iphicrates</i> , therefore, arrived, and conducted the war, after midsummer B. C. 373. Trial of <i>Timotheus</i> , ἐν τῷ μαιμακτηριῶνι μηνὶ τῷ ἐπ' 'Αστῆλου ἄρχοντος. [November B. C. 373.] Demosth. <i>Timoth.</i> p. 1190. See col. 3.
372.	Ol. 102. <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Diod. XV. 50. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. Demosth. Neær. p. 1357. <i>Timoth.</i> p. 1193. 1201. 1202. 1203.	<i>Timotheus</i> goes to Asia, περὶ θαρρηλιῶνα μῆνα ἐπ' 'Αστῆλου ἄρχοντος. [May B. C. 372.] Demosth. <i>Timoth.</i> p. 1192. <i>Iphicrates</i> still continues in the command of a fleet in the Ionian sea, till the period of the congress at Sparta, in the year of <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Compare Xenoph. Hel. VI. 2, 38—39: VI. 3, 3. VI. 4, 1.
371.	<i>Phrasiclides</i> . Diod. XV. 51. Demosth. Neær. p. 1357. Mar. Par. No. 73. Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. VI. 5, 2. (<i>ubi corrupte Φρασικλίδου.</i>)	Congress at Sparta. Thebes excluded from the treaty. Xen. Hel. VI. 3. in the year of <i>Alcisthenes</i> . Diod. XV. 50. Dionys. Lys. p. 479. <i>Leuctra</i> : in the year of <i>Phrasiclides</i> : Φρασικλίδου μὲν 'Αθήνησιν ἄρχοντος, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ δευτέρας. Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἱσταμένου πέμπτη. Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. Ages. c. 28. [July B. C. 371.] Mar. Par. No. 73. γένετο Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν Θηβαίων, ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμίῳ ἄρχοντος 'Αθήνησιν Φρασικλίδου. There were twenty days between the treaty and the battle. Plutarch. Ages. c. 28. τῇ τετραδὶ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ σκιροφοριῶνος μηνὸς ἐποίησαντο τὰς σπονδὰς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, τῇ δὲ πέμπτῃ τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἡγήθησαν ἐν Λεύκτροις, ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι διαγενομένων. The peace, therefore, was in the last month of <i>Alcisthenes</i> ; whence, perhaps, in Demosth. Neær. p. 1357, it is dated ἐπὶ Φρασικλίδου ἄρχοντος. <i>Dudwell</i> inaccurately supposes the peace to have been concluded thirteen months before the battle. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 11. <i>Megalopolis</i> founded, in the year of the battle of <i>Leuctra</i> : Pausan. VIII. 27, 6. συναρίσθη ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις ἐν αὐτῷ τε τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ μετὰ τε ὀλίγοις ὕστερον, ἢ τὸ πταῖσμα ἐγένετο Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ ἐν Λεύκτροις. Perhaps about January B. C. 370.
370.	<i>Dyscinetus</i> . Diod. XV. 57. Pausan. IV. 27, 5. <i>Dysnicetus</i> , Demosth.	<i>Agesilaus</i> is sent into Arcadia: Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 10. φρουρὰν οἱ ἔσποι ἐφαίνον, 'Αγησίλαον δ' ἐκέλευεν ἡ πόλις ἡγήσθαι. After the restoration of <i>Mantineia</i> . VI. 5, 3—5.—and the foundation of <i>Megalopolis</i> .

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
τῆς μεγίστης τυχάν' ἐφειστέται δ' αὐτῷ Καλλιστράτος καὶ Ἰφικράτης, τῷ τε πρᾶτταν καὶ εἰπεῖν δυνάμενοι—αὐτὸν δὲ ἐξαιτουμένον μὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων καὶ οἰκείων αὐτοῦ ἀπάντων, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀλκίτου καὶ Ἰάσονος, συμμάχων ὄντων ὑμῖν, μάλιστα ἐπίσθῃτε ἀρεῖναι. The trial was in the year of Asteius: Ibid. p. 1190. ἀφικαμένου γὰρ Ἀλκίτου καὶ Ἰάσονος ὡς τούτων ἐν τῷ μαιμακτηριῶνι μηνὶ τῷ ἐκ' Ἀστειοῦ ἀρχόντος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν τούτου.	
(Among the most eminent orators of this period were <i>Leodamas</i>, <i>Callistratus</i>, <i>Aristophon</i> the <i>Aezenian</i>, <i>Cephalus</i> the <i>Colyttian</i>, <i>Thrasylbulus</i> the <i>Colyttian</i>, (cf. Demosth. Timocrat. p. 742. Æschin. Ctesiph. p. 73, 19.) <i>Diophantus</i>. <i>Leodamas</i> is mentioned, Æschin. Ctes. p. 73, 20. Demosth. Leptia. p. 501. (whence we learn that he was living in B. C. 355.) Aristot. Rhet. I. 7, 13.—Λεοδάμας κατηγορεῖν Καλλιστράτου—καὶ Χαβρίου. II. 23, 25.—Λεοδάμας ἀπολογούμενος ἑλγος, κατηγορήσαντος Θρασυβούλου, κ. τ. λ.—Thrasylbulus the <i>Colyttian</i>, according to Ruhnken.—The others are enumerated by Demosthenes, de Cor. p. 901. γυγνάσκει ῥήτορες ἔνδοξοι καὶ μεγάλοι πρὸ ἡμῶν, Καλλιστράτος ἐκαῖνος, Ἀριστοφῶν, Κεφαλος, Θρασύβουλος, [the <i>Colyttian</i>, it should seem,] ἕτεροι μυρίοι. Id. Fals. Leg. p. 436. πολλοὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ἐπὶ καιρῶν γυγνάσκειν ἰσχυροὶ, Καλλιστράτος ἐκαῖνος, αὐτὸς Ἀριστοφῶν, Διόφαντος.)	<i>Astydamas</i> gains the prize in tragedy: Mar. Par. No. 72. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀστυδάμας Ἀθήνησιν ἐνίκησεν, ἐπὶ ΗΠΙΠΠΙ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀστειοῦ. [Feb. or March B. C. 372.] As the practice of the Marble is, to record the <i>first</i> victory of a poet, and as the elder <i>Astydamas</i> gained his first prize twenty-six years before, (cf. a. 398.) this must be understood of the <i>younger Astydamas</i>, son of the former. Suidas. Ἀστυδάμας ὁ νέος, υἱὸς τοῦ προτέρου, τραγικῶς καὶ αὐτός.
<i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Melanopus</i>, the orators, are present at the congress at Sparta: Xen. Hel. VI. 3, 3. Καλλιστράτος ὁ δημηγόρος παρῆν' ὑποσχόμενος γὰρ Ἰφικράτει ἢ χρήματα πέμψειν τῷ ναυτικῷ, ἢ εἰρήνην ποιήσειν, οὕτως Ἀθήνησιν τε ἢ καὶ ἐκράττει περὶ εἰρήνης. <i>Melanopus</i> was one of the ambassadors. Hel. VI. 3, 2. He was the political opponent of <i>Callistratus</i>. conf. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 13. Aristot. Rhet. I. 14, 1. <i>Callistratus</i> and <i>Melanopus</i> are mentioned together by Anaxandrides, apud Athen. XV. p. 689. f. Ὁ περὶ τῆς Ἰφικράτους εἰκόνος λόγος πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον.—in the year of Phrasicles. Falsely ascribed to Lysias, who died seven years before: Dionys. Lys. p. 479. μετὰ Ἀλκισθένην ἀρχόντα, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν εἰρήνην Ἀθηναῖοι τε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ βασιλεὺς ὤμωσαν, ἀποδοὺς τὰ στρατεύματα Ἰφικράτης ἰδιότης γίνεται· καὶ τὸ περὶ τῆς εἰκόνος ἦν τότε, ἔσσω ἐπὶ πρότερον τῆς γραφῆς τετελευτηκότος Λυσίου. Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 6. quotes this oration.	
<i>Democritus</i> is now in his ninetieth year, at which age he died, according to Diodorus, XIV. 11. Δημοκρίτης ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐτελεύτησε βιώσας ἔτη εν-	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	Steph. II. p. 1132. Reisk.	VI. 5, 6. 7. 11. The date of Pausanias therefore is verified by Xenophon. Agesilaus was in the Mantinean territory in the winter: VI. 5, 20. <i>καὶ γὰρ ἦν μέσος χειμῶν</i>.—when the Thebans were expected. 5, 19. The winter, consequently, of the archon Dyscinetus: the winter of the first invasion of Laconia. Jason of Pheræ is slain, in the year of <i>Dyscinetus</i>: Diod. XV. 57. 60. a little before the <i>Pythian games</i>: <i>ἐκίονταν Πυθίαν</i>. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. In the beginning, then, of the year of Dyscinetus; before the autumn. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 1. <i>Pythian games</i>.
369.	<i>Lysistratus</i> . Diod. XV. 61. Plutarch. Mor. p. 839. D.	<i>First invasion of Laconia</i>. The Thebans arrive at Mantinea, <i>ἐπὶ δ' Ἀγασίλαος ἀπεληλύθει</i>. Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 22. They enter Laconia, while it was still midwinter. Plutarch. Ages. c. 32. <i>ἔφθη πλείστος ἐαυτοῦ καὶ μέγιστος τότε ὁ Εὐράτας, χιόνων γινομένων</i>. Idem, Pelopid. c. 24. <i>χειμῶνος μὲν ἦσαν αἱ περὶ τροπὰς ἀκμαί</i>. They remained <i>three months</i>: Plutarch. Agesil. c. 32. <i>τρεῖς μῆνας ὅλους ἐμμεμενηκότες</i>. Diod. XV. 67. <i>πάντα τὰ προσηγμένα συντελέσαντες ἐν ἡμέραις ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ πέντε, ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν</i>. And it was still winter when they retired. Xen. Hel. VI. 5, 50. <i>οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι—ἀπιέναι ἐβούλοντο ἐκ τῆς χώρας—τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἀνήλωτο, τὰ δὲ διήρπαστο, τὰ δὲ ἐξεκέχυτο, τὰ δὲ κατεκέκαστο, πρὸς δ' ἔτι καὶ χειμῶν ἦν</i>. The Messenians were restored during this first expedition. Diod. XV. 66. Pausanias, IV. 27, 5. <i>κατήλθον οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ—Δυσκινήτου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος, τρίτῳ δὲ ἔτι τῆς δευτέρας καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος</i>. That is, towards the end of the year of Dyscinetus, in the beginning of B. C. 369. Confirmed by Isocrates, Archidam. c. 24. p. 127. d. <i>ἈΠΑΣ ἠττήθοντες, καὶ ΜΙΑΣ εἰσβολῆς γινομένης</i>. and by Plutarch. Pelopid. c. 24. <i>Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποσττήσαντες—αὐτῆς τῆς Λακωνικῆς τὰ πλείστα—ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ στρατείᾳ—τὴν Μεσσηνίαν χώραν νημομένην Σπαρτιατῶν ἀποτεμώμενοι, τοὺς παλαιούς Μεσσηνίους ἐκάλουν καὶ κατήγον</i>.—and by the emphatic notice of Xenophon, VII. 1, 27. who, in the next year, speaks of Messenia as then established. After the Thebans were withdrawn, the Athenians complete the treaty with Lacedæmon. Hel. VII. 1, 1—14. in B. C. 369. as Dodwell rightly fixes it. Polyphron of Pheræ slain: <i>ἄρξας ἕνα ἑναυτόν</i>. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 34. <i>ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Λυσιστράτου</i>. Diod. XV. 61. Diodorus, however, confounds <i>Polydorus</i> with <i>Polyphron</i>.—Alexander of Pheræ <i>παρίλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν</i>. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 4, 35. <i>ἔρξεν ἔτη ἑνδεκα</i>. Diod. XV. 61.
368.	Ol. 103. <i>Nausigenes</i> . Diod. XV. 71. Mar. Par. No. 75. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	The Thebans enter Peloponnesus: Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 15. just before ἡ παρὰ Διονυσίου βοήθεια καταπλεῖ Λακεδαιμονίους. 1, 20. <i>Μετὰ ταῦτα Θηβαῖοι μέιναντες οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἀπῆλθον οἴκαδε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ ἕκαστος οἴκαδε</i>. 1, 22. In the <i>spring</i>: for the Syracusan succours went home <i>τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος</i>. Diod. XV. 70. And they had come, <i>μῆνας πέντε τοὺς μισθοὺς εἰληφότες</i>. Ibid. Embassy on the part of the king of Persia to negotiate a peace. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 27. But, <i>οὐ ξυνεχώρουν οἱ Θηβαῖοι Μεσσηνίην ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶναι</i>. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 27. This incidental allusion is the first notice that Xenophon ventures to take of that important transaction, the establishment of the independence of Messenia.
367.	<i>Polyzelus</i> . Diod. XV. 75. Demosth. Onetor. I.	Ἡ δευτέρα βοήθεια παρὰ Διονυσίου. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28. When their time of service was expired, (<i>—ὁ ἀρχὼν τῆς παρὰ Διονυσίου βοηθείας ἔλε-</i>

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ἡμίονος. although he erroneously dates the ninetyeth year of Democritus at Olymp. 94. 1. [B. C. 404.] For the death of Democritus, <i>cf.</i> a. 357.	
<i>Eudoxus</i> flourished. Laërt. VIII. 90. ὁ δ' αὐτὸς (sc. Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς, <i>fragmentum hoc omisit Heyn.</i>) φησὶ τὸν Κνίδιον Εὐδόξον ἀκμάσαι κατὰ τὴν γ' καὶ δ' Ὀλυμπιάδα· εὐρεῖν τε τὰ περὶ τὰς καμπύλας γραμμὰς. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ τρίτον ἄγων καὶ ν' ἔτος. He visited Mausolus: κατὰ Μαυσσαλὸν ἀφικέσθαι. Laërt. VIII. 87. which agrees with this date.—and was recommended by Agesilaus to Nectanebis: συστατικὰς φέροντα παρὰ Ἀγησιλάου πρὸς Νεκτάναβιν. Ibid. which also is consistent with the 103d Olympiad.	<i>Apharcus</i> began to exhibit tragedy. Vit. X. or. p. 839. D. ὁ δὲ Ἀφαρεὺς—ἐποίησε τραγῳδίας περὶ ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, ὧν ἀντιλέγονται δύο· ἀρχαῖος δὲ ἀπὸ Λυσιστράτου διδάσκειν, [Feb. or March B. C. 368.] ἄχρι Σωσιγένους, ἐν ἑτεσιν εἰκοσιοκτὼ διδασκαλίας ἀστικὰς καθῆκεν ἕξ, καὶ δις ἐνίκησε διὰ Διονυσίου καθεῖς, καὶ δι' ἑτέρων ἑτέρας δύο ληναϊκὰς. <i>conf.</i> a. 341.
<i>Aristotle</i>, in his eighteenth year, or at the age of seventeen complete, came to Athens. Laërt. V.	<i>Dionysius</i> gains the tragic prize with the <i>Λύττρα</i> Ἐκτορος. Diod. XV. 71, 74. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ναυσί-

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	p. 868. Dionys. Amm. p. 728.	γεν, ὅτι ἐξήκοι αὐτῷ ὁ χρόνος. 1, 28.)—Archidamus gained the <i>tearless victory</i>: τὴν λεγομένην ἀδακρὸν μάχην. Plutarch. Agesil. c. 33. described by Xenophon, VII. 1, 29—32. Diodorus, XV. 72. Embassy of Pelopidas to Persia: Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 33—37. <i>After</i> the victory of Archidamus: (conf. 1, 35.) and <i>before</i> the march of Epaminondas into Achaia, which was in consequence of its failure. VII. 1, 40, 41. Death of the elder Dionysius: Diod. XV. 73. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ναυσιγένους—ἔτελεύτησε, δυναστεύσας ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτώ. Mar. Par. No. 75. ἀφ' οὗ Διονύσιος Σικελιώτης ἔτελεύτησεν ὁ δὲ υἱὸς Διονύσιος ἑτυράνευσεν καὶ Ἀλε... — ... λέγει ἔτη ΗΙΙΙΙ, ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Ναυσιγένους. He died after a dramatic victory at the <i>Lenæa</i>. Diod. XV. 74. consequently after Anthesterion, or the eighth month of Nausigenes. [Feb. B. C. 367.] He was still living when the Syracusan auxiliaries were in Peloponnesus: (ἡ δευτέρα βοήθεια. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28.) which also brings down his death to the end of the year of Nausigenes. When succours were sent a third time, in the next campaign, B. C. 366, Xenophon, Hel. VII. 4, 12. attests that Dionysius was dead: σχεδὸν περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον [the conclusion of the peace between Corinth and Thebes] τετελευτηκότος ἤδη τοῦ προτέρου Διονυσίου, ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πέμπει βοήθειαν. The duration of his reign, 38 years, (in which Cicero agrees, <i>conf. a.</i> 406.) is consistent with his accession in the middle of the year of <i>Callias</i>; between whom and Nausigenes are 37 archons.
366.	Cephisodorus. Diod. XV. 76. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868.	Expedition of Epaminondas into Achaia: ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Πολυζήλου. Diod. XV. 75. After the return of the embassy from Persia. Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 41. αὐτῆς δ' Ἐπαμινόνδας, βουλευθεὶς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς προπαγαγεῖσθαι, ὅπως μᾶλλον σφίσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐχέμαχοι προσέχοισιν τὸν νοῦν, ἔγνωκε στράτευτίν εἶναι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀχαΐαν. Oropus ὑπὸ τῶν φευγόντων κατελήφθη. VII. 4, 1.—in the year of Cephisodorus. Diod. XV. 76. A defensive alliance is concluded between Athens and Arcadia. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 2.—<i>after</i> the seizure of Oropus: Ibid. After this treaty, (conf. 4, 6.) Corinth and Phlius make a separate peace with Thebes. VII. 4, 10.—which is spoken of by Diodorus, XV. 76. as the peace made in the archonship of <i>Cephisodorus</i>, when ὁ Λακαωνικὸς καὶ Βοιωτικὸς κληθεὶς πόλεμος κατελύθη, πλείω μείνας ἢ τῶν πέντε, τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβὼν ἀπὸ τῶν Λευκτρικῶν. Diodorus is accurate in the date of this peace, but has by mistake ascribed it to the intervention of Artaxerxes: for the rescript of Artaxerxes, procured by Pelopidas, had failed, as Xenophon had related, VII. 1, 40. See Dodwell, p. 284.
365.	Chion. Diod. XV. 77. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Oderici Marm. Didascal.	War of Arcadia and Elis. Μετὰ τοῦτο οὐ πολλὰ ὕστερον καταλαμβάνουσιν οἱ Ἡλείοι Λασιώνα. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 13.—ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Χιῶνος. Diod. XV. 77.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
9. Φησὶν Ἀπολλόδαμος ἐν χρονικοῖς, — παραβαλεῖν αὐτὸν Πλάτωνα, καὶ διατρέφει παρ' αὐτῷ εἰκοσιν ἔτη, ἑπτακαίδεκάτη συστάτα. Dionysius, ad Ammæum, p. 728. ἐπὶ Πολυζήλου ἄρχοντος, τελευταίου τοῦ πατρὸς, ἑπτακαίδεκατον ἔτος ἔχων εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦλθε, καὶ συσταθεὶς Πλάτωνα χρόνον εἰκοσαετῇ διέτρεψε σὺν αὐτῷ.	γένους—Διονυσίου δεδιδασχότος Ἀθήνῃσι Ληναίοις τραγωδίας καὶ νικήσαντος. [Anthesterion, or Feb. B. C. 367.] Tzet. Chil. V. 178—181. οὗτος δὲ Διονύσιος πολλὰς μὲν τραγωδίας ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἀναγνούς, δεύτερος, τρίτος ἦλθεν εἰς Λύτρα δὲ τοῦ Ἑκτορος καλούμενόν τι δράμα ἀναγνωσθὲν ἐνίκησε πάντας ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις. He had already, therefore, gained the <i>second</i> and <i>third</i> prizes; which was no mean honour. The tragedies of Dionysius were read and quoted in after times. Stob. Florileg. 98, 30. Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου Ἀλκιμήνης. Id. 105, 2. Διονυσίου τυράννου ἐκ Λήδας. Florileg. 49, 9. he preserves a verse Διονυσίου τυράννου. Eclog. I. 4, 19. he has two tragic lines, Διονυσίου. Athen. IX. p. 401. f. Διονύσιος δὲ τύραννος ἐν τῷ Ἀλκωνίδι. which Schweigh. (in Indice) without reason ascribes to <i>Dionysius junior</i>.
Ἰσοκράτης Ἀρχιδάμος. Written at the juncture of the peace, B. C. 366, to urge the Lacedæmonians ὑφίστασθαι οὐδέποτε, ἢν παρὰ τῶν κατέρων παρίλαβον Μεσσηνίην, ταύτης στερηθῆναι. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 4. Συντάξατο Ἀρχιδάμῳ νέῳ μὲν ὄντι καὶ οὐκ ἔτι βασιλεύοντι. Dionys. Isocrat. p. 551. The oration itself attests that it was composed before the battle of Mantinea, and before the second invasion of Laconia: c. 24. p. 127. d. ἀπαξ ἡττηθέντες καὶ μιᾷς ἀποβολῇ γινομένης. (referring to <i>Leuctra</i>, and to the expedition in B. C. 369.) and it is affirmed that Agesilaus is still living: c. 3. p. 117. d. τοῦ πατρὸς βιωῦντος, αὐτὸς δ' ἐκδοξὸς ὡς τυχεῖν ταύτης τῆς τιμῆς. Not is any thing discussed beyond the single question of the recovery of Messenia. Mr. Mitford, therefore, vol. VIII. p. 152. is not quite accurate, when he places this piece in B. C. 353. and considers it as an exposition by <i>king</i> Archidamus of future arrangements. He had already in vol. VI. p. 318, 319. placed it at the true period, B. C. 366.	
καὶ τῷ ἔτει κατὰ τοὺς τοὺς χρόνους [the year of Cephisodorus] ἄνθρωπος ἄξιον μνήμης, Ἰσοκράτης τε ὁ ῥήτωρ—καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ φιλόσοφος, ἔτι δὲ Ἀναξίμανης ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς καὶ Πλάτων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἔτι δὲ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν φιλοσόφων οἱ τελευταῖοι, [cf. Laert. VIII. 46.] Ξενοφῶν τε, ἰσχατόγηρας ἂν Ἀριστιππὸς τε καὶ Ἀντισθένης πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Αἰσχίνης ὁ Σφήττιος ὁ Σωκρατικός. Diod. XV. 76.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
364.	Ol. 104. <i>Timocrates</i>. Diod. XV. 78. Demosth. Onetor. I. p. 868. Dionys. Amm. p. 724. Plutarch. Mor. p. 844. C. 845. E. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk.	Second campaign of the war of Arcadia and Elis: Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 19. οἱ δ' αὖ Ἀρκάδες ποιοῦνται ἄλλην στρατείαν ἐς τὴν Ἑλιν. Archidamus invades Arcadia: 4, 20. The Arcadians, ἐκείνους Ὀλυμπιακοῦ ἔτους, παρεσκευάζοντο ποιῆν τὰ Ὀλύμπια σὺν τοῖς Πισάταις. VII. 4, 28.—ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Τιμοκράτους: Ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ὑπὸ Πισάτων καὶ Ἀρκάδων ἔχθη τὴν τέταρτην πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν. Diod. XV. 78. Hence this Olympiad was omitted in the Elean register: Pausan. VI. 4, 2. τὴν τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν οὐκ ἀναγράφουσιν οἱ Ἑλεῖοι, διότι μὴ αὐτοὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἀλλὰ Πισαῖοι καὶ Ἀρκάδες ἔθεσαν ἀντ' αὐτῶν. conf. Pausan. VI. 22, 2.—Battle of Olympia, at the time of the games. Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 29—32.
363.	<i>Charichides</i>. Diod. XV. 82. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. E. Demosth. Midian. p. 572.	
362.	<i>Molon</i>. Diod. XV. 90.	Fourth expedition of Epaminondas into Peloponnesus. Xen. Hel.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Demosthenes</i> ἰδοκιμάσθη. in the year of <i>Chion</i>. He had completed his 16th year in the first month of <i>Cephisodorus</i>: [July B. C. 366.] cf. <i>ann.</i> 382. 376.—μετὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἀρχοντα [<i>Polyzetus</i>] Κηφισόδαρος, Χίων ἐπὶ τούτου ἐνεκάλουν δοκιμασθεὶς, κ. τ. λ. <i>Demosth. Onetor.</i> I. p. 868.	
<i>Isæi</i> περὶ τοῦ Φιλοκλήμονος κλήρου. Fifty-two years after the expedition to Sicily: <i>Is.</i> p. 57, 33. τῇ μὲν γὰρ στρατιᾷ, ἀρ' οὐ ἐξέπλευσεν εἰς Σικελίαν, ἥδη ἔστι δύο καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτη, ἀπὸ Ἀριμνήστου ἀρχοντος. Between <i>Arimnestus</i> and <i>Timocrates</i> are fifty-one archons. <i>Isæus</i>, the master of <i>Demosthenes</i>, flourished after the Peloponnesian war, and lived till the reign of Philip. <i>Dionys. Isæo</i>, p. 586. Ἀθηναῖος ἦν τὸ γένος, εἰς δὲ ἴταροι γράφουσι, Χαλκιδεύς. [<i>Δημήτριος</i> αὐτὸν Χαλκιδέα φησὶν εἶναι. <i>Suid.</i>] ἤμασι δὲ μετὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον, ὡς ἐκ λόγων αὐτοῦ τεκμαίρομαι καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φιλίππου δυναστείας παρετίθει. [μετὰ τὸν Π. π.—καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φ. ἀρχῆς παρέτεινε, <i>Vit. X. or.</i> p. 839. E. μετὰ τὸν Π. π. καὶ μέχρι τῆς Φ. διάρκειον ἀρχῆς, <i>Phot. Bibl. cod.</i> 263. male κατὰ τὸν Π. π. <i>Anon. Vit. Isæi.</i>] γενέσθαι δὲ καὶ τελευταῖος τοῦ ῥήτορος ἀκριβῆς χρέον εἶπεν οὐκ ἔχω· οὐδὲ δὲ περὶ τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἀνδρός, οἷός τις ἦν.—οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ τοῦς Ἰσοκράτους μαθητὰς ἀναγράφας Ἑρμῖππος—ὕπερ τοῦδε τοῦ ῥήτορος οὐδὲν εἰρηκεν, ἔξω δυοῖν τούτων, ὅτι διήκουσε μὲν Ἰσοκράτους, καθηγέσαστο δὲ Δημοσθένους, συνεγένετο δὲ τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν φιλοσόφων. He lived to past sixty: <i>Plin. Epist.</i> II. 3. <i>Annus sexagesimum excessit.</i> That he still lived in the reign of Philip, is confirmed by the age of <i>Python</i> of <i>Byzantium</i>; against whom he wrote an oration: κατηγορῶν τοῦ Βυζαντίου Πύθωνος, κ. τ. λ. <i>Philostrat. Vit. Sophist.</i> I. 20. and <i>Python</i> was in the service of Philip as late as B. C. 338. <i>Diod. XVI.</i> 84. and perhaps was living in B. C. 327. <i>Conf. Athen.</i> II. 50 f.	<i>Oderici</i> <i>Marmorea Didascalia</i>, fragm. 2. Ἐπὶ Χίωνος, [Feb. or March B. C. 364.] μαι Διονύσου Γοναί. <i>Lego</i> Διονύσου Γοναίς. ita inscribitur <i>POLYZELI fabula</i>, cujus meminit <i>Suidas</i>. <i>Oderic. p. lxxxii.</i> <i>Polyzelus</i> is thus described by <i>Suidas</i>. Πολύζηλος, κωμικὸς, δράματα αὐτοῦ, Νίπτρα, Δημοτυνδάρως, [cf. <i>Poll. X.</i> 76. <i>Phot. et Suid.</i> v. τῶν τριῶν κακῶν ἓν.] Μουσῶν γοναί, [cf. <i>Athen.</i> IX. 370. f. <i>Poll. VI.</i> 168.] Διονύσου γοναί, [cf. <i>Poll. X.</i> 109.] Ἀφροδίτης γοναί. But, in the <i>Δημοτυνδάρως</i>, he ridiculed <i>Hyperbolus</i>: <i>Schol. Lucian. Timon.</i> tom. I. p. 100. <i>Bipont.</i> Ὑπερβόλου.) ἐπὶ τούτου δὲ καὶ τὸ ἔθος τοῦ ὀστρακισμοῦ κατελύθη, ὡς Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ Νόμων λόγῳ. Πολύζηλος δὲ ἐν Δημοτυνδάρῳ Φρυγα αὐτὸν εἶναι εἰς τὸ βάρβαρον σκώπτων φησί. Κρατίνος δὲ ἐν Ὀραις ὡς παρελθόντος νέου τῷ βήματι μέμνηται καὶ παρ' ἡλικίαν. καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηλὶ καὶ Εὐπολὶς Πόλεσι. Πλάταν δὲ ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν Ὑπερβόλῳ Λυδὸν αὐτὸν φησὶν εἶναι. From the poets with whom <i>Polyzelus</i> is here named, and from his mention of <i>Hyperbolus</i>, it is probable that he flourished in those times, and belonged to the old comedy. If this be true, the <i>Διονύσου Γοναί</i> recorded in the <i>Marble</i>, under the year of <i>Chion</i>, would belong to some later poet, and not to <i>Polyzelus</i>.
<i>Demosthenis</i> κατὰ Ἀρόβου.—ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους. [Aug. or Sept. B. C. 364.] <i>Demosth. Onetor.</i> I. p. 868.—ἔκρινον αὐτοὺς ἐπιτροπῆς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους ἀρχοντος. <i>Vit. X. or.</i> p. 844. C. At eighteen years of age: ἐκτωκαίδεκα ἐτῶν. <i>Liban. Vit. Demosth.</i> p. 3. He had completed his 18th year in the first month of <i>Timocrates</i>. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 20.	
<i>Philistus</i> τὰ περὶ Διονύσιον τὸν νεώτερον ὡς κατέστρεφεν [at the year of <i>Charicles</i>.] διαβὰν ἔτη πέντε ἐν βίβλῳ δισιν. <i>Diod. XV.</i> 89. Began, therefore, at the archon <i>Nausigoneis</i>.	
<i>Xenophon</i> τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σύνταξιν κατέστρε-	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ρον ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐπαμινόνδου τελευταίῃ. <i>Anaximenes</i>—τὴν πρώτην τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀνέγραψεν, ἀρχάμενος ἀπὸ Θεογονίας, —κατίστροφε δ' αὖ τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχην.— ἐν βίβλοις δώδεκα. Diod. XV. 89. <i>Æschines</i>, the orator, (æc. 27.) is present at Mantinea. Fals. Leg. p. 50, 39. τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχην συνεμαχεσάμεν οὐκ αἰσχρῶς, οὐδ' ἀναξίως τῆς πόλεως. <i>Aristophan</i> has a leading influence at Athens: see col. 2. He conducted the prosecutions against the trierarchs: Demosth. Coron. Naval. p. 1232. The <i>Axenian</i> seems to be spoken of. For he flourished from B. C. 408 to B. C. 355. cf. a. 355. He sustained in the course of his public life seventy-five impeachments: <i>Æschin</i>. Ctes. p. 81, 39. Ἀριστοφῶν ἑκατὸς ὁ Ἀξηνιεύς—γραφὰς παρανόμων ἀπέργεν ἰβδομήμοντα καὶ πάντα. He cultivated the Theban alliance: <i>Æschin</i>. Ctes. p. 73, 23. Ἀριστοφῶν ὁ Ἀξηνιεύς, πλείστον χρόνον τὴν τοῦ βοιωτιάξιν ὑπομείνας αἰτίαν. Whence we may conjecture that the <i>Axenian</i> is meant in Demosth. Cor. p. 281. εἰδὼς Ἀριστοφῶντα, καὶ πάλιν Εὐβουλον, πάντα τὸν χρόνον βοιωλομένους πράξει ταύτην τὴν φιλίαν. Although, as the <i>Axenian</i> and the <i>Colyttian</i> were partly contemporary, we cannot in all cases determine which of the two is intended, when <i>Aristophan</i> is named; for example, in Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 434. Timocrat. p. 703. Eubulid. p. 1308. it is doubtful which <i>Aristophan</i> is referred to by the orator.	
Birth of <i>Dinarchus</i> the orator; according to the conjecture of Dionysius, Dinarch. p. 638. τίθειμεν δὲ αὐτὸν ἰβδομηκοστὸν ἔχοντα ἔτος ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς κατακλυθέναι· ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς φησι, γέγοντα αὐτὸν ἀποκαλῶν.—ὁποκειμένον δὲ τούτων ὁλοσχερεῖ λογισμῷ, (τὸ γὰρ ἀκριβὲς οὐκ ἔχομεν,) εἴη δὲ κατὰ Νικόφημον ἀρχόντα γεγονώς. The seventieth archon from Nicophemus is <i>Philippus</i>, B. C. 292. <i>Callistratus</i> is banished, in the beginning of the year of Nicophemus. In the fifth month of Nicophemus [November B. C. 361] he is spoken of as an exile. Apollodorus, the trierarch,—ἦδη τέταρτον μῆνα ἐπιτηρηρχῶν, Demosth. in Polycl. p. 1216.—was required ἀγαγεῖν ἄνδρα φυγάδα, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι θάνατον δις καταψήφισαντες, Καλλίστρατον, ἐκ Μεθώνης εἰς Θάσον· ὡς Τιμόμαχον τὸν κηδεστὴν. Id. p. 1221. The naval service of Apollodorus, sixteen months before, had commenced in <i>Metagitnion</i> of the archon <i>Molon</i>: whence we collect that <i>Callistratus</i> was at Methonē in <i>Mæmacterion</i> of the archon <i>Nicophemus</i>.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
360.	Ol. 105. <i>Callimedes</i>. Diod. XVI. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. <i>Callidemides</i>. Laërt. II. 56. <i>forte legendum Καλλιμήδους</i> apud Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Reisk.	Timotheus repulsed at Amphipolis in the year of <i>Callimedes</i>. Schol. Æschin. p. 755. Τιμόθεος ἐπιστρατεύσας ἠττήθη ἐπὶ ΚΑΛΛΑΜΙΩΝΟΣ [<i>leg.</i> ΚΑΛΛΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ] ἀρχόντος. Demosthenes, Aristocr. p. 669, 670. in his review of the acts of Charidemus, adverts to this expedition;—Τιμόθεον ἐπ' Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ Χερρόνησον ἐξεπέμψατε στρατηγόν—τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν Ἀμφίπολιν οὗτος [<i>Charidemus</i>] αἰτιώτατός ἐστιν. The course of events enumerated by the orator concurs with this date. The Olympians were at this time enemies of Athens; and held Amphipolis:—ἔχουσιν Ἀμφίπολιν καὶ ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον. p. 669. Afterwards,—μετὰ ταῦτα—Cotys was assassinated: p. 674.—Chabrias was sent, and then ten ambassadors, to arrange the affairs of Thrace: p. 677.—ἐπεπελευκότεον δὲ τῶν πρέσβεων, συμβαίνει τοῖς χρόνοις—ὥστ' ἰδομένημεν εἰς Εὐβοίαν. p. 678. The expedition to Eubœa was in B. C. 358. And the intermediate transactions, between the repulse at Amphipolis and the Eubœan expedition, might well have happened in the course of two years. Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 348. after various experiments, seems to acquiesce at last in the opinion that <i>Calamion</i> is a corruption of <i>Callimedes</i>.
359.	<i>Eucharistus</i>. Diod. XVI. 4. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648.	Accession of <i>Philip</i>: æt. 23. ἐπὶ Καλλιμήδους. Diod. XVI. 2. ἀρχόντος Καλλιδημιδου, (sic) ἐφ' οὗ καὶ Φίλιππος ὁ Ἀμύντου Μακεδόνων ἦρξε. Laërt. II. 56. whence Theopompus began his history at the year of <i>Callimedes</i>. Diod. XVI. 3. The accession of <i>Philip</i> seems to have been about in the seventh month of <i>Callimedes</i>; the beginning of B. C. 359. and his first campaign in the spring and summer of that year. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 4. <i>Kings of Macedonia</i>. In his first campaign, he defeats <i>Argæus</i> at Methonē: ἐπὶ Καλλιμήδους. Diod. XVI. 3. [before midsummer B. C. 359.]—declares Amphipolis a free city: ἀφῆκεν αὐτὴν αὐτόνομον. Diod. XVI. 3.—Polyæn. IV. 2, 17. Ἀμφίπολιν ἀπαιτούμενος ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, οὐμοῦ δὲ καὶ Ἰλλυριοῖς πολεμῶν, οὐκ ἀπέδωκεν, ἀλλ' ἀφῆκεν ἐλευθέραν. And makes peace with the Athenians: ἐπὶ Εὐχαρίστου. Diod. XVI. 4. [after midsummer, B. C. 359.] Demosthenes, Aristocrat. p. 660. Reisk. Φίλιππος—Ἀργαῖον κατάγοντας λαβὼν τῶν ἡμετέρων τινὰς πολιτῶν, ἀφῆκε μὲν αὐτοὺς, ἀπέδωκε δὲ πάντα ὅσα ἀπώλεσαν αὐτοῖς· πέμψας δὲ γράμματα ἐπηγγείλατο ἵτοιμος εἶναι συμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι, καὶ τὴν πατρικὴν φιλίαν ἀνανεοῦσθαι. Being delivered from this enemy—ἀπολυθεὶς τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου, he attacks and defeats the Pæonians; and gains a great victory over the Illyrians. Diod. XVI. 4. <i>Alexander of Pheræ</i> seems to have been slain in the end of the year of <i>Callimedes</i>. His reign of <i>eleven</i> years (Diod. XV. 61.) commenced in the year of <i>Lysistratus</i>: [autumn B. C. 369.] That date for the commencement of his reign is confirmed by <i>Xenoph.</i> Hel. VI. 4, 34. He might therefore reign ten years complete, or eleven years current. He was succeeded by <i>Tisiphonus</i>, who governed when <i>Xenophon</i> was recording the death of <i>Alexander</i>: Hel. VI. 4, 37. ἄχρις οὗ δὲ ὁ λόγος ἐγγράφετο, Τισίφονος τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχε.—and seems to have filled the

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Theopompus</i> commenced his history from the year of <i>Callimedes</i>: Diod. XVI. 3. Θεόπομπος ὁ Χίος τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν περὶ Φίλιππον ἱστοριῶν ἐνταῦθεν ποιησάμενος γέγραφε βιβλούς ὀκτὼ πρὸς ταῖς πεντήκοντα. (<i>Isæi</i> περὶ τοῦ Ἀγνίου κλήρου. After the archonship of <i>Nicophemus</i>: for the cause originated in a suit which was prosecuted in that year. <i>Philomachæ</i> gained the estate of <i>Hagmas</i>, in an action, in the year of <i>Nicophemus</i>: Demosth. Macart. p. 1059. ἐνίκησε Φιλομάχην ἐπὶ Νικοφήμευ ἀρχοντος. Compare <i>Isæus</i>, p. 84, 18—21. <i>Theopompus</i> sues <i>Philomachæ</i>, and gains his cause. <i>Isæus</i>, p. 85, 27. Demosth. Macartat. p. 1052. 1060. Out of this cause grew a third action, in which <i>Theopompus</i> is defended against another claimant, by <i>Isæus</i>, in this oration περὶ τοῦ Ἀγνίου κλήρου. At a subsequent period, the son of <i>Philomachæ</i>, while a minor, became the client of <i>Demosthenes</i>; who composed for him the oration πρὸς Μακάρτατον, in which he contends for the inheritance against the son of the client of <i>Isæus</i>. So that the master and the pupil advocate opposite interests upon this question, although with some interval of time. The oration of <i>Isæus</i> was written some time, perhaps some years, after the archonship of <i>Nicophemus</i>. cf. p. 84, 25. which confirms the fact that <i>Isæus</i> continued to flourish in the reign of Philip.)	
The death of <i>Xenophon</i> was placed in this year by <i>Stesiclides</i>: Laërt. II. 56. κατέστρεψε, καθά φησι Στησικλείδης—ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἀλυμπιονικῶν ἀναγραφῇ, ὅτε πρῶτα τῆς ῥέ ἀλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Καλλιδημίδου. As <i>Xenophon</i>, Hel. VI. 4, 36. mentions the death of <i>Alexander</i> of <i>Pheræ</i>, and as that event is placed by <i>Diodorus</i>, XVI. 14. three years later, ἐν Ἀγαθοκλείους, it has been inferred that <i>Xenophon</i> lived longer than the date assigned by <i>Stesiclides</i>. (See <i>Wess. ad Diod. XV. 76.</i>) But the date of <i>Diodorus</i> for the death of <i>Alexander</i> is inconsistent with his own account, in another passage: and is supported by no other testimony; for the <i>Parian Marble</i>, quoted by <i>Corsini</i> to this purpose, is merely supplied, by conjecture, from <i>Diodorus</i>. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 15. The age, however, of <i>Xenophon</i> at his death makes it probable that he lived to a later date. According to <i>Lucian</i>, <i>Macrob.</i> c. 21. ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐνανήκοντα ἐβίωσεν ἔτη. Laërtius, II. 56. τέθνηκεν ἐν Κορίνθῳ (ὡς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης) ἥδη δεκάδῃ γηραὺς ἰκανῶς. But he, who was forty-two, at the most, in B. C. 401. (cf. <i>an.</i>) could not have been past ninety in B. C. 359. either he died at an earlier age, or he lived to a later period. <i>Stesiclides</i> and <i>Lucian</i> cannot be reconciled.	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		interval to the archonship of Agathocles, when <i>Lycophron</i> is mentioned by Diodorus, XVI. 14. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 15.
358.	<i>Cephisodotus</i> . Diod. XVI. 6. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Reisk. <i>Cephisodorus</i> , Mar. Par. No. 76. <i>Cephisodorus</i> , Dionys. Isæo, p. 593. et mox <i>Cephisodotus</i> , Id. p. 597.	Amphipolis taken by Philip, ἐπὶ Κηφισοδότου, after his victory over the Illyrians. Diod. XVI. 8.—Polyænus, IV. 2, 17. ὅποτε τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν κρατήσας μείζω δύναμιν ἐκτίσαστο, τηνικαῦτα πάλιν Ἀμφίπολιν κατέσχευ. An Athenian expedition into Eubœa, ἐπὶ Κηφισοδότου, Diod. XVI. 7, is undertaken by the advice of Timotheus; Demosth. Cherson. p. 108.—at the time when Amphipolis is pressed by Philip. Demosth. Olynth. I. p. 11. Demosthenes, in B. C. 355, alludes to this expedition: Androtion. p. 597. ἴσθ' ὅτι πρῶην Εὐβοῦσιν ἡμερῶν ΤΡΙΩΝ ἰβονθήσατε. And Æschines, in B. C. 330. Ctesiph. p. 65, 42. with a slight variation: ἐν ΠΕΝΤΕ ἡμέραις ἰβονθήσατε αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ. Timotheus died about four or five years after. cf. a. 354.
357.	<i>Agathocles</i> . Diod. XVI. 9. Demosth. Euerg. p. 1152. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Lys. p. 480. Pausan. X. 2, 2. Mar. Par. No. 77. Oderici Marm. Didasc.	The Social war began; ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Κηφισοδότου. Diod. XVI. 6, 7.—Dionys. Lysia, p. 480. οὗτος ὁ πόλεμος πίπτει κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ Ἑλληνί-κην ἄρχοντα. The first campaign, therefore, is towards the end of the year of Cephisodotus: before midsummer B. C. 357. Siege of Chios by Chares and Chabrias: death of Chabrias. Diod. XVI. 7. The Phocians seized Delphi, Ἀγαθοκλέους Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντος, τετάρτῳ δὲ ἔτει πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατόν. Pausan. X. 2, 2.—Diodorus, XVI. 14.—ἐντεῦθεν [sc. ἀπὸ ἄρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλέους] ἀπὸ τῆς καταλήψεως τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου. Dion sails from Zacynthus; after an eclipse: ἐξέλιπεν ἡ σελήνη. Plutarch. Dion. c. 24. [Aug. 9. B. C. 357.] ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλέους. Diod. XVI. 9.—He lands in Sicily about September, B. C. 357.
356.	Ol. 106. <i>Elpines</i> . Diod. XVI. 15. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. <i>Elpini-</i>	Birth of <i>Alexander</i> : Ol. 106. 1. <i>Alexander Philippi et Olympiadis filius nascitur</i> . Euseb.—ἰσταμένου μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἔκτη. Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. At the time of the Olympic games. Plutarch. Ibid. [July,

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
(<i>Isæi ὑπὲρ Εὐμαβοῦς</i>. After the archonship of Cephisodotus: Dionys. Issæo, p. 593. <i>τρηταρχοῦντός μου ἐπὶ Κηφισοδώρου ἀρχοντος, καὶ λόγου ἀπαγγελθέντος πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους ὡς ἀγατετελευτηκῶς εἶην ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ</i>.—Reisk. ad loc. <i>Fortè apud Eubæam inter Themisonem et Athenienses commissæ Ol.</i> 103. 3. [B. C. 366.] <i>quo Cephisodorus archon fuit</i>. But we cannot collect from Diod. XV. 76. compared with Xen. Hel. VII. 4, 1. Demosth. Cor. p. 259. Ulpian. ad loc. Æschin. p. 50, 15. 65, 39. that any battle at all was fought on that occasion. According to Ulpian, p. 153. Par. <i>ὡς ἐμελλον πολεμεῖν, ἔδοξε δίκη μᾶλλον κρίνεσθαι</i>. It is, therefore, more probable that the sea fight mentioned in this oration was that in which Chabrias fell: the first action of the Social war, at the end of the year of <i>Cephisodotus</i>. cf. a. 357, 2. This cause, then, might have fallen within the year of Agathocles, or Elpines, or perhaps later.)	
Death of <i>Democritus</i>, æt. 104. Lucian Macrob. c. 18. <i>ἐτῶν γεγονῶς τεσσαράων καὶ ἑκατὸν—ἐτελεύτα</i>. Phlegon. Longæv. c. 2. <i>ἔτη ἑκατὸν τέσσαρα</i>. His death is referred by Chron. Alex. apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 251, to the <i>third year of Ochus</i>. The testimonies of <i>Apollodorus</i> for his birth, (cf. a. 460.) <i>Lucian</i> and <i>Phlegon</i> for the duration of his life, and <i>Chron. Alex.</i> for his death, confirm each other. According to Laërt. IX. 43. he lived 109 years: <i>ἐννέα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὸν ἔτη βίου</i>. and 90, according to <i>Diodorus</i>. cf. a. 370. Death of <i>Hippocrates</i>; æt. 104. <i>Auctor vitæ</i>. <i>ἐτελεύτα παρὰ Λαρισσαίοις, ὅτε καὶ Δημόκριτος φέρεται τελευτήσας. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐνεήκοντα ἔτῶν, οἱ δὲ, πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα φασίν· ἄλλοι, ρδ'. τινὲς, ρθ'.</i> <i>Suidas</i>.—<i>κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον ἐνιαυτῶν γεγονῶς δ' καὶ ε'.</i> καὶ τέθαπται ἐν Λαρίσσει τῆς Θετταλίας. <i>Tzetzes</i>, Chil. VII. v. 973, makes him 104. The death of <i>Hippocrates</i> at the same age, and at the same time with <i>Democritus</i>, is another argument for the birth of <i>Democritus</i> in Olymp. 80. where the birth of <i>Hippocrates</i> is placed by the author of his life. The variations are similar in both cases; the age of each being stated at 90, 104, or 109 years. <i>Demophilus</i>, ὁ Ἐφόρου,—τὸν παραλειφθέντα πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς, ὀνομασθέντα δὲ ἱερὸν, συντεταγμένον, ἐντεῦθεν ἤρκεται, [from the year of Agathocles,] ἀπὸ τῆς καταλήψεως τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Φιλομήλου.—<i>Callisthenes</i> τὴν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίαν γέγραπεν ἐν βιβλοῖς δέκα, καὶ κατέστρεφεν εἰς τὴν κατάληψιν τοῦ ἱεροῦ.—<i>Dionysius</i> ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἤρκεται τῆς ἱστορίας ἀπὸ τῆς ἱεροσυλίας, καὶ γέγραφε βιβλους εἰκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ. <i>Diod.</i> XVI. 14. [under the year of Agathocles.]	Death of <i>Timotheus</i>. Mar. Par. No. 77. <i>ἀφ' οὗ Τιμόθεος βιάσας ἔτη [Δ]ΔΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν — ἔτη [Δ]ΔΔΔΔIII ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀγαθοκλέ...</i> According to <i>Suidas</i>, he lived 97 years. <i>Τιμόθεος Θερσάνδρου Μιλήσιος</i> δς—τὴν ἀρχαίαν μουσικὴν ἐπὶ τὸ μαλακώτερον μετήγαγεν, [cf. <i>Pausan.</i> III. 12, 8. <i>Pherecrat.</i> apud <i>Plutarch.</i> Music. p. 1141. F.] <i>ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἔτῶν ἐνεήκοντα ἑπτὰ</i>. According to the Parian marble, <i>Timotheus</i> was born B. C. 446. His ἀκμὴ is dated at B. C. 398. <i>conf. an.</i> But he probably made his innovations in music at an earlier period, since <i>Pherecrates</i> alludes to them. For the Lacedæmonian decree against <i>Timotheus</i>, see <i>Casaubon.</i> ad <i>Athen.</i> VII. p. 352. a.
<i>Philistus</i> is defeated and slain by the Syracusans. <i>Plutarch.</i> <i>Dion.</i> c. 35. <i>Diod.</i> XVI. 16. <i>ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἐλπίνου</i>. <i>Id.</i> XVI. 15. In the beginning of the year of <i>Elpines</i>, or the	The licence of comedy is adverted to by <i>Isocrates</i>, de <i>Pac.</i> c. 5. p. 161. d. οὐκ ἔστι παρρησία, πλὴν ἐνθάδε μὲν [in the pub-

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	ces, Dionys. Lysia, p. 480.	B. C. 356.] The news reached Philip, ἀπὸ Πορθαιαν ἡγήκοντι. Plutarch. Ibid. The birth of Alexander was distinguished by another event: Cic. Div. I. 23. <i>Qua nocte templum Ephesiae Dianae deflagravit, eadem constat ex Olympiade natum esse Alexandrum.</i> cf. Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. Second campaign of the Social war. Dionysius expelled from Syracuse. After the defeat of Philistus, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἑλπίου, Diod. XVI. 15, 16, Dionysius ἐλαβεν ἐκπλεύσας. XVI. 17. According to Plutarch, Dion. c. 37, after the death of Philistus, Dionysius, πνεῦμα τηγόντας ἐκφόρον, ἐξέπλευσε. Then followed the elections of magistrates, θέρους μεσοῦντος. Id. c. 38. Therefore Dionysius ἐξέπλευσεν in the very beginning of the year of Elpines, about ten months after the landing of Dion. He had reigned twelve years: Diod. XV. 73. Plutarch, Dion. c. 28, computed forty-eight years, —ἐτη δὲ καὶ τετταράκοντα— from the first usurpation of the elder Dionysius; and, in another passage, (Timol. c. 13.) reckoned ten years for the reign of the younger; confirming and illustrating the period of Theopompus, apud Diod. XVI. 71. ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Διονυσίου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου διήλθε χρόνον ἑτῶν πενήκοντα, καὶ κατέστρεψεν εἰς τὴν ἑκπῶσιν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου. These numbers give 38 + 12 = 50 years, for the two reigns in Diodorus: consistently with the actual amount: while the 48 years of Plutarch are 38 + 10. Both computations are reckoned to the first expulsion by Dion; and they do not extend to the final expulsion by Timoleon. See Appendix c. 10.
355.	<i>Callistratus.</i> Diod. XVI. 23. Dionys. Dinar. p. 648. 668. ad Ammæum, p. 724. Mar. Par. No. 78. <i>Callistratus</i> ORATOR archon fuit Ol. 106. 2. nec erat quare dubitaret Fabricius. Ruhn. p. 141, Reisk. But there was some reason, to doubt; because Callistratus the orator was now probably either in exile, or put to death by the Athenians. Cf. ann. 361, 3. 356, 3.	Third campaign of the Social war. Chares, Timotheus, and Iphicrates, are sent with a fleet, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἑλπίου. Diod. XVI. 15. 21. A fourth commander, Menestheus, not named by Diodorus, but mentioned by Isocrates, Dionysius, and Nepos, was joined with Timotheus. Nepos, Timoth. c. 3. <i>Hic [Timoth.] quum esset magno natu, et magistratus gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt cepti.—Fit Menestheus prætor; filius Iphicratis, gener Timothei; et ut ad bellum proficiscatur decernitur. Hunc in consilium duntur duo usu sapientiaque præstantes, pater et socer.</i> Peace is concluded with the Confederates; Diod. XVI. 22. δὲ μὲν οὖν συμμαχικὸς πόλεμος τοσούτων ἔσχε τὸ τέλος, διαμείνας ἑτη τρία. Ibid. He had before (XVI. 7) specified the same duration, in his account of the beginning of the war, in the year of Cephisodotus: οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Χίαν καὶ Ῥοδίων καὶ Κώων, ἐπὶ δὲ Βυζαντιῶν, ἀποστάτων, ἐπέπεσον εἰς πόλεμον τὸν ὀνομασθέντα συμμαχικόν, ὃς διέμεινεν ἑτη τρία. Confirmed by Dionysius. cf. a. 357. The peace must have been concluded about midsummer, B. C. 355. Barthelemy, Anachars. tom. II. p. 430. and Du Fresnoy, Tablettes, tom. I. p. 351, both inaccurately make the duration four years. Mausolus of Caria assisted the allies against Athens in this war, Demosth. Rhod. p. 191. confirming Diod. XVI. 7. The peace concluded with the Confederates was promoted by the orator <i>Eubulus</i>. Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 26. s. 38, 39. ed. Paris. τοῦ

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summer of B. C. 356. Philistus had acted in public affairs fifty years before, <i>cf. a.</i> 406. and was therefore advanced in age: <i>ὄντος ἤδη γέροντος</i>. Plutarch. Dion. c. 35. He had been an eyewitness, <i>ὁρατής</i>, of the Athenian defeat at Syracuse. Plutarch. Nicia, c. 19. in B. C. 415. fifty-nine years before his death. Mr. Mitford, vol. VII. p. 221. quoting Plutarch, describes Philistus as <i>now in his eightieth year</i>. But this is not to be found in Plutarch. <i>Isocratis</i> περὶ Εἰρήνης: published before the peace with the Confederates; which he recommends: c. 6. p. 162. b. —and while the peace was under deliberation: p. 159. b. 162. d. 164. b. therefore in the year of Elpines: perhaps in the beginning of B. C. 355. <i>Cersobleptes</i> and <i>Philip</i> were now objects of jealousy: p. 163. d. <i>μὴ οἴσθε μήτε Κερσοβλέπταν ὑπὲρ Χερρόνησου μήτε Φίλιππον ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως πολεμήσειν, κ. τ. λ.</i> <i>Callistratus</i> the orator seems to be still an exile, and seated in the Chersonese: p. 164. a. <i>ὅπου—Καλλίστρατος—φυγὰς ἂν, οἰκίσαι πόλιν οἷός τε γέγονε</i>. He had been about five years in exile. <i>cf. a.</i> 361. Upon his returning to Athens, he was put to death: Lycurg. Leocr. p. 159, 27. <i>Καλλίστρατον, οὗ θάνατον ἡ πόλις κατέγνω, ἀφικόμενον καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλὸν—καταφυγόντα καὶ οὐδὲν ἤττον ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀποθανόντα</i>.	lic assembly] <i>τοῖς ἀφρονοτάτοις—ἐν δὲ τῷ θεάτρῳ τοῖς καμφοδοδασκάλοις</i>. <i>Alexis</i>, the comic poet, flourished at this time: his comedies, entitled the <i>Μεσοπίς</i>, <i>Ἀγκυλίαν</i>, <i>Ὀλυμπιάδαρος</i>, <i>Παράσιτος</i>, in which he mentioned Plato, Laërt. III. 27, 28. were probably exhibited as early as the 104th Olympiad. The <i>Παράσιτος</i>, in which he glances at <i>Araros</i>, (as a rival poet,)—<i>ἡνυχρότερον Ἀραρότος</i>. Athen. III. 123. f.—would be written while <i>Araros</i> was yet living. In the <i>Ἀγῶνι</i> he ridicules <i>Misgolas</i>: Athen. VIII. p. 339. c. <i>ὦ μήτηρ, ἱκετεύω σε, μὴ πείσαιέ μοι τὸν Μισγόλαν, οὐ γὰρ κιθαρωδὸς εἰμ' ἐγώ</i>. And <i>Misgolas</i> is described to us by <i>Æschines</i>, <i>Timarch</i>. p. 6—8. in the year B. C. 345. <i>Μισγόλας ἔστι τις—Κολυττεύς—αἰετίνης ἔχειν εἰσθὰς περὶ αὐτὸν κιθαρωδὸς ἢ κιθαριστάς—τυγχάνει μὲν γὰρ ἡλικιωτῆς ὢν ἐμὸς καὶ συνέφηβος, καὶ ὅτιν ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ἐμπικτον καὶ τετταρακοστὸν ἔτος</i>. whence we learn the age of <i>Misgolas</i>. And we may conclude that these comedies, in which Plato and <i>Misgolas</i> are named, were among the earlier pieces of <i>Alexis</i>. He continued to write comedy in B. C. 306, forty-one years after the death of Plato. <i>cf. a.</i> 306.
<i>Isocrates</i> vel <i>Arphareus</i> περὶ ἀντιδόσεως πρὸς Μεγακλειδὴν. Vit. X. or. p. 839. c. δύο ἐν ἅπαντι τῷ βίῳ συνέστησαν αὐτῷ ἄγωνες: πρότερος μὲν εἰς ἀντίδοσιν προκαλεσαμένου αὐτὸν Μεγακλειδῆ, πρὸς δὲ οὐκ ἀπήνηται διὰ νόσον, τὸν δὲ υἱὸν πέμψας Ἀφάρειαν ἐνίκησε. Dionys. Isocr. p. 576. Ἀφάρειος ὁ πρόγονός τε καὶ εἰσπολιτῆς Ἰσοκράτει γενόμενος, ἐν τῷ πρὸς Μεγακλειδὴν περὶ τῆς ἀντιδόσεως λόγῳ διορίζεται, κ. τ. λ. In the last campaign of the Social war: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 667. ὑπὲρ ἀντιδόσεως, Μεγακλειδῆ. “εἰ μὲν ἴδαι, ὦ ἄνδρες”—ὁ μὲν λέγων ἐστὶν Ἀφάρειος.—εἰρηται ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγεῦ Τιμοθέου ζῶντος, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τῆς μετὰ Μενεσθέως στρατηγίας, ἐφ' ἣ τὰς εὐθύνas ὑποσχάν ἔαλε. <i>Aristophan</i> the <i>Azenian</i> and <i>Chares</i> prosecute <i>Iphicrates</i> for his failure in the last campaign of the Social war: Diod. XVI. 15. 21. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Ἑλπίνου—ὁ μὲν Χάρης διέβαλε τοὺς συνάρχοντας—οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι κρίσιν τῷ Ἰφικράτει καὶ Τιμοθέῳ προθέντες ἐξημίωσαν αὐτοὺς πολλοῖς ταλάντοις. If <i>Diodorus</i> meant to refer these prosecutions to the year of <i>Elpines</i>, (in whose year the transactions occurred, out of which the prosecutions arose,) he has placed the trial of <i>Timotheus</i>, at least, too early by almost two years. <i>conf. a.</i> 354, 2. In placing the trial of <i>Iphicrates</i> here, he is perhaps supported by <i>Dionys. Lys.</i> p. 480. ἐν τῷ συμμαχικῷ πολέμῳ τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν	

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		δὲ τοιαύτην γενέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην αἴτιος Εὐβουλος.
354.	<i>Diotimus.</i> Diod. XVI. 28. <i>Dionys.</i> Dinarch. p. 648. 668. <i>Amm.</i> p. 724.	Trial and condemnation of <i>Timotheus</i>, in the archonship of <i>Diotimus</i>. <i>Nepos</i>, <i>Timoth.</i> c. 3. <i>Timotheus et Iphicrates—in crimen vocabantur; accusantur proditiōis. Hoc judicio damnatur. Timotheus, lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingratae civitatis coactus, Chalcidem se contulit.</i> <i>Dionys.</i> <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 667.—ἐτι Τιμοθέου ζῶντος, κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν τῆς μετὰ Μενεσθέως στρατηγίας, ἐφ' ἣ τὰς εὐθύνας ὑποσχῶν ἴαλα. Τιμόθεος δὲ τὰς εὐθύνας ὑπέσχηκεν ἐπὶ Διοτίμου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλιστρατον· ὅτε καὶ *. <i>Wesseling</i>, ad <i>Diod.</i> XVI. 21. has restored <i>Μενεσθέως</i> in <i>Dionysius</i>, on the authority of <i>Nepos</i>, c. 3. an authority overlooked by <i>Vales.</i> ad <i>Harpocr.</i> p. 137. The emendation is confirmed, and this whole transaction illustrated, by the following passage in <i>Isocrates</i>, which was not yet published in the time of <i>Wesseling</i>. <i>Isocr.</i> περὶ ἀντιδ. p. 75. <i>Orell.</i> (ἡ πόλις) περὶ πρόδοσις ἐκρίνε, καὶ πάλιν δίδοντας εὐθύνας αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰς μὲν πράξεις Ἰφικράτους ἀναδεχομένου, τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν χρημάτων λόγον Μενεσθέως, τούτους μὲν ἀπέλυσε, Τιμόθεον δὲ τοσούτοις ἐξημίωσε χρήμασιν, ὅσοις οὐδένα πάποτε τῶν προγεγενημένων. <i>Dinarch.</i> p. 110, 27. Τιμόθεον—ἐκατὸν ταλάντων τιμήσαντες, ὅτι χρήματ' αὐ-

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Ἰφικράτης ἡγάνισται, καὶ τὰς εὐθύνας ὑπέσχετο τῆς στρατηγίας. — οὗτος δὲ ὁ πόλεμος πίπτει κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλῆα καὶ Ἑλπινίκην ἀρχοντας. A relic of the defence of Iphicrates against his two opponents is preserved by Aristot. Rhet. II. 23, 7.—Ἰφικράτης πρὸς Ἀριστοφῶντα—"Σὺ μὲν, Ἀριστοφῶν ὦν, οὐ προδοίης;" κ. τ. λ. Id. III. 10, 7.—Ἰφικράτης εἶπεν "Ἡ γὰρ ὁδὸς μοι τῶν λόγων διὰ μέσων τῶν Χάρητι πεπραγμένων ἐστί." Iphicrates escaped. See Mr. Mitford's Hist. vol. VII. p. 460, 461. <i>Demosthenes</i> δημοσίους λόγους ἤρξατο γράφειν ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου ἀρχontos.—καὶ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ πρῶτος ὁ κατὰ Ἀνδροτίανος. Dionys. Ann. p. 724. Androtion had been more than thirty years in public life. Demosth. p. 613. But this is only to be taken generally, since the orator repeats the same number, two years afterwards, [B. C. 353.] in addressing Timocrates: p. 754.—<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Λεπτίνην. Dionys. Ibid. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἕτερος ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου ἀρχontos ὁ περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν. In this oration, p. 506, mention is made of the success of Dion's enterprise, which was not completed till the year of the preceding archon, Elpines. <i>Leucon</i>, ὁ ἀρχων Βοσπόρου, is still living: p. 466. and Leucon died B. C. 353. Pydna and Potidæa were now in the hands of Philip: p. 475. <i>Demosthenes</i> was at this time <i>twenty-seven</i> years of age: Gell. XV. 28. He completed his twenty-seventh year in the first month of Callistratus. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 20. <i>Aristophon</i> the <i>Azenian</i> assisted Leptines: Demosth. p. 501. ἤρηνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ σύνδικοι Λεωδάμας—καὶ Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀζηνιεύς. He was still living in the year of Diotimus: <i>conf.</i> a. 354, 2. This, then, is the Aristophon, in whose old age Demosthenes came forward: Vit. X. or. p. 844. D. Ἀριστοφῶντος, ἥδη τὴν προστασίαν διὰ γῆρας καταλιπόντος.—and not the <i>Colyttian</i> Aristophon, as Ruhnkenius supposes. <i>conf.</i> a. 340.	
<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 724. ἐπὶ Διοτίμου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίστρατον, ἐν Ἀθηναίοις πρῶτην εἶπε δημηγορίαν, ἣν ἐπιγράφουσιν οἱ τοὺς ρητορικοὺς πίνακας συντάξαντες "Περὶ τῶν συμμοριῶν." ἐν ᾗ παρεκάλει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ λύειν τὴν πρὸς βασιλέα γενομένην εἰρήνην.	

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		τὸν Ἀριστοφῶν ἐπὶ παρα Χίαν εὐαρένας καὶ Ῥοδίων. A particle of the defence of Timotheus is preserved, Stob. serm. 13, 38. Τιμόθεος, ὁ Κόνωνος, πρὸς Ἀριστοφῶντα τὸν Ἀζηνίαν πάντα ἄριστα ἔχοντα λόγον εἶπεν.—Ὁ ἱκανὸν οὐδὲν, τούτῳ γὰρ αἰσχρὸν οὐδέν. Hence we learn that the prosecutor was Aristophon the <i>Azenian</i>: who was therefore still living in the year of Diotimus: almost fifty years after the archonship of Euclidea. <i>conf. a.</i> 403. We now learn from Isocrat. <i>περὶ ἀντιδότ.</i> p. 66. Orell. that Timotheus was dead when that oration was published. <i>conf. a.</i> 353, 3. Consequently his death must have happened immediately almost after his retirement to Chalcis, and in the year of <i>Diotimus</i>. And the <i>lacuna</i> in Dionysius, p. 568, may be probably supplied thus. Τιμόθεος τὰς εὐδύνας ὑπέσχετο ἐπὶ Διοτίμου· ὅτε καὶ ΕΤΕΛΕΤΗΣΕ.
353.	<i>Eudemus</i>, Diod. XVI. 32. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. ἐπὶ Θουδήμου, Oederici Marm. Didascal. Dionys. Amm. p. 725.	Death of Dion: ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Διοτίμου. Diod. XVI. 28—31.—<i>quartum post annum quam ex Peloponneso redierat</i>. Nepos. Dion. c. 10. Therefore at the close of the year of Diotimus. Philip seized upon Pagasæ, and began to besiege Methonē. Diod. XVI. 31.—in the year of <i>Diotimus</i>: from which point of time Demosthenes seems to date the hostile projects of Philip against Greece. <i>conf. a.</i> 341.
352.	Ol. 107. <i>Aristodemus</i>. Diod. XVI. 37. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 664. Amm. p. 725.	Lycophron of Phæræ calls in Onomarchus, who is defeated and slain by Philip ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐδήμου. Diod. XVI. 32. 35. Lycophron surrenders Phæræ, and joins Phayllus, ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδήμου. Id. XVI. 37. Philip, after the liberation of Phæræ, and the defeat of Onomarchus, attempts to pass the Thermopylæ, but is prevented by the Athenians; ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀριστοδήμου. Diod. XVI. 38. It is plain that these transactions, distributed into the years of two archons, happened in one

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<i>Isocrat.</i> περί ἀντιδόσεως πρὸς Λυσίμαχον. Vit. X. or. p. 839. C. Δύο συνέστησαν αὐτῷ ἀγῶνες—[cf. a. 355.] δεύτερος, Λυσίμαχου αὐτὸν προκαλεσαμένου περί τριηραρχίας εἰς ἀντίδοσιν. ἡττηθεὶς δὲ τὴν τριηραρχίαν ὑπέστη. When he had completed his eighty-second year: c. 5. p. 312. a. ἔτη γεγονῶς δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. He was eighty-two complete in the beginning of the year of Diotimus. conf. a. 436. And yet, in this oration, he mentions the death of Timotheus, who was tried and fined in the year of that archon. p. 66. Orell. ἐμνήσθη [<i>Lysimachus</i>] τῆς πρὸς Τιμόθεον μοι φιλίας γεγενημένης, καὶ οὐκ ἠσχύνθη περὶ ἀνδρὸς τετελευτηκότος, κ. τ. λ. We may therefore thus arrange the circumstances: Timotheus was tried in the beginning of the year of Diotimus: he died a few months after at Chalcis, in the same year: [cf. a. 354, 2.] Isocrates composed this oration immediately after the death of Timotheus, at the close of the archonship of Diotimus, when he was actually in his eighty-third year.—<i>Isocrates</i> in this oration quotes the Πανηγυρικός. c. 21. p. 322. a. περί εἰρήνης. c. 24. p. 341. Νικοκλῆς. c. 26. p. 343. c. κατὰ σοφιστῶν, p. 95. Orellii.—(<i>Isocrat.</i> Ἀρεοπαγιτικός. Soon after the peace with the Confederates: conf. c. 1. p. 140. and yet, probably, not published before the oration περί ἀντιδόσεως, in which he would be likely to have quoted it.) —<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Τιμοκράτους.—ὑπὲρ Μεγαλοπολιτῶν. Dionys. Amm. p. 725. ἐπὶ Θουδήμου (Εὐδήμου) τοῦ μετὰ Διότιμον ἀρχάντος, τὸν τε κατὰ Τιμοκράτους λόγον ἔγραψε—καὶ τὸν περί τῆς Μεγαλοπολιτῶν βοηθείας δημηγορικόν. As the war, which gave occasion to this latter oration, was carried on in the year of the next archon, the summer of B. C. 352, the oration may have been delivered late in the year of Eudemus, towards the beginning of B. C. 352.	
<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Φιλίππου πρῶτος. Dionys. Amm. p. 725. μετὰ Θουδήμον (Εὐδήμον) ἦν Ἀριστόδημος ἀρχων. ἐφ' οὗ τῶν κατὰ Φιλίππου δημηγοριῶν ἤρξατο. In this oration the attempt at Thermopylæ is noticed: p. 44. ὥσπερ—τὰ τελευταῖα πρῶτην εἰς Πύλας (ἀρμήσατε). The fact was therefore recent, and might have happened in the beginning of the year of Aristodemus. Diodorus is thus incidentally confirmed by De-	<i>Theodectes of Phaselis</i>, the tragic poet, —Θεοδέκτης ὁ ρήτωρ καὶ τραγωδιοποιός—contended with <i>Isocrates</i> of <i>Apollonia</i>, <i>Theopompus</i>, and <i>Naucrates</i>, for the prize of oratory, given by Artemisia in honour of her husband. Suid. Ἴσοκρ. Ἀπολλων. Gell. X. 18.—Suidas, v. Θεο-

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		campaign; namely, the spring, summer, and autumn, of B. C. 352. It has been conjectured, that the attempt to pass the Pylæ, and the prevention of it, is referred by Dionys. Dinarch. p. 665, to the year of <i>Eudemus</i>. If we were to understand the <i>last month</i> of Eudemus, the summer of B. C. 352, such a date would not very much differ from the narrative of Diodorus. But the text of Dionysius, in that passage, is corrupted. <i>conf. a. 350, 3.</i> War of Lacedæmon and Megalopolis. Diod. XVI. 37. 39. Λακεδαιμόνιοι—τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν κατέδραμον, Ἀρχιδάμου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντος.—ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀριστοδήμου. Confirmed by Demosthenes, who speaks, the year before, in the oration ὑπὲρ Μεγαλοπολιτῶν, of the war as then impending.
351.	<i>Thessalus</i>. Diod. XVI. 40. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 656. Amm. p. 726. <i>corrupte</i> Θέλλον, apud Dionys. Dinarch. p. 655. <i>forte</i> pro Θουμήδου ap. Dionys. Din. p. 665. <i>legendum</i> Θεσσαλου.	
350.	<i>Apollodorus</i>. Diod. XVI. 46. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 656. Oederici Marm. Didasc.	Expedition of Phocion into Eubœa, and battle of <i>Tamynæ</i>: (at which Æschines the orator was present; cf. Æschin. p. 50, 40. 66, 5—15.) This expedition was a little before the cause πρὸς Βοιωτῶν περὶ τοῦ δνάματος, and at the time of the <i>Lenæan Dionysia</i>. Demosth. in Bœot. p. 999. Φέρε, εἰ δὲ δίκην ἀστρατείας φύγοι, χορεύει δὲ, ὅταν στρατεύσθαι δεῖ; καὶ γὰρ οὖν, ὅτε εἰς Ταμύναις παρήλθον οἱ ἄλλοι, ἐνθάδε τοὺς χάρις ἔχων ἀπελπίσθη. καὶ τοῖς Διονυσίοις καταμείνας ἐχώρευεν.—ἀπελπίσθαι δ' ἐξ Εὐβοίας τῶν στρατιωτῶν, λειποταξίου προσκλήθη.—ταῦτα δὲ—συσχεμασμένον ἦδη συνίβη τῶν ἐχόντων. [ἐχῶνος, οὗ αἱ μαρτυρίαι ἐμβλεθῆναι κατασημαίνοντο. Pollux. VIII. 17.] Harpocrat. v. χάρις. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῇ περὶ τοῦ δνάματος. τογὴ τις παρ' Ἀθηναίους, ἐγομένη Ἀνθεστηριῶνος δωδεκάτη. These incidental circumstances fix the expedition of Phocion to the <i>Dionysia</i> ἐπὶ Ἀθναίῳ, in the month Anthesterion: and, as the cause πρὸς Βοιωτῶν was κατὰ Θεσσαλον ἢ Ἀπολλοδόρου ἄρχοντα, (see col. 3.) these were the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon <i>Thessalus</i>, or Anthesterion of B. C. 350. The Athenians had been invited by Plutarch of Eretria to oppose Philip. But Plutarch deceived or betrayed them, and was vanquished by Phocion. <i>conf.</i> Plutarch. Phocion. c. 12, 13. Demosth. Midian. p. 550. 567. 579. Ulpian. p. 374, 372. ed. Paris. Demosthenes, in another oration, attests, that the affair of <i>Tamynæ</i> happened at the season of the <i>Dionysia</i>. see col. 4.

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mosthenes.—<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους. Dionys. Ibid. ἐν τοῖς τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ τὸν κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους ἔγραψε λόγον Εὐδοκλείῃ. After the death of Onomarchus, since the orator, p. 661, mentions <i>Phaëllus</i> as the leading potentate.—Φάυλλος ὁ Φωκεὺς ἢ τις ἄλλος δυνάστης. consistently with the date assigned by Dionysius. If the oration κατὰ Ἀριστοκράτους followed the <i>first Philippic</i>, as Dionysius seems to intimate, it may be placed towards the end of the year of Aristodemus, in the beginning of B. C. 351.	δέκτης.—Οὗτος, καὶ ὁ Ἐρυθραῖος Ναυκράτης καὶ Ἰσοκράτης ὁ ῥήτωρ ὁ Ἀπολλωνιάτης, καὶ Θεόπομπος, ἐπὶ τῆς ργ' Ὀλυμπιάδος [B. C. 368.] εἶπον ἐπιτάριον ἐπὶ Μανσώλῳ, Ἀρτεμισίας προτραψαμένης. As Mausolus died in B. C. 352, and Artemisia in B. C. 350, the numbers of Suidas are wrong, and may be corrected to ρζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. [B. C. 352.]
<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ Ῥοδίων ἐλευθερίας. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. ἐπὶ Θεσσαλῶν τοῦ μετ' Ἀριστοδήμου, τὴν περὶ Ῥοδίων ἀπήγγειλε δημηγορίαν. ἐν ᾗ κεῖται τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καταλύσαι τὴν ἐλιγαρχίαν αὐτῶν. Mausolus is mentioned by Demosthenes, p. 198, as now dead: οὐδὲ Μανσώλῳ ζῶντι, οὐδὲ τελευτήσαντος ἐκείνου. And Mausolus died in the year of Eudemus. Diod. XVI. 36. But Artemisia was still living; (see the oration, p. 193,) who only survived her husband two years. Diod. XVI. 36, 45. These coincidences confirm the date of Dionysius.	
<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Βοιωτὴν περὶ τοῦ ἐνόματος. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 656. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Δημοσθένης περὶ τοῦ ἐνόματος λόγος—κατὰ Θεσσαλῶν ἢ Ἀπολλοδώρου ἀρχόντα τετέλεσται. At no long interval after the month <i>Anthesterion</i>. See col. 2. Therefore, at the end of the year of Thessalus, or the beginning of the year of Apollodorus, which explains the doubt of Dionysius. Idem, Dinarch. p. 665. Πρὸς Βοιωτὴν, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνόματος.—εἰ καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἄλλοις οἱ Δημοσθένους ἀφαιρούμενοι τοῦτον τὸν λόγον, καὶ Δεινάρχῳ προσάπτοντες, ἐλέγχοντες, τῷ χρόνῳ γ' οὖν ἐπιδεικνύουσιν ἂν ψευδόμενοι. μέμνηται γὰρ ὡς νεωστὶ τῆς εἰς Πύλας ἐξόδου γεγονυμένης· ἢ δ' εἰς * Ἀθηναίων ἐξόδος ἐπὶ Θουμήδῳ ἀρχόντος ἐγένετο, τρισκαίδεκατον ἔτος Δεινάρχῳ ἔχοντος. This passage is corrupt for various reasons: 1st. The oration is referred by Dionysius himself to the 11th or 12th year of Dinarchus: consequently the 13th year of Dinarchus could not be mentioned. 2dly. <i>Eudemus</i>, for so Θουμήδου is corrected by some, was not conumerary with the 13th year of Dinarchus: whence Reiske proposes δέκατον ἔτος. which, nevertheless, is not consistent with <i>Eudemus</i>. But, in the third place, no mention occurs of the expedition to the <i>Pyliæ</i>; and Πύλαι is not once named in the whole oration. The passage, then, may be corrected thus: μέμνηται ὡς νεωστὶ τῆς εἰς ΤΑΜΙΝΑΣ ἐξόδου γεγονυμένης [sc. p. 999. Reisk.] ἢ δ' εἰς Ταμίνας Ἀθηναίων ἐξόδος ἐπὶ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΥ ἀρχόντος ἐγένετο, ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ ἔτος Δ. ἔχ. Corsini, Fast. Att. t. I. p. 138, has seen that Dionysius, l. c. intended to speak of <i>Tamynæ</i>. He has not been so successful in his other criticisms upon that passage.	<i>Demosthenes χορηγὸς</i> at the <i>Dionysia</i> of the archon Thessalus. Probably the <i>Lenææ</i>. See col. 2. [<i>Anthesterion</i>, or February, B. C. 350.] When the offence of Midias was committed, Phocion was at <i>Tamynæ</i>. Demosth. p. 567. ἐπειδὴ πολιορκεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν Ταμίναϊς στρατιώτας ἐξηγγέλλετο, καὶ πάντας ἐξίέναι τοὺς ὑπολοίπους ἱππέας, ὧν εἰς Μειδίας ἦν, προεβούλευσεν ἡ βουλή, τηλικαῦτα—ἐπέδωκε.—καὶ λόγον γιγνομένην τῆς τῶν ἱππέων βοηθείας ἤδη δεῖν, οὐκ ἀνέβαιναν ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν ἣν ἐπέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ—αὐτὸς μένων ἐνθάδε ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις διακράττετο ταῦτα ἔφ' οἷς νυνὶ κρίνεται. He elsewhere intimates that an expedition was then pending: p. 519. (Μειδίας) τοὺς χορευτὰς ἀφελθῆναι τῆς στρατείας ἡνώχλησεν. Ulpian. ad loc. ἦθες ἦν τοὺς τῷ Διονύσῳ χορεύοντας μὴ στρατεύεσθαι τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον. ὁ τοίνυν Μειδίας ἡνάγκαζεν αὐτοὺς ἐξίέναι—ἱππαρχος ὢν.—again: p. 577. ἀπὸρ ἐτόλμα λόγειν ὅτ' ἦν ἡ προβολή, (the judicial process, immediately following the Dionysian festival, in which Midias was condemned,) ταῦτα καὶ νῦν ἔρει, ὡς ὅσοι, δῖον ἐξίέναι, κατέμενον, καὶ ὅσοι τὰ φρούρια ἦσαν ἔρημα λελοπότες, ἐξεκλήσισαν, καὶ χορευταὶ, καὶ ξένοι—ἦσαν, οἱ κατ-

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349.	<i>Callimachus.</i> Diod. XVI. 52. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Amm. p. 726. 734. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Plutarch. Mor. p. 845. D.	The Olynthian war: in the year of Callimachus: Dionys. Amm. p. 734. ἐπὶ Καλλιμάχου γέγονεν ἄρχοντες, ὡς δηλοῖ Φιλόχορος ἐν ἑκτῇ βίβλῳ τῆς Ἀτθίδος. Vit. X. or. p. 845. D. Καλλιμάχον, ἐφ' οὗ παρ' Ὀλυνθίων ἦκε πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς βοήθειας. In the year of Callimachus, three embassies were sent from Olynthus to Athens: upon the first embassy, the Athenians sent a force, under Chares, composed of mercenaries: then, after ὀλίγα τὰ μεταξὺ γέγονε, the people of Chalcidicæ, being pressed by the war, and sending an embassy to Athens, Charidemus is ordered there: and, in conjunction with the Olynthians, ravages Pal-lenē and Bottiæa. Again, another embassy being sent for new suc-cours, the Athenians send another force, composed of citizens: τῶν πολιτῶν ὁπλίτας δισχιλίους καὶ ἑκατὶς τριακοσίους.—στρατηγὸν δὲ Χάρητα τοῦ στόλου παντός. Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 735.—Diodorus, XVI. 52. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Καλλιμάχου—Φίλιππος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὰς Χαλκιδικὰς πόλεις. The Olynthian war, therefore, began after midsummer B. C. 349. and the transactions detailed by Philochorus and Diodorus happened partly in the latter part of B. C. 349, and partly in the beginning of B. C. 348. The first expedition, under Chares, seems to have been concluded in <i>Boëdromion</i>. [October B. C. 349.] Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 26, 42. ed. Par. φασὶν, ὅτε ἔπεμψε τὴν λείαν ὁ Χάρης, βοηδρομία ἦν.
348.	Ol. 108. <i>Theophilus.</i> Di- od. XVI. 53. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 654. Amm. p. 728. 736. Pau- san. X. 3, 1. Laërt. V. 9. Athen. V. p. 217. b. De- mosth. Pantænet. p. 968.	Olynthian war continued. Philip, in the year of Theophilus, [after midsummer B. C. 348.] νικήσας τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους δυσὶ μάχαῖς συνέκλεισεν εἰς πολιορκίαν.—τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον—προδοθεῖσαν τὴν Ὀλυνθον εἶλε. Diod. XVI. 53. He had shut up the Olynthians within their walls before the war had lasted a year: Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 426. πρὶν μὲν ἐξελθεῖν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦ πολέμου, τὰς πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀποκωλύκεσαν τὰς ἐν τῇ Χαλκιδικῇ. While Philip was engaged before Olynthus, the Olympic games hap-

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Demosth. ὁ παραγραφικὸς ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος. This cause was twenty years after the death of Pasio the banker: p. 952. παρεληλυθότων ἐτῶν πλείον ἢ εἴκοσιν. And Pasio died ἐπὶ Δυσνικίτου ἀρχοντος. [B. C. 370.] Demosth. in Steph. II. p. 1132. This oration, therefore, could not have been composed before the year of *Apollodorus*. And yet mention is made, p. 960, of *Callippus*: οὐχὶ Τιμομάχου κατηγορεῖς; οὐχὶ Καλλίππου, τοῦ νῦν ὄντος ἐν Σικελίᾳ;—Callippus occupied Rhegium in the archonship of *Thessalus*: [B. C. 351.] Diod. XVI. 45. and was slain soon after: Plutarch. Dion. c. 58. ῥήγιον κατέσχεν. ἐκεί δὲ λυπρῶς πράττων—ἀντιρήθη. Whence the oration ὑπὲρ Φορμίωνος could not have been later than the archonship of Apollodorus; since Callippus was still living.

Demosthenis Ὀλυνθιακοί. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. ἐπὶ Καλλιμάχου τοῦ τρίτου μετὰ Θέσσαλον ἀρχαντος, τρεῖς διέθετο δημηγορικοὺς, παρακαλῶν Ἀθηναίους βοήθειαν Ὀλυνθίοις ἀποστεῖλαι τοῖς πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. According to Ulpian, p. 10, 1. ed. Par. each oration was followed by one of the three expeditions: ἰστέον ὅτι φησὶ καὶ ὁ Φιλόχορος, ὅτι τρεῖς βοήθαι ἐπέμψθησαν καὶ ἕκαστον λόγον μιᾶς πεμπομένης. They were all pronounced before the third armament was sent, which was μὴ ξενικὴ, ἀλλ' αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων. a measure urged in all the three orations.

Eubulus was of the party opposed to Demosthenes: Ulpian. Prolegom. Olynthiac. conf. Ulpian. ad p. 7, 27, 24, 30, 31, 25, 37, 26, 38. ed. Paris.

Demosth. κατὰ Μειδίου. Dionys. Amm. p. 726. κατὰ τοῦτον γέγραπται τὸν ἀρχοντα [*Callimachus*] καὶ ὁ κατὰ Μειδίου λόγος, ὃν συνετάξατο μετὰ τὴν καταχειροτονίαν ἣν ὁ δῆμος αὐτοῦ καταχειροτόνησε. This date supposes a space of two years between the προβολή, (for which, see Demosth. p. 517, 577, 583,) and the publication of this oration. And intermediate transactions are mentioned, which prove that some space

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εχειροτόνησαν αὐτοῦ. Compare with these passages, Demosth. in Boeot. p. 999, quoted in col. 2. At the time of these transactions Demosthenes calls himself thirty-two years of age:—δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γέγονα. p. 564. He completed his 32d year in the first month of the archon Apollodorus. conf. a. 382. and might be truly described as 32 (current) in *Anthesterion* of the archon *Thessalus*: to which date the χορηγία of Demosthenes is fixed by the testimonies quoted in col. 2, 3. For the oration against *Midias*, see the year B. C. 348.

There are still three annual festivals of Bacchus, at which dramatic pieces were presented. Demosth. Midian. p. 517. ὅταν ἡ πομπὴ ᾖ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἐν Πειραιεῖ, καὶ οἱ κωμῳδοὶ, καὶ οἱ τραγωδοὶ, καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ Ληναίῳ πομπή, καὶ οἱ τραγωδοὶ, καὶ οἱ κωμῳδοὶ, καὶ τοῖς ἐν Ἄστει Διονυσίοις ἡ πομπή, καὶ οἱ παῖδες καὶ ὁ κῶμος, καὶ οἱ κωμῳδοὶ, καὶ οἱ τραγωδοὶ. And they are named in the order in which they occurred. 1. τὰ ἐν Πειραιεῖ. (at which Euripides had exhibited: *Ælian*. V. H. II. 13. Πειραιοὶ ἀγωνιζομένου τοῦ Εὐριπίδου.) otherwise τὰ κατ' ἀγρούς. mentioned by *Æschines*, Timarch. p. 22, 26. ἐν τοῖς κατ' ἀγρούς Διονυσίοις κωμῳδῶν ὄντων ἐν Κολυττῷ. in *Posideon*. Hesych. v. Διονύσια. Theophrast. Char. 3.—2. τὰ Λήναια. otherwise τὰ ἐν Λίμναις. in *Anthesterion*. Thucyd. II. 15.—3. τὰ ἐν Ἀστει. otherwise Διονύσια τραγωδοῖς καινοῖς: *Ælian*. V. H. II. 13. Demosth. Coron. p. 253. in *Elaphebolion*. *Æschin*. Ctes. p. 63. See, for the two last festivals, Ruhnck. Auct. Emend. ad Hesych. t. I. p. 1000.—At this period the expense of tragic exhibitions was less than that of the χορὸς ἀνδρῶν. Demosth. Midian. p. 565. τραγωδοῖς κοχρηγήκε ποτὲ οὗτος, ἐγὼ δὲ αὐληταῖς ἀνδράσι.

Heraclides the comic poet flourished: since he mentioned in a comedy the feast which was given by Chares to the people of Athens: Athen. XII. p. 532. e. Χάρης—τάλαντα ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν ἐδείπνισεν Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ, θύσας τὰ ἐπινίκια τῆς γενομένης μάχης πρὸς τοὺς Φιλίπ-

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		pened: <i>Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 29, 35.</i> Φρόντων ὁ Ῥαμνοῦσιος ἑάλατο ὑπὸ ληστῶν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς.
347.	<i>Themistocles.</i> Diod. XVI. 56. Dionys. D. narch. pag. 648. 654. Amm. p. 736. <i>Æschin. Ctes. p. 62, 30.</i>	Olynthus taken by Philip, in the year of Theophilus, Diod. XVI. 53.—Dionys. Amm. p. 736. Θεόφιλος ἄρχων, καὶ ὃν ἐκράτησε τῆς Ὀλυμπίας πόλεως Φίλιππος. At some interval after the Olympic games: for many intermediate transactions are mentioned by <i>Æschines, Fals. Leg. p. 29, 35—30, 9.</i> and not long before the first embassy of the ten Athenians: τὴν προτέραν πρεσβείαν τὴν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. Demosth. <i>Fals. Leg. p. 392.</i> And that embassy, (which <i>made all possible haste</i>; Demosth. p. 392,) returned early in B. C. 346, a little before the <i>Dionysia</i>, at which Antipater and Parmenio were present. <i>Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 34—36.</i> Ctes. p. 64. Arg. Demosth. <i>Fals. Leg. p. 336.</i> Olynthus, then, surrendered towards the end of the year of Theophilus, in spring B. C. 347. After the capture, Philip celebrates the <i>Olympia</i> at Dium:—Diod. XVI. 55. μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσην τῆς Ὀλύνθου, Ὀλύμπια ποιήσας. Demosth. <i>Fals. Leg. p. 401.</i> ἐπειδὴ γὰρ εἶλεν Ὀλύνθον Φίλιππος, Ὀλύμπια ἐποίησε. These games would be celebrated, either at the close of the year of Theophilus, or the beginning of the year of Themistocles: in the spring, or summer, B. C. 347. They were celebrated in Olymp. 111. 2. by Alexander, in the year of Eusemetus, when he was preparing to pass into Asia: Diod. XVII. 16. θυσίας μεγαλοπρεπεῖς τοῖς θεοῖς συνετέλεσεν ἐν Δίῳ τῆς Μακεδονίας, καὶ σκηنيκούς ἀγῶνας Διὶ καὶ Μούσαις, οὓς Ἀρχέλαος πρῶτος κατέδειξε. τὴν δὲ πανήγυριν ἐφ' ἡμέρας ἑννέα συνετέλεσεν. <i>Agrian. lib. I. c. 11.</i> τῷ Διὶ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ τὴν θυσίαν τὴν ἅπ' Ἀρχελάου ἔτι καθεστῶσαν ἔθυσεν, καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐν Αἰγαῖς διέθηκε τὰ Ὀλύμπια.—ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι ἀρχομένη, κ. τ. λ. The games of Philip after the Olynthian war were similar: Diod. XVI. 55. μεγαλοπρεπεῖς θυσίας συνετέλεσε, πανήγυριν δὲ μεγάλην συστήσας, καὶ λαμπροὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσας, πολλοὺς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐστιάσαις παραλαμβάναν. Alluded to by Philostrat. Vit. Apollon. I. 35. εἰ δὲ οὗτοι Φίλιππος Ὀλύμπια, πόλεις ἤρηκας. and by Dio, Orat. II. p. 73. Reisk. ἐν Δίῳ τῆς Πιερίας ἔθυσεν ταῖς Μούσαις, καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Ὀλυμπίων

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intervened. Midias had instigated a charge against Demosthenes, <i>λειποταξίου</i>. p. 547, 548. (λειποτακτῆν δὲ δοξεν ἐν τοῖς περὶ Εὐβοίας. Ulpian. p. 350, 202.) and another charge of being concerned in the murder of one Nicodemus. p. 554. These two prosecutions were subsequent to the transactions of the <i>Dionysia</i>: Ulpian. p. 347, 184. ταῦτα μετὰ τὴν ὕβριν τὴν ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις. Demosth. pag. 553, 554. ἂν ἐπεξίω τὴν ὑμετέραν καταχειροτονίαν, λέλοιπα τὴν τάξιν, φόρου κοινανῶ, κ. τ. λ. Notice is taken in the oration, p. 578, of what was done after the last expedition to Olynthus: after the surrender of that city, according to Ulpian, p. 373, 367. which would bring down the date to the year of <i>Theophilus</i>. But the words of Demosthenes only imply that the third expedition, under Chares, is referred to: which fixes the date to the latter end of the year of Callimachus, consistently with Dionysius. <i>Eudubius</i> assisted Midias; and possessed great influence: of which Demosthenes is evidently afraid. conf. p. 580, 581. Ulpian. p. 375, 379. πρὸς τὸν Εὐβούλου ἀποτίνεται· προέταξε δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων—ὅτι πολὺ προέχει.—καὶ μᾶλλον ἐδοῖκε τοῦτον ἢ σύμπατας τοὺς ἄλλους.	που ξένους. ὃν ἡγήτο μὲν Ἀδαῖος, Ἀλεκτρυῶν ἐπικαλούμενος. περὶ οὗ καὶ ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ τῶν κομφιδίων ποιητῆς μέμνηται οὕτως· Ἀλεκτρυῶνα τὸν τοῦ Φιλίππου παραλαβὼν ἀμφὶ κοκκύζοντα καὶ πλανώμενον, κατέκοψε· οὗ γὰρ εἶχεν οὐδένα λόφον. κᾶτα κατακῆψας, μάλα συγχρόως εἰδείκνυσεν Χάρης Ἀθηναίους τίθ' ὅς γε παλαιὸς ἦν. The facts referred to happened in the Olynthian war, in B. C. 348.
Death of <i>Plato</i>, in the archonship of <i>Theophilus</i>: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 9. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου. Athen. V. p. 217. b. μετέηλθεν ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου τοῦ μετὰ Καλλίμαχον. Hermipp. apud Laërt. III. 2. τελευταῖα τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιούς ἔτος ἐν πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. on his birthday: Senec. Epist. 58. natali suo decessit, annuum unum atque octogesimo implevit sine deductione. (whence, for τελευταῖα ἐν ΓΑΜΟΙΣ δειπνῶν, Laërt. III. 2. we should perhaps read—ἐν ΓΕΝΕΘΑΙΟΙΣ δειπνῶν.) His age is stated at 81 years, by Cic. Senect. c. 5. Lucian. Macrob. c. 21. Censorin. c. 15. This computation supposes his birth in the year of <i>Amnias</i>, B. C. 428. Other calculations dated his birth in the year of <i>Apollodorus</i>, B. C. 429, and made him 82 at his death in May B. C. 347. conf. a. 429. <i>Aristotle</i>, upon the death of <i>Plato</i>, went to <i>Atarnæ</i>: Laërt. V. 9. φησὶν Ἀπολλόδορος—Πλάτωνος τελευταίαντος—πρὸς Ἑρμαίαν ἀπαῖραι (Ἀριστοτέλην) καὶ μέναι ἐτη τρεῖς. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. ἀποθανόντος δὲ Πλάτωνος ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου ἀρχόντος ἀπῆρε πρὸς Ἑρμαίαν τὸν Ἀταρνέας τύραννον, καὶ τριετὴ χρόνον παρ' αὐτῷ τρέψας ἐπ' Εὐβούλου ἀρχόντος εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἐχωρίσθη.—<i>Spreusippus</i> succeeded <i>Plato</i>: Laërt. IV. 1. διέδεκατο αὐτὸν Σπείσιππος,—ὃς ἦν υἱὸς τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ Ποτάνης· καὶ ἐσχολάρχησεν ἔτη ὀκτώ, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. (<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Βοιωτὸν ὑπὲρ προικός. Two or three years after the oration περὶ ὀνόματος. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 666. Πρὸς Μαντίθεον περὶ προικός. οὗτος ἀκολουθεῖ τῷ προτέρῳ λόγῳ, καὶ πολλὰ ἔχει κατὰ λέξιν ταῦτά, ἃ εἶναι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ῥήτορος.—οὐ πολλοὺς ἔτεσιν ὑστερον ἡγάνισται τὸν ἀγῶνα ὁ κατήγορος, ἀλλὰ	<i>Anaxandrides</i> the comic poet exhibits, ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης. [at the <i>Olympia</i> at Diium, in B. C. 347. see col. 2.] Suidas, v. Ἀναξανδρίδης.—γεγονὼς ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης, Ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ πρώτῃ. Eudocia, p. 60, has ἀγῶσι Φ. τοῦ Μ. without specifying the Olympiad. As the Parian Marble attests that Anaxandrides exhibited at <i>Athens</i>, about the 101st Olympiad, (namely, Olymp. 100. 4. conf. a. 376,) two distinct particulars seem confounded in the present text of Suidas. If we transpose the words, thus—γεγονὼς Ὀλυμπιάδι ρα', (καὶ) ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνης—we have a reference to his first exhibitions at <i>Athens</i>, recorded by the Marble, and to the ἀγῶνες Φιλίππου, or these very games at Diium, in B. C. 347. Corani, Fast. Att. tom. IV. pag. 2. quoting Suidas without suspicion, imagines that the exhibitions in Olymp. 101, were games at Diium. But they could not be the games of <i>Philip</i>, who began to reign 16 years after; nor of <i>Archelaus</i>, who was then dead: and the 101st Olymp. was a period of great confusion in the affairs of Macedonia, when it is unlikely that such games were celebrated. The transpo-

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		ἐτίθεσαν, ὃν φασιν ἀρχαῖον εἶναι παρ' αὐτοῖς. See also Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 242. ed. Paris. The year of Theophilus, and the eleventh month of the year, Thargelion, (conf. Laërt. III. 40. Athen. V. p. 217. b. Senec. Epist. 58.) or May B. C. 347, was Φιλίππου βασιλεύοντος ἔτος τρισκαίδεκατον. Laërt. III. 40. whence we ascend to his accession, in the beginning of B. C. 359.
346.	<i>Archias.</i> Diod. XVI. 59. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 655. Amm. p. 737. Harpocrat. v. διαψήφισις.	First embassy περὶ εἰρήνης. which returned before the <i>Dionysia magna</i>. [March, B. C. 346.] Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 30, 27—36, 3. Peace between Philip and the Athenians, ἀρχοντος Θεμιστοκλέους. Dionys. Amm. p. 740.—ἐλαφρηβολιῶνος ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα. Demosth. Fals. Leg. p. 359. [March B. C. 346.] The ambassadors return from the second embassy, τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρκους, τρίτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ σκιροφοριῶνος μηνός. [June] Demosth. Ibid.—καὶ παρῆν ἐν Πύλαις ὁ Φιλίππος ἡδῆ. Ibid. Another deputation from Athens to Philip, the 23d Scirophorion: ταύτῃ ἐγγίγονθ' αἱ σπονδαί. Ibid. And Phocis was occupied by Philip a few days after; ὕστερον ἡμέραις πέντε ἢ ἕξ, ἀπολώλεσαν οἱ Φωκεῖς. Demosth. p. 379.—about the 27th Scirophorion. Idem, p. 360. The towns, therefore, were dismantled in July or August: Demosth. p. 366. τῆς εἰρήνης γενομένης—τέτταρας μῆνας ὅλους ἐσώζοντο οἱ Φωκεῖς τοὺς ὕστερον.—and the Phocian war ended, ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀρχίου, Diod. XVI. 59. at the time of the <i>Pythia</i>: Demosth. p. 380. After a duration of <i>ten years</i>: Æschin. Fals. Leg. p. 45, 24. τὸν δεκάετη πόλεμον. In Ctes. p. 74, 37. δεκάετης γενομένης. Diod. XVI. 59. διαμείνας ἔτη δέκα. Diodorus has three variations, in speaking of this war: 1st. XVI. 14. ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους, [B. C. 357.] ἐγένετο ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος ἔτη ἑνδεκά.—2nd. XVI. 23. ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου, [B. C. 355.] ὁ πόλεμος συνίστη καὶ διέμεινεν ἔτη ἑννέα. 3d. ἐπὶ Ἀρχίου. (XVI. 59.) where he reckons it <i>ten years</i>. These variations are consistent with the termination of the war. There were eleven years from <i>Agathocles</i> to <i>Archias</i>, and nine from <i>Callistratus</i> to <i>Archias</i>. But the year of <i>Agathocles</i> was the true date for the seizure of the temple, because three historians all agree in the year of that archon. <i>conf. a.</i> 357, 3. And, as the war ended in the very first month of <i>Archias</i>, the actual duration was ten years, as all authorities make it to be. Pausanias, X. 3, 1. was led into an opposite error, and placed the end of the war one year too high: δεκάτῃ δὲ ὕστερον ἔτει μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κατάληψιν ἐπέθηκεν ὁ Φίλιππος πέρας τῷ πολέμῳ, Θεοφίλου Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος.
345.	<i>Eubulus.</i> Diod. XVI. 66. Laërt. V. 9. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 655. 667. Amm. p. 728. 737. <i>corrupte</i> Εὐδαρος, apud Dionys. p. 648.	

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δύο ἢ τρισίν.)—(<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Πανταίνετον παραγραφικὸς. After B. C. 347. because the facts, which gave rise to the suit, happened ἐλαφροβολιῶνος μηνὸς ἐπὶ Θεοφίλου ἀρχοντος. p. 968. This oration, and that against <i>Nausimachus</i> and <i>Xenophanes</i>, begin with the same sentence: and at the close of each oration is the same argument, expressed with little variation. Compare p. 983, 990, 991, Reisk.)	sition of the words of Suidas removes the difficulty; and supposes Anaxandrides to have written comedy thirty years.
<i>Isocratis</i> Φίλιππος. After the conclusion of the peace: c. 3. p. 83. e. ἐρόητε ποιησάμενοι τὴν εἰρήνην.—And before the Phocian war was ended: c. 21. p. 93. c. ἐν σοὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχουσι, κ. τ. λ. c. 31. p. 97. a. ἐὰν τὰ περὶ Φωκίας διοικήσῃς.—Consequently this piece was published between Elaphebolion [March] and July or August B. C. 346. (<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς Εὐβουλίδην ἔρεσις. Soon after the archonship of Archias. Harpocr. v. διαψήφισις. ἐντελέστατα διαλέκται περὶ τῶν διαψήφισεων, ὡς γέγονασιν ἐπὶ Ἀρχίου ἀρχοντος, Ἀνδροτίαν ἐν τῇ Ἀτθίδι, καὶ Φιλόχορος ἐν ἔκτῳ τῆς Ἀτθίδος. And this oration was composed not long after: <i>Demosth.</i> p. 1299. συμβαίνει δέ μοι—τὸν καιρὸν, καὶ τὸ παραξύνθαι τὴν πόλιν πρὸς τὰς ἀποψήφισεις, φοβεῖσθαι.)—<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ εἰρήνης. <i>Dionys. Amm.</i> p. 737. μετὰ Θεμιστοκλείᾳ Ἀρχίας' ἐφ' οὗ παραινεῖ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μὴ καλῶειν Φίλιππον τῆς Ἀμφικτυονίας μετέχειν, μηδ' ἀφορμῇ διδόναι πολέμου, νεωστὶ πεποιμένους τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰρήνην.	
<i>Æschinis</i> κατὰ Τιμάρχου. After the embassy, in June B. C. 346. and before the cause παραπροσβέας, in August or Sept. B. C. 343. <i>Quo anno acta fuerit, nullibi discrete proditur: certe post Ol. 108. 2. quo tempore Athenienses legatos de novo miserunt, et ante Ol. 109. 2. quo Demosthenes adversarium insimulavit.</i> Taylor. Prefat. <i>Æschines</i> was at this time in his 45th year: p. 7, 38. ἵσται ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ἐμπικτον καὶ τετταρακοστὸν ἔτος. The prosecution was successful, although accounts differ concerning the fate of Timarchus. Conf. Arg. Orationis. Vit. X. or. p. 841. A. Ulpian. ad <i>Demosth.</i> p. 195, 4. Suid. Τιμαρχ. Demosthenes, Fals. Leg. p. 341, only says—τὸν μὲν ἀνέγκειν.—	

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344.	Ol. 109. <i>Lyciscus</i> . Diod. XVI. 69. Dionys. Dinarch. pag. 648. 655. Amm. p. 737. Demosth. Theocrin. p. 1330.	<i>Timoleon</i> ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ Κορίνθου ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐβούλου. Diod. XVI. 66. He gains Syracuse ἐπὶ Λυκίσκου. Id. XVI. 69.
343.	<i>Pythodotus</i> . Diod. XVI. 70. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 666. Amm. p. 728. 737. Laërt. V. 10. <i>Pythodorus</i> , apud Demosth. Olympiod. pag. 1174.	Timoleon completes the conquest of Syracuse, ἐπὶ Λυκίσκου. Diod. XVI. 69. and sends Dionysius to Corinth, ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἀρχοντος. XVI. 70. [After midsummer, B. C. 343.] Dionysius was thus finally expelled, having reigned originally ἑτη δέκα, δώδεκα δὲ ἄλλα μετὰ τὴν Δίανος στρατείαν ἐν πολέμοις διαφορηθείς. Plutarch. Timol. c. 13. He had recovered Syracuse in the <i>tenth</i> year after his first expulsion: ἀνέλαβε τὰ πράγματα ἔτει δεκάτῳ. Plutarch. Timol. c. 1. therefore, in B. C. 347. and the twelve years are computed to the first setting forth of Timoleon, ἐπὶ Εὐβούλου, twenty-two years after the death of the elder Dionysius. The actual space, from the death of Dionysius, in spring B. C. 367, to the year of Pythodotus, August B. C. 343. is <i>twenty-four</i> years, and upwards. An Athenian expedition is sent into Acarnania, in the year of Pythodotus: Demosth. Olympiod. p. 1173, 1174. ἐπείσθητε ὑπὸ τῶν ῥητόρων εἰς Ἀκαρνανίαν στρατιώτας ἐκπέμπειν—ὁ ἀρχων Πυθόδωρος. [sic.]—to counteract Philip, who was in Acarnania before his Scythian expedition: Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 120. ἐπ' Ἀμβρακίαν ἐλήλυθε καὶ Λευκάδα. p. 118. ἦκεν ἐπὶ Ἀμβρακίαν. Halonnes. p. 84. ἐπὶ Ἀμβρακίαν στρατεύεται. Philipp. IV. p. 133.—τὴν ἐπ' Ἀμβρακίαν ὁδόν. Demosthenes is sent with other ambassadors, in the year of Pythodotus,—(πίρυσσι, that is, the year before the archonship of <i>Sosigenes</i>, Philipp. III. p. 129.)—and counteracts Philip in Ambracia and Peloponnesus. He enumerates, p. 129, as his colleagues in this mission, <i>Polyeuctus</i>,—Πολύευκτος ὁ βέλτιστος ἐκείνοσι—<i>Hegesippus</i>, <i>Clitomachus</i>, <i>Lyciurgus</i>.
342.	<i>Sosigenes</i> . Diod. XVI. 72. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. Amm. p. 737. Laërt. X. 14. Plutarch. Mor. p. 839. D. Inscriptio Gruter. apud Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 76.	Philip, ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἀρχοντος,—ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Θράκην. Diod. XVI. 70. 71. He passed ten months in Thrace, and wintered there: Demosth. Cherson. p. 98. δέκα μῆνας ἀπογενομένου τὰνθρώπου, καὶ νόσῳ καὶ χειμῶνι καὶ πολέμοις ἀποληφθέντος. Since Philip was in Acarnania in the year of Pythodotus, (conf. a. 343,) and since he commenced his Thracian expedition in the year of the same archon, in which expedition he consumed ten months, including a winter, (the winter of the archon <i>Sosigenes</i>, cf. a. 341, 3,) he must have commenced this Scythian war towards the end of the year of Pythodotus, or spring B. C. 342. Diopithes the Athenian general, (the father of Menander, Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 54, 3. ed. Par.) is stationed at the Hellespont: Dionys.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Aristotle</i>, after three years' stay at Atarnæ, (<i>cf. a. 347</i>.) went to Mytilenê; in the year of Eubulus: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 9. εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἰλθεῖν ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Εὐβούλου, τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. ἐπ' Εὐβούλου ἀρχοντος εἰς Μυτιλήνην ἐχωρίσθη. <i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Φιλίππου δεύτερος. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. Αὐκίσκος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἑβδόμην τῶν Φιλιππικῶν δημηγοριῶν διέθετο πρὸς τὰς ἐκ Πελοποννήσου πρεσβείας· ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν ποιησάμενος: "Ὅταν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, λόγοι γίνωνται!"	
<i>Demosth.</i> περὶ Ἀλονήσου. Dionys. Amm. p. 737. Πυθόδοτος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ὀγδόην τῶν Φιλιππικῶν δημηγοριῶν διέθετο πρὸς τοὺς Φιλίππου πρεσβείας.—καὶ τὸν κατ' Αἰσχίνου συνετάξατο λόγον, ὅτε τὰς εὐθύνας εἰδίδου τῆς δευτέρας πρεσβείας, τῆς ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄρκους. According to Libanius, in arg. <i>Hegesippus</i> was the author of the oration on <i>Halonneus</i>:—καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας τῶν λόγων, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν πραγμάτων· κατὰ Καλλίππου γὰρ τοῦ Παιανίου φησὶν ὁ τὸν λόγον γεγραφεὶς ἀπηννοχῆναι γραφὴν παρανόμων. [p. 87.] φαίνεται δὲ Ἡγήσιππος τὴν κατὰ Καλλίππου γραφὴν ἐνοησάμενος.—δύναται δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν πεποιῆσθαι συμβουλὴν (περὶ τῆς Ἀλονήσου) καὶ Δημοσθένους καὶ Ἡγήσιππος: ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῆς αὐτῆς ἦσαν ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ προαιρέσεις. The expedition of Philip into Acarnania—ἐπὶ δ' Ἀμβρακίαν στρατεύεται, p. 84.—is noticed in this oration: confirming the date of Dionysius. <i>Demosth. et Æschin.</i> περὶ παραπρεσβείας. In the year of Pythodotus. Dionys. p. 737. three years after the embassy: Argum. Demosth. p. 338. Reisk. μετὰ τρία ἔτη τῆς γραφῆς εἰσῆλθεν ἔχων τὴν κατηγορίαν.—μετὰ τρία ἔτη εἰσῆλθεν ὁ Δημοσθένης κατηγορήσων Αἰσχίνου. Three years from the second embassy were completed in the last month of Lyciscus, or June B. C. 343. Æschines was assisted by the influence of <i>Eubulus</i>: Ulpian. ad Demosth. p. 261. ed. Par. Εὐβουλον τὸν διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντα τὴν πολιτείαν.—whom Demosthenes addresses in the oration, p. 434. Reisk. Compare Ulpian. p. 243. ed. Par. Θεόπομπος, ὁ Χῖος ἐν τῇ τῶν Φιλιππικῶν ἱστορίᾳ κατέταξε τρεῖς βίβλους περιχοῦσας Σικελικὰς πράξεις: ἀρξάμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Διονυσίου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου τυραννίδος διήλθε χρόνον ἑτῶν πενήντα, καὶ κατέστρεψεν εἰς τὴν ἐκπῶσιν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου· εἰς δὲ αἱ βίβλοι τρεῖς, ἀπὸ τῆς μὲν ἀρχῆς τῆς μγ'. Diod. XVI. 71. under the year of Pythodotus.	<i>Antiphanes</i> still exhibits comedy: Athen. VI. p. 223. e. Δημοσθένης—Φιλίππου Ἀθηναῖος Ἀλόννησον δίδοντας, συνεβούλευε μὴ λαμβάνειν εἰ δίδωσιν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀποδίδωσιν. ὅπερ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Νεόττιδι παιδιὰν θέμενος ἐρροχελῷ τόνδε τὸν τρέπον. ὁ δεσπότης δὲ πάντα τὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀπέλαβεν, ὅσπερ ἔλαβεν. ἠγάπησεν αὖ τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦτο παραλαβὼν Δημοσθένους. Compare Plutarch. vit. Demosth. c. 9. Demosthenes might be ridiculed by the poet for his argument in the extant oration, p. 78. or, (if that is of <i>Hegesippus</i>.) in some other upon the same question. Antiphanes was at this time about sixty-four years of age, and had exhibited comedy more than forty years. <i>cf. ann. 407. 387.</i>
<i>Aristotle</i> comes to the court of Philip: Apollodor. apud Laërt. V. 10. ἐπὶ Πυθόδοτου ἰλθεῖν πρὸς Φιλίππον, τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς ἐνάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, Ἀλεξάνδρου πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη ἦδη γεγονότος. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. πρὸς Φιλίππον ἄρχετο κατὰ Πυθόδοτον ἀρχοντα, καὶ διέτριψε χρόνον ὀκταετῇ παρ' αὐτῷ καθηγούμενος Ἀλεξάνδρου. The eight years are to be computed, not to the death of Philip, but to the archonship of Euaenetus, when Aristotle left Macedonia and settled at Athens. <i>Isocrates</i>, est. 94, began to compose the <i>Panathenæic oration</i>: c. 1. p. 233. b. τοῖς ἔτεσι τοῖς ἐπηνήκοντα καὶ τέτταρσιν,	Birth of <i>Menander</i>: in the year of <i>Sosigenes</i>. Inscriptio apud Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 76. Suidas. Μένανδρος—Διοπίθους καὶ Ἡγησιστράτης—καμικὸς τῆς νείας καμψιδίας—γέγραφε καμψιδίας ῥή', καὶ ἐπιστόλας πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ λόγους ἐτέρους πλείους καταλογάδην. He was the nephew of <i>Alexis</i>: Suid. Ἀλεξίς, who instructed him: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. Μένανδρος Διοπίθους υἱός, Ἀθηναῖος, λαμπρὸς καὶ βίᾳ καὶ

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Dinarch. p. 666. Διοκίθεος ἔτι περὶ Ἑλλάσποντον, τοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγού, διατρέβοτος.—ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος κατὰ Πυθόδοτον ἀρχοντα, εἰς ἡλοῖ Φιλόχορος. He was still on the same station in the year of Sosigenes, when he was defended by Demosthenes in the oration περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερσονήσῳ. cf. a. 341, 3.
341.	<i>Nicomachus.</i> Diod. XVI. 74. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 648. 657. 667. Amm. p. 738.	Philip is still in Thrace, where he wintered: ἐχειμαζέ. Demosth. Cherson. p. 101. στρατίας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτουὶ ἐν Θράκῃ ποιεῖται. Id. p. 90.—waiting for the Etesian winds: περιμένει τοὺς ἐτησίας. Id. p. 93. which were in July: Ulpian. p. 35, 41. ed. Par. ἐτησίας οἱ ἀνέμοι, οἱ κατ' ἔτος πνέοντες· πνέουσι δὲ ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θέρους. Demosth. Cherson. p. 94. λογίζεσθε, ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἄραν τοῦ ἔτους. explained by Ulpian. p. 56, 21. to mean τοῦ θέρους. Philip had seized some Thracian towns, ἅρτι τῆς εἰρήνης γεγονυίας, οὕτω Διοκίθεος στρατηγούσας. Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 114. conf. Phil. IV. p. 133. Consequently, soon after B. C. 346. He had now been nearly 13 years engaged in views against the Greeks: Demosth. Phil. III. p. 117. Φίλιππος ἐν τρισὶ καὶ δέκα οὐχ ὅλοις ἔτεσιν, οἷς ἐπιπολάζει, ἡδίκηκε τοὺς Ἕλληνας. These thirteen years not completed, ascend to the archonship of Diotimus, and the seventh year of the reign of Philip; and seem to point to the campaign of B. C. 353. when he seized upon Pagasæ. cf. a. 353. In Demosth. Philipp. III. p. 113, Philip is spoken of as lately in Thessaly: καὶ μὴν καὶ Φεράς πρῶτην εἰς Θεσσαλίαν ἔλθων ἔχει καταλαβάν. thus confirming Diodorus, XVI. 69.
340.	Ol. 110. <i>Theophrastus.</i> Diod. XVI. 77. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm.	Philip τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περίοντι προσέβαλεν, ἀποτυχὼν δὲ ἐντυθέν Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει, in the archonship of <i>Theophrastus</i>. Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 741. He was engaged in the siege of Selymbria at

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ἀγὰ τυγχάνω γεγονάς. He was 94 complete, in the beginning of the year of Sosigenes. <i>conf. a.</i> 436. The composition was interrupted for three years: c. 104. p. 289. a. ἤδη τῶν ἡμετέρων γεγραμμένων ἐπιγενομένου μοι νοσήματος—τούτω διατελῶ τρί' ἔτη μαχόμενος. (<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Ὀλυμπιοδώρου βλάβης. After Olympiodorus had returned from military service in Acarnania;—δι-έγραφεν ὁ ἀρχὴν Πυθόδωρος κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὴν τουτουὶ Ὀλυμπιοδώρου ἀμφισβήτησιν. p. 1174. This cause, therefore, was after the archonship of <i>Pythodotus</i>.)	γίνοι, συνδιατρέψας δὲ τὰ πολλὰ Ἀλέξειδι, ὑπὸ τούτου δοκεῖ παιδευθῆναι. His father <i>Diopithes</i> commanded the Athenian forces on the Hellespont, in B. C. 342, 341. <i>Conf. an.</i> 342, 2. 341, 3. Menander is said to have died æt. 52. <i>cf. a.</i> 291. But, as his death is placed in Ol. 122, 1. in the 32d year of Ptolemy Soter, and in the archonship of <i>Philippus</i>; which are equivalent to B. C. 297; and as between <i>Sosigenes</i> and that year there are only <i>forty-nine</i> archons, Menander could only have lived <i>fifty-one</i> years, even if his birth be dated from the first month of <i>Sosigenes</i>.
Birth of <i>Epicurus</i>: Laërt. X. 14. ἐγενήθη, φησὶν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικαῖς, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐνάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ἑλυμπιάδος, ἐπὶ Σωσιγένητος ἀρχόντος, μηνὸς γαμηλιάδος ἑβδόμῃ ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τῆς Πλάτωνος τελευτῆς ἑπτά. [January B. C. 341.] <i>Demosth.</i> περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρόνησσι. <i>Dionys. Amm.</i> p. 737. Σωσιγένης, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἐνάτην διατέλει κατὰ Φιλίππου δημογορίαν, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρόνησσι στρατιωτῶν. In the eleventh month of Philip's absence in Thrace, where he waited for the Etesian winds. <i>Demosth.</i> p. 90—93. therefore towards the close of the year of <i>Sosigenes</i>, in spring B. C. 341. Philip had now sent succours to Cardia against <i>Diopithes</i>: p. 104. καὶ νῦν εἰς Καρδίαν πέπομφε βοήθειαν.—p. 105. τὴν Καρδιαν πόλιν ἔχει καὶ ὁμολογεῖ. And was preparing to attack Byzantium: p. 106. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον παρίοντος. The orator, p. 97, mentions, as of leading influence at this time, <i>Diopithes</i>, <i>Chares</i>, <i>Aristophon</i>: who was therefore <i>Aristophon the Colyitian</i>.—<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Φιλίππου τρίτος. <i>Dionys.</i> p. 738. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀρχοντα τὴν δεκάτην, ἐν ᾗ πειράται διδάσκουσιν εἶναι τὴν εἰρήνην Φίλιππος. After the oration on the <i>Chersonese</i>: therefore towards midsummer, B. C. 341. Philip was still in Thrace: <i>Demosth.</i> p. 115. νῦν ἐπὶ Θράκην παρίοντα.—and was approaching Byzantium: p. 120. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζαντίους πορεύεται.—<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Φιλίππου τέταρτος. <i>Dionys. Amm.</i> p. 738. Νικόμαχος, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν ἐνδεκάτην δημογορίαν διατέλει περὶ τοῦ λαοκίπει τὴν εἰρήνην Φίλιππον.—ἥς ἐστιν ἀρχή “Καὶ σπουδαῖα νομίζουσιν, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ ὧν βουλευέσθε”—In the beginning of the year of <i>Nicomachus</i>: for the same state of things is mentioned as in the preceding oration. Philip was still only approaching Byzantium: p. 149. νῦν ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον παρίοντος. <i>Aristodemus</i> is mentioned, p. 150, as a leader of the opposite party. <i>cf. Æschin.</i> p. 30. <i>Demosth.</i> p. 232. 344.	<i>Aphareus</i> exhibits tragedy till this year: <i>Vit. X. or.</i> p. 839. D. ἄχρι Σωσιγένητος. [Feb. or March, B. C. 341.] In twenty-eight years he produced 37 or 35 tragedies. <i>cf. a.</i> 368.
<i>Isocrates</i> completes the <i>Panathenaic Oration</i>: c. 104. p. 289. b. c. ἰδέσθό μου καὶ συμβούλους μὴ καταλαμπῶν αὐτὸν ἡμιτελῆ, ἀλλὰ—προσέχειν τοῖς λοιποῖς τὸν νοῦν.—ἐπέστην, γεγονάς.	

B.C.	I. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	p. 738. 740. 741. Æschin. Ctes. p. 69, 39.	the end of <i>Boëdromion</i>: Demosth. Coron. p. 249—251. During this siege, according to Ulpian. p. 88, 1. ed. Par. he wrote the letter to the Athenian people, which was answered by Demosthenes in the oration <i>πρὸς τὴν Φιλίππου ἐπιστολὴν</i>. Σηλυμβρίαν ἐπολιόρκει Φίλιππος—καὶ γέγραπεν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιστολὴν αἰτιώμενος ὅτι βοηθεῖεν Σηλυμβριανοῖς οὐ συμπεριειλημμένοις ταῖς συνθήκαις. A letter of Philip to this effect is extant in Demosth. Coron. p. 251. which was written in answer to an Athenian embassy, appointed on the last day of <i>Boëdromion</i>. Demosth. p. 250. But that letter of Philip, which produced the oration of Demosthenes, makes no mention of <i>Selymbria</i>, although the date ascribed to it by Ulpian is verified by other circumstances. Demosthenes, in Philipp. IV. p. 140. (spoken in B. C. 341.) had urged more fully than in the two preceding orations, (de Cherson. et Philipp. III.) the alliance of Persia: and recommended an embassy; which was sent: Philippi Epistola, p. 160. <i>πρὸς τὸν Πέρσῃν πρέσβεις ἀπεστάλκατε</i>. And Persian succours were obtained: conf. Diod. XVI. 75. the name of their commander is preserved by Pausanias, I. 29, 7. Ἀπολλόδαρος, ξέναν ἡγεμόν, —διεφύλαξε Περινθίους τὴν πόλιν. And the fact is mentioned by Alexander; apud Arrian. Exp. II. 14, 9. Περινθίους ἐβοηθήσατε—καὶ εἰς Θράκην δύναμιν ἐπέμψεν Ὀχρος. Diodorus places these sieges a year too high: XVI. 74—76. ἐν ἄρχοντος Νικομάχου—Φίλιππος ἐπὶ τὴν Πέρινθον ἐστράτευσεν.—τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας πολυχρονίου γενομένης—τοὺς μὲν ἡμίσεις τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέλειπεν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους παραλαβὼν προσέπεισε τῷ Βυζαντίῳ. Philip might have approached Perinthus towards the end of the year of <i>Nicomachus</i>; but we know from Philochorus that he was engaged in these sieges in the year of <i>Theophrastus</i>.
339.	<i>Lysimachides</i>. Diod. XVI. 82. Dionys. Dinararch. p. 649. Amm. p. 742. Laërt. IV. 14.	The siege of Byzantium still continues: Diod. XVI. 77. ἐν ἄρχοντος Θεοφράστου, Φιλίππου Βυζάντιον πολιορκούντος, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἔκριναν τὸν Φίλιππον λευκίναί τὴν εἰρήνην. Philochorus apud Dionys. p. 741. Θεόφραστος—ἐπὶ τούτου (Ἀθηναῖοι)—ἐχειροτόνησαν τὴν μὲν στήλην καταλεῖν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης σταθεῖσαν, ταῦς δὲ πληροῦν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεργεῖν τὰ τοῦ πολέμου. The peace, concluded in March B. C. 346. ἐπὶ Θεμιστοκλέους, διέμεινεν ἑπταετὴ χρόνον ἄχρι Νικομάχου. ἐπὶ δὲ Θεοφράστου τοῦ μετὰ Νικόμαχον (αἱ συνθήκαι) ἐλύθησαν. Dionys. p. 740. It included the whole year of <i>Nicomachus</i>, and five or six months, at the least, of <i>Theophrastus</i>. It still continued when Philip addressed the Athenians in a letter, apud Demosth. Coron. p. 251. Some weeks, probably, after the 30th <i>Boëdromion</i>: since the decree which produced that letter was dated <i>Βοηδρομιῶνος ἔτη καὶ νεία</i>. Demosth. p. 250. The peace therefore lasted seven complete years; till the beginning of B. C. 339.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
ἐτη τρία μόνον ἀπολείποντα τῶν ἐκατόν. <i>cf. a. 342.</i> <i>Ephorus</i> τὴν ἱστορίαν ἐνθάδε [at the year of Nicomachus] κατέστροφεν εἰς τὴν Περὶνθου πολιορκίαν—ἀρχόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἑρακλειδῶν καθόδου. χρόνον δὲ περιέλαβε σχεδὸν ἐτῶν ἑπτακοσίων καὶ πενήκοντα, καὶ βίβλους γέγραφε τριάκοντα. <i>Diod. XVI. 76.</i> The siege of Perinthus was carried on in the year of the next archon, <i>Theophrastus</i>: <i>Philochorus</i>, ap. <i>Dionys.</i> p. 741. <i>Θεόφραστος</i> Ἀλαϊεύς· ἐπὶ τούτου Φίλιππος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περὶνθον προσέβαλεν. If <i>Philochorus</i> be accurate, which there is no reason to doubt, the history of <i>Ephorus</i> included the year of <i>Nicomachus</i>, and closed at the commencement of the siege: of which therefore no account would be given by <i>Ephorus</i>. <i>Diodorus</i>, then, derived his narrative of that siege, not from <i>Ephorus</i>, as <i>Marx</i>. ad <i>Ephor. fragm.</i> p. 260. supposes, but rather from <i>Diyllus</i>, or some other historian. Among the leading orators at this juncture, are <i>Eubulus</i>, <i>Aristophon the Colyttian</i>,—Ἀριστοφῶν Κολυττεύς. <i>Demosth.</i> p. 250.—<i>Hegesippus</i>, <i>Philocrates</i>, <i>Cephisophon</i>. <i>Demosth.</i> <i>Cor.</i> p. 248—250. <i>Aristophon the Colyttian</i>, then, is a different person from that <i>Aristophon</i>, in whose old age, ἤδη διὰ γῆρας τὴν προστασίαν καταλιπόντος, <i>Vit. X. or.</i> p. 844. D.—<i>Demosthenes</i> began to act in public life, fifteen years before. (<i>cf. a. 355.</i>) who was therefore <i>Aristophon the Azenian</i>: contrary to the opinion of <i>Ruhnken</i>. <i>tom. VIII.</i> p. 130. <i>Reisk.</i> The designation, <i>Κολυττεύς</i>, occurs only in a single passage of <i>Demosthenes</i>: p. 250. which <i>Reiske</i> (ad locum) supposes to be mutilated; and he pronounces the <i>Colyttian Aristophon</i> to be no other than the <i>Azenian</i>. His argument is ingenious, but is refuted by the consideration of dates. The <i>Azenian</i> was engaged in public affairs in B. C. 403. sixty-three years before this period: <i>cf. annum</i>: and, in the opinion of <i>Ruhnkenius</i>, was an ambassador in B. C. 411. (<i>Thucyd. VIII. 86.</i>) seventy-one years before. Whence it is manifest that he could not be the same person as that <i>Aristophon</i> who was engaged in the present transactions, in B. C. 340.	
<i>Demosth.</i> πρὸς τὴν Φιλίππου ἐπιστόλῃν. <i>Dionys. Amm.</i> p. 738. <i>Θεόφραστος</i> ἄρχων ἐφ' οὗ πείθει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους γενναίως ὑπομένειν τὸν πόλεμον ὡς κατηγορούμενος αὐτὸν ἤδη Φιλίππου. καὶ ἔστιν αὕτη τελευταία τῶν κατὰ Φιλίππου δημηγοριῶν. After the Persian succours had been sent to relieve Perinthus: <i>Demosth.</i> p. 153. οἱ σατράπαι—ἐναγχος μὲν ξένους μισθοφόρους εἰσπέμψαντες ἐκώλυσαν ἐκπολιορκηθῆναι Περὶνθον. And just before the Athenians sent a force to relieve the towns: which was done in consequence of this oration: <i>Dionys.</i> p. 741. <i>Δημοσθένους παρακαλίσαντος αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ψηφίσματα γράψαντος, ἐχειροτόνησαν τὴν στήλῃν καθελείν, κ. τ. λ.</i> Spoken, therefore, in the beginning of B. C. 339. Διῦλλος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος τῆς δευτέρας συντάξεως ἀρχὴν πεποιήται τῆς Ἐφόρου ἱστορίας τὴν τελευταίην, καὶ τὰς ἐξῆς πράξεις συνείρει—	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		Philip raises the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium about the end of the year of Theophrastus. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians at the river Crimesus: ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἄρχοντος. Diod. XVI. 77—80. ἰσταμένου θέρους ὄρη, λέγοντι μὴν βαρρηλιῶνι. Plutarch. Timol. c. 27. [June B. C. 339.]
338.	<i>Chæronidas.</i> Æschin. Ctes. p. 57, 35. Demosth. Cor. p. 243. 253. <i>Chæronidas</i>, Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Isocr. p. 537. Plutarch. Mor. p. 837. E. <i>Charondas</i>, Diod. XVI. 84.	Philip is chosen general of the Amphictyons, ἐαρινῆς πυλαίας, μὲν ἀντιστηριῶνος ἔκτῃ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ. Demosth. Coron. p. 278. 279. [February] —Id. p. 278. μετὰ ταύτ' εὐθύς (ὁ Φίλιππος) δύναμιν συλλέξας καὶ παρελθὼν ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιββαίαν, ἐβρώσθαι φράσας πολλὰ Κιββαίους καὶ Λοκροὺς τὴν Ἑλάτειαν καταλαμβάνει. In the year of <i>Lysimachides</i>: Philochor. apud Dionys. p. 742. Λυσιμαχίδης Ἀχαρνέας ἐπὶ τούτου—Φιλίππου καταλαβόντος Ἑλάτειαν καὶ Κυτίνιον.—And in the month <i>Sciophorion</i>: Demosth. Cor. p. 288. Decree of Demosthenes for negotiating an alliance with Thebes, σιμοφοριῶνος ἔκτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα. Demosth. Ibid. [June B. C. 338.]—<i>Chæroneia</i>. ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἄρχοντος. Dionys. Isocr. p. 537. Diod. XVI. 84. on the 7th of Metagitnion: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς ἑβδόμῃ—ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ μαχόμενοι πρὸς Φίλιππον ἠτύχησαν. Archidamus was slain in Italy on the same day: Id. Ibid. τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ταύτης ἐν τῷ μεταγαιτιῶνι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ μετ' Ἀρχιδάμου διαβάντες εἰς Ἰταλίαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκεῖ βαρβάρων διεφθάρησαν. Diod. XVI. 88. καὶ ὃν καιρὸν ἢ περὶ τὴν Χαιρώνειαν ἐγένετο μάχη. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 16. for the arrangement which has been here adopted, in opposition to Wesseling and Taylor, who place the election of Philip as Amphictyonic general in the archonship of <i>Theophrastus</i>; and to Mr. Mitford, who supposes a space of <i>fourteen months</i> between the occupation of Elatea, and the battle of Chæroneia.
337.	<i>Phrynichus.</i> Diod. XVI. 89. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649.	Death of Timoleon: ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Φρυνίχου. Diod. XVI. 89. He had composed the affairs of Sicily ἐν οὐδ' ὅλοις ἔπαιον ὁπώ: Plutarch. Timol. c. 37. <i>Phrynichus</i> is the eighth archon, both inclusive, from <i>Lyciscus</i>, in whose year Timoleon gained Syracuse. cf. a. 344.

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μέχρι τῆς Φιλίππου τελευτῆς. Diod. XVI. 76. His history began with the year of Theophrastus, and would include the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium. <i>Xenocrates</i> succeeded <i>Speusippus</i>: Laërt. IV. 14. ἀφῆγε τὴν σχολὴν πέντε καὶ εἰκοσὶν ἔτη, ἐπὶ Λυσιστρατίδου ἀρχαίου κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. The eight years of Speusippus, computed from the death of Plato, were completed in the eleventh month of <i>Theophrastus</i>; May, or June, B. C. 339. cf. a. 347. <i>Anaxarchus</i>, the companion of Alexander, flourished: Laërt. IX. 58. Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συνῆν, καὶ ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν δεκάτην καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Confer Plutarch. Alexand. c. 52. Arrian. Exp. IV. 10.	
Death of <i>Isocrates</i>: Dionys. p. 537. ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον ἐπὶ Χαιρωνίδου ἀρχόντος, ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ὕστερον τῆς ἐν Χαιρωνίᾳ μάχης. Vit. X. or. p. 837. E. ἐτελεύτα ἐπὶ Χαιρωνίδου ἀρχόντος, ἀπαγγελλόντων τῶν περὶ Χαιρωνίαν πυθόμενος, ἐξαγαγὼν αὐτὸν τοῦ βίου τετράσιν ἡμέραις. He had completed his 98th year: and had finished the <i>Panathenaic</i> oration <i>two years</i>, and commenced it <i>five years</i> before. ὀκτὼ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη βίου, ἢ, ὥς τινες, ἑκατόν. πρὸ ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἢ, ὥς τινες, πρὸ τεσσάρων ἐτῶν τῆς τελευτῆς, συγγράψας τὸν Παναθηναϊκόν. Ibid. p. 837. E. Cic. Senectut. c. 5. <i>Eum librum, qui Panathenæicus inscribitur, quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse se dicit, vixitque quinquennium postea.</i> Cicero and the biographer agree: the one speaking of <i>complete</i>, the other, of <i>current</i> years. Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. Ἰσοκράτης ἐνενήκοντα καὶ ἑξ ἐτῶν γεγονώς τὸν ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΚΟΝ ἔγραψε λόγον, [an error, for ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΚΟΝ] περὶ ἣν δὲ ἐνὸς ἀποδίδοντα ἑκατὸν γεγονώς, ὥς ᾤσθητο Ἀθηναίους ὑπὸ Φιλίππου—νικημένους—ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον. Valer. Max. VIII. 7. repeats, in substance, the account of Cicero. Censorinus, c. 15. states the age of Isocrates as near 100 years: Philostrate. Vit. Sophist. I. 17. ἀπέθανεν Ἀθήνῃσιν ἀμφὶ τὰ ἑκατὸν ἔτη.—μετὰ τὰ κατὰ Χαιρωνίαν ἐτελεύτα.	
<i>Lycurgus</i> κατὰ Λυσικλείους. Vit. X. or. p. 843. D. εἶπε περὶ ἱερῶν πολλάκις, γραψάμενος—Λυσικλεία τὸν στρατηγόν. Quoted by Harpocr. v. ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ. Λεμβάδεια. [I. Λεβάδεια cum Valles.] Diod. XVI. 88. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μετὰ τὴν ἡττάν Λυσικλείους μὲν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ θάνατον κατέγνωσαν, Λυκούργου μὲν τοῦ ῥήτορος κατηγορήσαντος· οὗτος γὰρ τῶν τότε ῥητόρων μέγιστον ἔχων ἀξίωμα, καὶ δώδεκα μὲν ἔτη τὰς προσόδους τῆς πόλεως διοικήσας ἐπαινούμενος, κ. τ. λ. He presided over the treasury <i>fifteen</i> years. ἐπὶ τρεῖς πενταετηρίδας. Vit. X. or. p. 841. B. ταμίας τῇ πόλει ἐπὶ τρεῖς πενταετηρίδας. Psephisma ad calcem. p. 852. B. He was older than Demosthenes; Liban. Arg. Aristogiton. τὸν κατὰ τῆς ἡλικίας χρόνον εἰς τὴν πρωτολογίαν ἔλαβε Λυκούργος. According to Taylor. Vit. Lycurg. his father was put to death by the Thirty; in which case, Lycurgus would be born before B. C. 404. would be at the least 67 in the	(<i>Lycurgus</i>, the orator, restored the credit of comic exhibitions at the <i>Lenæan</i> festival: Vit. X. or. p. 841. F. εἰσῆνεγκε νόμους, τὸν περὶ τῶν καμφοδῶν ἀγῶνα τοῖς Χύτροις [the third day of the <i>Lenæa</i>] ἐπιτελεῖν ἐφάμιλλον ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, καὶ τὸν νικῆσαντα εἰς ἄστυ καταλέγεσθαι, πρότερον οὐκ ἔξόν, ἀναλαμβάναν τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐκλειοιπτότα. And enacted honours for the three great tragic poets: Ibid. χαλκᾶς εἰκόνας ἀναθεῖναι τῶν ποιητῶν Αἰσχύλου, Σοφοκλείους, Εὐριπίδου, καὶ τὰς τραγῳδίας αὐτῶν ἐν κοινῷ γραψαμένους φυλάττειν, καὶ τὸν τῆς πόλεως γραμματεῖα παραναγιώσκειν. This law was attacked by <i>Philinus</i>, whose oration πρὸς

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336.	Ol. 111. <i>Pythodemus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Id. p. 638. Arrian. I. 1. <i>Pythodorus</i> , Diod. XVI. 91.	Philip is slain, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Πυθοδήμου. Arrian. Exp. I. 1. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Πυθοδώρου—δλυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη πρώτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν καὶ δεκα. Diod. XVI. 91. Eratosthenes, apud Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. having fixed the battle of Leuctra to Olymp. 102. 2. proceeds—μεθ' ἧν, ἐπὶ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευταίην ἔτη τριακονταπέντε, equivalent to Olymp. 111. 1. for the death of Philip. The death of Philip, and accession of Alexander, were in the beginning of the year of Pythodemus: in Hecatombæson, when Alexander was twenty years of age. Plutarch. Alex. c. 11. παρ-έλαβε μὲν οὖν ἔτη γεγονώς εἰκοσι τὴν βασιλείαν. Arrian. I. 1. εἶναι δὲ τότε ἀμφὶ τὰ εἰκοσιν ἔτη Ἀλέξανδρον. But he had completed his twentieth year at the Olympic games. cf. a. 356. His accession preceded the spring of this archon, because in the spring he led an expedition into Thrace.
335.	<i>Eucænetus</i> . Diod. XVII. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 728. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 336. D.	Alexander, ἅμα τῷ ἔρι, [the spring of the archon Pythodemus,] ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐς Τριβαλλοὺς καὶ Ἰλλυριοὺς. Arrian. Exped. I. 1. While he is engaged in this war,—ἐν τούτῳ δὲ—Arrian. I. 7. p. 18. ed. Blanchard.—Thebes revolts. Alexander, Θεβαίους ἀφιστάναί πυθόμενος, εὐ-θύς ἦγε διὰ Πυλῶν τὴν δύναμιν. Plutarch. Alex. c. 11.—and entered Bœotia after twelve days march. Arrian. I. 7. p. 19. Thebes destroyed: Plutarch. Alex. c. 11. Arrian. I. 7, 8. p. 20—24. at the time of the <i>Mysteries</i> : Arrian. p. 28. Ἀθηναῖοι, μυστηρίων τῶν μεγάλων ἀγο-μένων—τὰ μὲν μυστήρια ἐκπλαγύντες ἐξέλιπον. Plutarch. Alex. c. 13. (Ἀθηναῖοι) τὴν τῶν μυστηρίων ἑορτὴν ἐν χειρὶν ἔχοντες ὑπὸ πένθους ἀφῆκαν. Con-sequently in <i>Boëdromion</i> of the archon <i>Eucænetus</i> . [October B.C. 335.] Alexander, ταῦτα διαπραξάμενος, ἐπανῆλθεν ἐς Μακεδονίαν. Arrian. I. 11. p. 30.
334.	<i>Ctesicles</i> . Diod. XVII. 17. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Plutarch. Mor. p. 844. A.	Alexander passes the Hellespont: ἅμα τῷ ἔρι ἀρχομένης ἐξελαινὴς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντου. Arrian. I. 11. p. 30.—ἐπὶ Εὐδαινέτου ἀρχοντος. Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. D. [spring B. C. 334.]— <i>Graniçius</i> , in the month Tharge- lion: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ Γρανικῷ τοὺς βασιλέως στρα-τηγούς θαρρηλιῶνος ἐνίκησα. He had conquered Caria before the winter. After the capture of Halicarnassus, ἐκπέμπει τοὺς νεοστὶ γεγαμηκότας δια-χειμάσσοντας ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Arrian. I. 24. p. 68.
333.	<i>Nicocrates</i> . Diod. XVII. 29. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>Nicostratus</i> , Arrian. II. 11. p. 112.	Alexander had reached Gordium about the beginning of this cam- paign: he had reduced Lycia, ἐν ἀκμῇ ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος. Arrian. I. p. 69. And οἱ ἐπὶ Μακεδονίας σταλόντες ἐς Γόρδιον ἦγον, καὶ ξὺν αὐτοῖς ἄλλη στρατιὰ καταλαμβάνουσα. Arrian. I. 29. p. 79. Battle of <i>Issus</i> : Arrian. II. p. 112. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθηναίου Νικοστράτου (sic) μηνὸς μαίμακτηριῶνος. [November B. C. 333.] Curtius marks the season: III. 8, 8. <i>quint</i>

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present year: 74 when he prosecuted Leocrates: and past 80 at his death, during the exile of Demosthenes. But the words of the biographer are ambiguous: Vit. X. or. p. 841. B. Λυκούργος πατὴρ ἦν Λυκόφρονος τοῦ Λυκούργου ὃν οἱ τριάκοντα ἀπέκτειναν.—and may imply that the <i>grandfather</i> was put to death by the Thirty. Lycurgus the <i>grandfather</i> of the orator is the person whom the comic poet has in view. Av. 1296.	Σοφοκλέους καὶ Εὐριπίδου εἰκόνας is quoted by Harpocrat. conf. Vales. ad Harpocr. p. 116. The expression εἰς ἄστὺ καταλέγεσθαι is best explained by Vales. l. c. εἰς ἄστὺ [that is, εἰς Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστει] καθίεναι τὸ δράμα. The actual date of these laws cannot be known: they were probably enacted between B. C. 350. and B. C. 330.)
<i>Dinarchus</i>, set. 26, began to compose orations. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 638. ἀρξασθαι λέγοντας αὐτὸν λόγους συγγράφειν ἀπὸ τοῦ πέμπτου ἢ ἑκτοῦ πρὸς τῶ εἰκοστῷ ἔτους, οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτοιμεν. ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν περὶ Δημοσθένη τότε ἀκμαζόντων. ἑκτος δὲ καὶ εἰκοστός ἐστιν ἀπὸ Νικοφῆμου Πυθόδημος. Vit. X. or. p. 850. B. C. ἀφικόμενος εἰς Ἀθήνας ἔτι νέος καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπῆει τὴν Ἀσίαν, κατοικήσας αὐτόθι, ἀκροατὴς μὲν ἐγένετο Θεοφράστου—ἀμίλησε δὲ καὶ Δημητρίῳ τῷ Φαληρεῖ. μάλιστα δὲ ἐπολιτεύσατο μετὰ τὴν Ἀντιπάτρου τελευταίην, τῶν μὲν ἀνηρημέναν ρητόρων, τῶν δὲ πεφυγόντων. In these last particulars the author follows Dionysius: who has, however, μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τ. conf. a. 321. Photius, p. 1483. has, with the biographer, Ἀντιπάτρου.	(<i>Amphis</i> seems to have exhibited the <i>Koures</i> as late as the 111th Olympiad: since in that comedy he mentioned the wealth of <i>Phrygæ</i>: Athen. XIII. p. 591. d. ἐκλούπει σφόδρα ἡ Φρύνη, καὶ ὑποσχέται τειχεῖν τὰς Θήβας, ἐὰν ἐκγράψωσι Θηβαῖοι, “Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν κατέσκαψεν, ἀνέστησε δὲ Φρύνη ἡ ἑταῖρα.” εἰρήκη δὲ περὶ τοῦ πλούτου αὐτῆς Τιμοκλῆς ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν Νεαίρᾳ, καὶ Ἀμφίς ἐν Κουρίδι.)
The <i>orators</i> demanded by Alexander, after the destruction of Thebes, were these, according to Arrian. I. 10. p. 28. ἐξήτει τοὺς ἀμφὶ Δημοσθένην καὶ Λυκούργον, καὶ Ὑπερίδην δὲ ἐξήτει καὶ Πολύουκτον, καὶ Χάρητα καὶ Χαρίδημον, [the two generals,] καὶ Ἐφιάλτην καὶ Διοτίμον καὶ Μοιροκλῆα. According to Plutarch. Demosth. c. 23. ἐξήτει τῶν δημαγωγῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰδομενῆς καὶ Δούρις εἰρήκασιν, ὅκτω δ', ὡς οἱ πλείστοι καὶ δοκιμώτατοι τῶν συγγραφέων, τοὺςδε· Δημοσθένη, Πολύουκτον, Ἐφιάλτην, Λυκούργον, Μοιροκλῆα, Δάμανα, Καλλισθένη, Χαρίδημον. Alexander was propitiated by <i>Demades</i>. Diod. XVII. 15. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 23.	<i>Philippides</i> the comic poet flourished: Suidas. Φιλίππιδης, Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς τῆς νέας κωμωδίας, υἱὸς Φιλοκλέους· ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ριᾶς ὀλυμπιάδος. εἰδὼς δὲ δράματα με'. Philippides was one of the six who were selected by grammarians as the standards of the new comedy: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. ἀξιολογώτατοι Φιλίππιδης, Μένανδρος, Δίφιλος, Φιλίππιδης, Ποσειδώνιος, Ἀπολλοδώρος.
Ἀριστοτέλης εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκετο τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς ἑνδεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος. καὶ ἐν Λυκίῳ ἐσχόλασεν ἔτη τρεῖς πρὸς τοῖς δέκα. Apollodorus apud Laërt. V. 10.—Dionys. Amm. p. 728. μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευταίην ἐπ' Εὐαίνετου ἀρχοντος ἀφικόμενος εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐσχόλαζεν ἐν Λυκίῳ χρόνον ἑτῶν δέκα.	
<i>Ephorus</i>, the historian, survived the passage of Alexander into Asia: which he mentioned in his history. See Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 337. A. That he lived to the reign of Alexander, is attested by Plutarch. Moral. p. 1043. D. Ἐφωρον καὶ Ἐπικράτην καὶ Μανδάνην ἐπαινοῦσι παραιτησαμένους τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον.	<i>Theodectes</i> was already dead, when Alexander visited Phaselis, (in the winter of his first campaign in Asia, Arrian. I. 24. 25.) where he honoured the memory of Theodectes in a particular manner: Plutarch. Alex. c. 17. ἀποδιδούς τι-

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		<i>jam hiems instaret.</i>—And, after the battle, III. 13, 7. <i>procella nivem effuderat, et humus rigebat gelu.</i> Diodorus also, XVII. 33, properly assigns the battle to the year of Nicocrates.
332.	Ol. 112. <i>Nicetes.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>Anicetus,</i> Arrian. II. 24. <i>Niceratus,</i> Diod. XVII. 40.	Siege of Tyre begun, in the middle of winter: taken after a siege of seven months: Plutarch. Alex. c. 24. <i>πολιορκῶν ἐπτά μῆνας.</i> Diod. XVII. 46. <i>πολιορκηθέντες μῆνας ἐπτά.</i> Curt. IV. 4, 19. <i>Tyrus septimo mense capta est.</i> In the archonship of Nicetes: Arrian. II. 24. p. 148. <i>ἔαλω ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀνικῆτου (sic) Ἀθήνησι, μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος.</i> [July B.C. 332.] After the capture of Gaza, Alexander ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου ἐστέλλετο. Arrian. III. 1. p. 155. While he was occupied at Gaza, <i>iisdem fere diebus, solemne erat ludicrum Isthmiorum.</i> Curt. IV. 5, 11. Alexander founds Alexandria, Arrian. III. 1. p. 156.—and marches to the oracle of Hammon. Arrian. III. 3. p. 158. He returns to Memphis, where he remains till the spring. Arrian. III. 5. p. 162—165.
331.	<i>Aristophanes.</i> Diod. XVII. 49. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Arrian. III. 7. p. 168.—15. p. 194.	Alexander ἄμα τῷ ἡρὶ ὑποφαίνοντι ἐκ Μίμφιος ἦει ἐπὶ Φοινίκης. Arrian. III. 6. p. 165.—καὶ ἀφίκετο εἰς Θάψακον, μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀριστοφάνους. [July B.C. 331.] Arrian. III. 7. p. 168.—<i>Arbela:</i> Arrian. III. 15. p. 194. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοφάνους, μηνὸς πυανεψιῶνος. [October 1.] eleven days after an eclipse of the moon, which happened Sept. 20. Plutarch. Alex. c. 31. ἡ μὲν οὖν σελήνη τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος ἐξέλιπε περὶ τὴν τῶν μυστηρίων τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχήν· ἐνδοκίᾳ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλείψεως νυκτὶ, κ. τ. λ. When, therefore, it is said, that the battle was ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μηνὶ ἐν ᾧ ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείψῃ ἐγένετο, Arrian. III. p. 195. and that, at the time of the eclipse, Aristander had predicted ἐκείνου τοῦ μηνὸς ἔσεσθαι τὴν μάχην, III. 7. p. 170.—this only implies that the battle happened before the next moon; not within the same civil month; which might not correspond with the periods of the moon. And besides, the civil month would be the Macedonian, and not the Attic. Alexander remained four months of the ensuing winter at Persepolis: <i>βουλόμενος τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαβεῖν (καὶ γὰρ ἦν χειμῶνος ἄρα) τέσσαρας μῆνας αὐτόθι διήγαγε.</i> Plutarch. Alex. c. 37. Curtius, V. 4, 18. notices the snow, on their entrance into Persis.—<i>nix cumulata.</i>—and adds, V. 6, 12. <i>interiorem regionem Persidis, sub ipsum Vergiliarum sidus petiit.</i> About the time of the battle of Arbela, Agis is defeated and slain by Antipater: Plutarch. Agesil. c. 15. <i>ἔοικεν, ὃ ἄνδρες, ὅτε Δαρσίον ἡμεῖς ἐνικῶμεν ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ τις ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ γεγονέναι μνομαχίᾳ.</i>—At the time when the cause of the crown was pleaded: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24.

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([<i>Demosthenis</i>] κατὰ Θεοκρίνου ἰνδείξεις. After the year of Pythodemos, [B. C. 33$\frac{1}{2}$.] because the oration is given to <i>Dinarchus</i> by Dionys. p. 652. and because Dionysius, by his own rule, p. 638. ascribed no oration to <i>Dinarchus</i>, which preceded that date: p. 639. ὅσους εὐρίσκομεν πρεσβυτέρους τούτου τοῦ ἀρχοντος φερομένους εἰς αὐτὸν λόγους—ἀπιστοίημεν ἂν εἰκότως.—In the oration itself, facts which happened in the archonship of <i>Lyciscus</i>, [B. C. 34$\frac{1}{2}$.] are related, p. 1330. as past transactions. <i>Mærocles</i>, the orator, appeared for Theocrines; p. 1339. Μοιροκλῆς—οὐκ αἰσχυνεῖται αὐτίκα μάλα λέγων ὑπὲρ Θεοκρίνου.)	μὴν τῇ γενομένῃ δι' Ἀριστοτέλην καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ὁμιλίᾳ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα. He died, therefore, before the beginning of B. C. 333. and at an early age: Suid. v. Θεοδέκτης.—τελευτᾷ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἑτῶν γεγονῶς α' καὶ μ'. ἔτι τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ περιόντος. Death of <i>Antiphanes</i> the comic poet: æt. 74. cf. a. 407.
(<i>Demosthenis</i> πρὸς Φορμίωνα ὑπὲρ δανείου. (ὑπὲρ Χρυσίππου πρὸς τὴν Φορμίωνα παραγραφὴν, Harpocrat. v. ἐπιθέτους ἰορτάς. ὑπὲρ Χρυσίππου. Id. v. ἑφεκτός τόκος.) The facts happened in the reign of Parysades [or Pareisades] king of Bosphorus. Demosth. p. 909. and mention is made, p. 918. of the juncture, ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος εἰς Θήβας παρήει, as an antecedent period. This cause, then, would hardly have occurred sooner than B. C. 332. (the 16th year of Parysades,) three years after the destruction of Thebes.)	<i>Stephanus</i>, the comic poet, flourished: Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. Beck. τῆς μὲν οὖν μέσης κατωφθίας—εἰσὶν ἀξιολογώτατοι Ἀντιφάνης καὶ Στέφανος.—τῶν δὲ κατωφθιῶν Ἀντιφάνους τινὰς καὶ ὁ Στέφανος ἐδίδασκεν. Suidas. Ἀντιφάνης Δημοφάνους· οἱ δὲ, Στεφάνου.—παῖδα ἔσχε Στέφανον, καὶ αὐτὸν κατωφθόν. <i>Stephanus</i>, then, exhibited the dramas of his father. Suidas and the Scholiast confirm and explain each other: the same expressions—ἔσχε δὲ υἱὸν Στίφονον, κ. τ. λ.—repeated by Suidas, v. Ἀλέξιος, appear an error: that being ascribed to <i>Alexis</i>, which is elsewhere more truly ascribed to <i>Antiphanes</i>.
(<i>Lycurgus</i> κατὰ Ἀριστογείτονος.—[<i>Demosth.</i>] κατὰ Ἀριστογείτονος. After the battle of Chæronea: Demosth. Aristogit. II. p. 803. ὅτε Ὑπερίδης ἔγραψε, τῶν περὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἀτυχημάτων γενομένων, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τῶν ἰδαφῶν εἰς κίνδυνον μεγίστον κατακεκλειμένης, εἶναι τοὺς ἀτίμους ἐπιτίμους,—τούτου τοῦ ψηφίσματος γραφὴν παρανόμων ἀπενέγκας ἡγωνίζετο ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ. And before the affair of Harpalus; Dinarch. p. 106, 32. οὐ τὸ τελευταῖον οὗτο; [<i>Aristogiton</i>] ἰνδείχθεις ὑπὸ Λυκούργου καὶ ἐξελεγχθεὶς ὀφείλων τῷ δημοσίῳ λέγειν οὐκ ἔξον αὐτῷ, καὶ παραδοθεὶς τοῖς ἑνδεκα κατὰ τοὺς νόμους,—εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν τῶν πρυτάνεων ἐκάθιζεν; from the expression, τὸ τελευταῖον, it is probable that this prosecution was not many years before the oration of <i>Dinarchus</i>, B. C. 324. The oration of <i>Lycurgus</i> is mentioned, Vit. X. or. p. 843. E. and Harpocrat. v. ἀγγραφίου, ἡλικία, μητρεῶν, ὄρυγμα, τρίγωνον, χιλιανήντα, ψευδογραφῆ.)	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		εἰσέχθη δὲ τότε καὶ ἡ περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου γεγραφὴ κατὰ Κησιφῶντος: or rather, a little before: for <i>Æschines</i> , p. 72, 83. alludes to it.
330.	<i>Aristophon.</i> Diod. XVII. 62. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 746. Arrian. III. 22. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24. Theophrast. Char. c. 8.	Darius slain: (set. 50.) ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίους Ἀριστοφῶντος, μὲν δὲ ἐκατομβαιῶνος. [July B. C. 330.] Arrian. III. 22. p. 213. After the death of Darius, Alexander conquers the country bordering on the Caspian sea:— <i>Hyrcania</i> ; III. 23. p. 214.—the <i>Mardi</i> : 24. p. 219.—and, after fifteen days halt at Zadracarta, c. 25. p. 220. he traverses <i>Parthia</i> and <i>Aria</i> , p. 220. and marches in pursuit of Beasus through the <i>Zarangæi</i> , p. 223.— <i>Drangiana</i> and <i>Arachosia</i> , when it was now winter: III. 28. p. 229. ξύμπαντα δὲ ταῦτα τὰ ἔθνη διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς—ἐπῆλθε. Thence across the mountains of <i>Cabul</i> ,—τὸ ὄρος τὸν Καύκασον, p. 230.—northwards, to <i>Bactra</i> ; distant from Zadracarta, by this route, about 1650 miles. Along this mountain-tract Alexander ἤλαυνε χαλεπῶς διὰ τε χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ ἐνδεία τῶν ἀναγκαίων: Arrian. III. 28. p. 232. Curtius, VII. 3. also intimates that the army passed the mountains in the winter: <i>Multos exanimavit rigor insolitus nivis, multorum adussit pedes</i> . And he marks a halt of sixty days, and assigns seventeen to the passage of the mountains; xvii. <i>dierum spatium Caucasum superavit exercitus</i> . Ibid. When the army had descended the mountains, the warm season had begun: Curt. VII. 5. <i>Arenas vapor æstivi solis accendit</i> .
329.	<i>Cephisophon.</i> Diod. XVII. 74. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>ubi corrupte Κησιφῶν</i> .	Sixth campaign of Alexander in Asia: he passes the Oxus. Arrian. III. 29. p. 232.—to <i>Maracanda</i> : τὰ δὲ ἐστὶ βασιλεια τῆς Σογδιανῆς χώρας. ἐνθένδε ἐπὶ τὸν Τάναϊν ποταμὸν προῆμι. [the <i>Iaxartes</i>] p. 236. He founds Alexandria on the Tanaïs: Arrian. IV. 3. p. 245. <i>τευχίσας ἐν ἡμέραις εἴκοσι</i> . Curt. VII. 6, 26. <i>decimo septimo die</i> .—about 420 miles north of Bactra. He passes the Tanaïs and engages the Scythians: Arrian. IV. 4. p. 247. ἡ δὲ διὰ τῆς καύματος πολλοῦ ἐγίγνετο. (p. 248.)—which marks the season. He had before found the winter channels at Cyropolis dry: Arrian. IV. 3. τοὺς ἔκρους τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὃς διὰ τῆς πόλεως χειμάρρους ἂν διέρχεται, ξηροὺς ἐν τῇ τότε ὕδατος. After this campaign, he wintered at Bactra: IV. 7. p. 253. ἐς Ζαρίασπα ἀφίκετο, καὶ αὐτοῦ κατέμενε ἐς τε παρελθεῖν τὸ ἀκμαῖον τοῦ χειμῶνος.
328.	Ol. 113. <i>Euthycritus</i> . Diod. XVII. 82. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Marm. ap. Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 46.	Seventh campaign in Asia: Arrian. IV. 15. p. 274. ἐπὶ τὸν Ὠξὸν ποταμὸν ἦεν αὐτὸς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σογδιανὴν χώραν προχωρεῖν ἐγνώκει. The whole of this campaign is employed in Sogdiana: and at the end of it Alexander goes into winter quarters at <i>Nautaca</i> , in the middle of the province, about twenty-five miles from Samarcand, and two hundred and twenty miles north of Bactra. Arrian. IV. 18. p. 279. περὶ Νάυτακα ἀναπαύων τὴν στρατιάν, ὅτι περ ἀκμαῖον ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος. compare c. 17.—προστάξας—διαχειμάζειν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Σογδιανῇ. Early in the following spring, ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ ὑποφαίνοντι, <i>Roxana</i> , ἡ Ὀξυ-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Lycurgi</i> κατὰ Λαωκράτους. In the eighth year after the battle of Chæronea: <i>Lycurg.</i> p. 153, 30. τῶν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ τελευτησάντων οὗτος οὐδὲ τὰς θήκας παριὼν ἡσχύνθη ὀγδόῳ ἔτει τὴν πατρίδα αὐτῶν προσαγορεύσαν. <i>Aristophanes</i> is the eighth archon, including both, from <i>Chæronidas</i>. The cause, therefore, may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 330. <i>Æschinīs</i> κατὰ Κτησιφάντος. <i>Demosth.</i> περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου. <i>Dionys. Amm.</i> p. 746. ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ἀρχοντος—καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν ἐν Ἀρβήλοις ἐνίκη μάχην. <i>Plutarch.</i> <i>Demosth.</i> c. 24. εἰσήχθη ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος. To this war of oratory between Demosthenes and his rival, Theophrastus alludes, <i>Char.</i> c. 8. p. 847. <i>Schneid.</i> προσδιηγέσασθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος ποτὲ γενομένην τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην. which Pauw, <i>Palmerius</i>, and others, have strangely understood of the battle of Megalopolis, or the battle of Arbela. <i>Rectius de pugna ad Megalopolin hæc explicat Palmerius quam de pugna ad Arbela Casaubonus.</i> Pauw. ad loc. <i>Corsini,</i> <i>Fast. Att. tom. IV.</i> p. 45. has rightly interpreted τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην. This cause must be dated early in the year of <i>Aristophon</i>: for <i>Æschines</i> had not yet heard of the death of <i>Darius.</i> conf. <i>Æschin.</i> p. 72, 28. and the Pythian games were to be in a few days. p. 89, 42. The orators <i>Aristophon</i> and <i>Eubulus</i> were now dead: <i>Demosth.</i> p. 281. <i>Eubulus</i> had acquired authority in the state in B. C. 355.—was a leader of the party opposed to Demosthenes in B. C. 348, 343.	<i>Philemon</i> began to exhibit comedy, during the reign of Alexander, a little earlier than Menander, and before the 113th Olympiad: <i>Suidas.</i> Φιλήμων—κωμικὸς τῆς νέας κωμῆδος, ἤκμαζεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλείας, βραχὺ Μενάνδρου πρότερος. ἔγραψε δὲ κωμῆδας πρὸς ἐνενήκοντα. <i>Prolegom. Aristoph.</i> p. xxx. <i>Beck.</i> ἐδίδαξε πρὸ τῆς ριγ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. σώζεται δὲ αὐτοῦ δράματα ἑπτὰ πρὸς τοῖς ἐνενήκοντα. <i>Philemon</i> lived to the age of ninety-six or ninety-seven years: <i>Suid.</i> ἐβίωσεν ἔτη ἐνενήκοντα ἕξ. <i>Lucian.</i> <i>Macrob.</i> c. 25. ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη βιούς.—and died in the reign of the second Antigonos, son of <i>Demetrius.</i> conf. <i>Ælian.</i> περὶ προνοίας apud <i>Suidam</i> v. Φιλήμων. Consequently after the year B. C. 283.
(<i>Demosth.</i> κατὰ Διονυσόδωρου βλάβης. Not before B. C. 331, because the facts occurred Κλειμένους ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ἀρχάντος. <i>Demosth.</i> p. 1285.—who was appointed præfect of Egypt by Alexander, B. C. 331. <i>Arrian.</i> III. 5. <i>Cleomenes</i> was charged with the building of Alexandria. <i>Aristot. Oeconom.</i> II. 33. <i>Vectigalibus Africæ Ægyptique præpositus.</i> <i>Curt.</i> IV. 8, 5. He remained in this office till he was put to death by Ptolemy, B. C. 323. <i>Pausan.</i> I. 6, 3.) <i>Epicurus</i> ἤρξατο φιλοσοφίας ἀπὸ ἐνιαυτῶν ιβ'. <i>Suid.</i>—ἤρξατο φιλοσοφεῖν ἐτῶν ὑπάρχων ιβ'. <i>Laërt.</i> X. 14. The numbers in <i>Laërtius</i>, X. 2. may be corrected from these: ἐφάβασθαι φιλοσοφίας αὐτὸς φησιν, ἔτη γεγονώς ιδ'. <i>legendum</i> ιβ'.	
<i>Crates</i>, the cynic, flourished: <i>Laërt.</i> VI. 85, 87. Κράτης Ἀσκωνίου Θηβαῖος—τῶν ἐλλογίμων τοῦ Κυνοῦ μαθητῶν—ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν τρίτην καὶ δεκάτην καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		άρτου παῖς, is captured. Arrian. IV. 18. p. 284.
327.	<i>Hegemon.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. <i>Hegemon</i> , Arrian. V. 19. <i>Lacuna est in Diod. XVII. 84. ubi HEGEMON archon desideratur. See Introd. p. xii.</i>	Eighth campaign in Asia. Alexander ἐκ Βάκτρων, ἐξήκοντος ἤδη τοῦ ἔτους, προὔχεται ὡς ἐπὶ Ἰνδοῦς. Arrian. IV. 22. p. 290. When he arrived at the Hydaspes, ἣν ἄρα ἔτους, ἢ μετὰ τροπᾶς μάλιστα ἐν θέραι τρέπεται ὁ ἥλιος. V. 9. p. 330. Defeat of <i>Porus</i> : V. 19. p. 350. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθηναίοις Ἡγεμόνος, μηνὸς [ΜΟΝΥΤΧΙΩΝΟΣ.] <i>legendum cum Schenied. ad loc. METAGEITNIΩΝΟΣ.</i> Aristobulus, apud Strab. XV. p. 691, relates "that the army had remained during the winter in the mountain country; that, τοῦ ἔτους ἀρχομένου, they descended into the plains to "Taxila." Then he mentions the defeat of Porus, the march to the Hypanis, [<i>Hyphasis</i> , Arrian. V. 24—29.] the preparation of ships at the Hydaspes, and that they set out on the voyage in autumn.
326.	<i>Chremes.</i> Diod. XVII. 87. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649.	Ninth campaign. (See <i>Appendix. c. 4.—Alexander, III.</i>) The whole autumn, winter, and spring, of the archon Hegemon, and the following summer, are consumed in the navigation down the Indian rivers: Aristobulus apud Strabon. XV. p. 691, 692. πλεῖν ἀρχαίνουσιν πρὸ δύσεως πλειάδων οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις, [autumn B. C. 327.] καὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον πᾶν καὶ τὸν χειμῶνα, καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ ὅν ἔαρ καὶ θέρος ἐν τῷ καταπλάττειν τευθέντας, κ. τ. λ.—δέκα μὲν δὴ τοῦ κατάπλου γενέσθαι μῆνας. Plut. Alex. c. 66. ἐπτά μηνῶν χρόνον ἀνήλωσεν. He might compute from a later period of the navigation. Alexander reached the mouth of the Indus a little before the proper season for sailing: see Arrian. VI. 21. He set out on his march about August, leaving Nearchus to wait for the winds. Arrian. Ibid. He reached <i>Pura</i> on the confines of <i>Carmania</i> in two months: Arrian. VI. 24. ἐν ἡμέραις ταῖς πάσαις ἐξήκοντα. cf. Plut. Alex. c. 66. Nearchus began the voyage from the Indus in <i>October</i> : Arrian. Indic. p. 550. Blancard. εἰκάδι τοῦ βοηρομῶνος μηνὸς, τὸ ἐνδέκατον βασιλεύοντος Ἀλεξάνδρου. Strab. XV. p. 721. μετοπάρου κατὰ πλειάδος ἐπιτολήν.
325.	<i>Anticles.</i> Diod. XVII. 110. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Amm. p. 749.	Alexander, having reached the capital of Gedrosia in October B. C. 326, arrives in Susiana, (where Nearchus met him; Arrian. VII. 5.) about February B. C. 325. χειμῶνος ἄρα is noticed by Arrian. VI. 28, p. 434. therefore, in the year of Chremes. The whole time consumed in the navigation from the Indus to Diridotis amounted to 129 days. Death of <i>Hephestion</i> at Ecbatana: Arrian. VII. p. 470.—in the year of Anticles: Diod. XVII. 110. therefore after midsummer.—followed by the winter campaign against the Cossæi. Diod. XVII. 111.—Arrian. VII. 15. p. 475. ἔθα δὲ ἐξέλασιν ποιῆται ἐπὶ Κοσσαίοις.—ἐξέλιν αὐτῶν τὸ ἔθνος καί περ χειμῶνος στρατεύσας. Id. Indic. c. 40. p. 586. χειμῶνος ἄρῃ ἐπιπεσὼν αὐτοῖσιν.—The winter after the death of Hephestion.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
	Ἄγην, δράμα σατυρικόν, exhibited in the camp of Alexander, on the banks of the Hydaspes; after the revolt of Harpalus. Athen. XIII. p. 595. e. ἰδίδασκε Διονυσίων ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὑδάσπου τοῦ ποταμοῦ, εἴ τε Πύθων ἦν ὁ Καταναῖος ἢ ὁ Βουζάντιος, ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς. [cf. Athen. II. 50. f. XIII. 586. d.] ἰδιδάχθη δὲ τὸ δράμα ἤδη φυγόντος τοῦ Ἀρκάλου ἐπὶ θάλατταν καὶ ἀποστάντος. But Harpalus had not yet fled, while Alexander was on the Hydaspes: the expression in the poem, apud Athen. l. c.—κατέγνω διὰ τὸ πρᾶγμ' αὐτοῦ φυγὴν, may only imply that he meditated flight. A victory of the χοροὶ ἀνδρῶν is recorded, Corsin. F. A. tom. IV. p. 46. Αἰγῆς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκη. Εὐαγίδης Κτησίλου Φιλαΐδης ἐχορήγει, Λυσισαχίδης Ἐπιδάμνιος ἤλει, Χαρίλαος Λοκρὸς ἰδίδασκεν, Εὐθύκριτος ἤρχεν.
(<i>Demades</i> ὑπὲρ τῆς δωδεκαετίας. This oration in defence of his administration for twelve years, was prior to the cause περὶ τῶν Ἀρκαλίων, because Demades was condemned in that cause. The twelve years were a period commencing at the battle of Chæroneæ. After that battle—ἐνταῦθα ἐπιστάς τοῖς πράγμασιν ἔγραψα τὴν εἰρήνην—ὁμολογῶ. ἔγραψα καὶ Φιλίππῳ τιμᾶς οὐκ ἀρνοῦμαι. δισχιλίους γὰρ αἰχμαλώτους ἄνθρωποι λύτρων καὶ χίλια πολιτῶν σώματα χωρὶς κηρυκὸς καὶ τὸν Ὀρατὸν ἄνθρωπον πρεσβείας λαβὼν ὑμῖν ταῦτ' ἔγραψα. Demades in fragmento, p. 179, 32. The twelve years, which were defended in this oration, would terminate in B. C. 326.) The influence of Demades after the battle of Chæroneæ is admitted by Demosthenes, de Coron. p. 320.	
<i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> began to appear in public affairs about the time of the flight of Harpalus to Athens: Laërt. V. 75. ἀρξασθαι αὐτὸν τῆς πολιτείας φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης—ὅπότε φεγγὼν Ἀλέξανδρον εἰς Ἀθήνας ἦκεν Ἀρκάλος. Consequently in the archonship of Anticles.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
324.	Ol. 114. <i>Hegesias</i> . Arrian. VII. 28. p. 502. <i>Agesias</i> , Diod. XVII. 113.	Alexander, after the Cossæan war, χειμῶνος στρατεύσας, (Arrian. VII. p. 475.) approached <i>Babylon</i> : Diod. XVII. 112. καταπεπολεμηκῶς τὸ τῶν Κοσσαιῶν ἔθνος, προῆγεν ἐπὶ τῆς Βαβυλωνος. which he therefore entered in spring B. C. 324. about a year before his death. Κατιόντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα πρεσβεΐαι ἐνέτυχον, κ. τ. λ. Arrian. VII. 15. p. 475. Id. VII. 19. παρελθόντι δ' αὐτῷ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα πρεσβεΐαι παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐνέτυχον.
323.	<i>Cephisodorus</i> . Diodor. XVIII. 2. Dionys. Amm. p. 728. Dinarch. p. 649.	Death of <i>Alexander</i> : Arrian. VII. 28. p. 502. τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, ἐπὶ Ἡγησίου ἀρχοντος Ἀθηναίων· ἐβίω δὲ δύο καὶ τριάνοντα ἔτη, καὶ τοῦ τρίτου μῆνας ἐπέλαβεν ὀκτῶ, ὥς λέγει Ἀριστόβουλος· ἐβασίλευσε δὲ δώδεκα ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ὀκτῶ μῆνας τούτους. Diod. XVII. 113, 117. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀγησίου—ἐτελεύτησε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη δώδεκα καὶ μῆνας ἑπτὰ. Joseph. Apion. I. 22. Ἀλέξανδρον τεθνάναι πάντες ὁμολογοῦσιν ἐπὶ τῆς ριᾶς Ὀλυμπιάδος. Eratosthenes concurs: apud Clem. Strom. I. p. 336. C. Having fixed the death of Philip to Olymp. 111. 1, he proceeds—μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου μεταλλαγὴν ἔτη δώδεκα. As the first year of the twelve was Ol. 111. 2, the last was Ol. 114. 1. Alexander was born in the month <i>Loüs</i> : Plutarch. Alex. c. 3. and died on the 28th of the month <i>De-sius</i> . Plutarch. Alex. c. 76. the <i>tenth</i> month from <i>Loüs</i> , excluding <i>Loüs</i> from the account. If, therefore, Alexander had been born at the end of <i>Loüs</i> , he would have lived <i>ten</i> months of the 33d year, rather than <i>eight</i> , the number reported from Aristobulus: whence it is probable, that, as he was born on the 6th Hecatombæon, (cf. a. 356.) he might have died on the 6th Thargelion. [May or June B. C. 323.] Lamian war: Diod. XVIII. 9. μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου θάνατον. Arrian. apud Photium, cod. 92. p. 217.
322.	<i>Philocles</i> . Diod. XVIII. 26. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649. Laërt. V. 10. <i>Diocles</i> . Plutarch. Mor. p. 851. E. Schol. Aristoph. Prolegom. p. xxx. Beck. See a similar interchange of names, at B. C. 392.	Craterus comes to the assistance of Antipater from Asia: Arrian. apud Phot. cod. 92. Diod. XVIII. 16. Battle of <i>Craon</i> : mentioned by Pausan. X. 3, 3. called by Polybius, IX. 29, 2. ἡ περὶ Λαμίας μάχη. —In the month of August: Plutarch. Demosth. c. 28. μεταγεννησῶς ἡ περὶ Κρανῶνα μάχη. A Macedonian garrison enters <i>Munychia</i> in September, or October: Ibid. βοηδρομιάδος παρήλθεν εἰς Μουνυχίαν ἡ φρουρά. Idem, Phocion. c. 28. εἰκάδι γὰρ ἡ φρουρά βοηδρομιάδος εἰσῆχθη, μυστηρίων ὄντων.—In the year of <i>Philocles</i> : Dionys. Dinarch. p. 649, 650. Φιλοκλῆς. ἐπὶ τούτου τὴν φρουρὰν εἰέξαντο Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ὁ δῆμος κατελύθη. Diodorus inaccurately refers all these transactions to the year of <i>Cephisodorus</i> . The war had commenced in that year, and he related its ter-

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.

Demosthenes περί τῆς τῶν δώρων. [περί χρυσοῦ, Athen. XIII. p. 592. e.] ἦν ἐπ' Ἀντικλείους ἀρχοντος ἀπελόγησατο. Dionys. Amm. p. 749.—*Dinarchi* κατὰ Φιλοκλείους ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀρκαλίων.—κατὰ Γνωθίου περί τῶν Ἀρκ.—κατὰ Ἀριστονίκου περί τ. Ἀ. Dionys. Din. p. 654. *Philocles* had been in military commands: *Dinarch.* p. 108, 35. στρατηγὸς ὑφ' ἑμῶν χειροτονημένος. p. 109, 36. τρεῖς ἢ τετράκις ἱππαρχικῶς, πλεονακίς ἢ δεκάκις στρατηγός.—*Dinarch.* κατὰ Δημοσθένους περί τῶν Ἀρκαλίων.—κατὰ Ἀριστογαίτονος περί τῶν Ἀρκ. Dionys. p. 654. After the oration against Demosthenes, who is mentioned as condemned: *Dinarch.* p. 106, 42. Δημάδῃ καὶ Δημοσθένει οὐδαμῶν φέσθαι δεῖν συγγνώμην ἔχειν—ἀλλ' ἐτιμωρήσασθαι. Demosthenes, being fined fifty talents, ἀπέδρα. He withdrew to Troezen and Ægina: *Plutarch.* Demosth. c. 26.—*Vit. X. or.* p. 846. C. αἰλοῦς ἔφυγε, —μὴ δυνάμενος ἀποτίσαι. Harpalus fled to Athens μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐξ Ἰνδῶν ἐπάνοδον. *Diod.* XVII. 108. therefore after February B. C. 325. The prosecutions, which followed, might happen towards the end of the year of Anticles; whence *Dionysius* adds, p. 749, περί τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτήν.

Demosthenes remains in exile till after the death of Alexander: *Plutarch.* Demosth. c. 27. ἔτι φεύγοντος αὐτοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐτελεύτησε. After that event, Demosthenes τοῖς ἐξ ἄσπεως πρεσβέουσιν προσμίξας ἑαυτὸν—συνέπραττεν.—ἐφ' οἷς ἡσθεὶς ὁ δῆμος ψήφίζεται τῷ Δημοσθένει κάθοδον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ψήφισμα Δήμων ὁ Παιανιεύς, ἀνεψιὸς αὐτοῦ Δημοσθένους, εἰσήνεγκεν. *Ibid.* Compare *Vit. X. or.* p. 846. D. where *Demo* is also mentioned.—*Lycurgus* died about the time of the exile of Demosthenes, or not long before: conf. *Vit. X. or.* p. 842. D. E. Demosth. *Epist.* III. p. 1479. Reisk.

Death of *Diogenes the Cynic*: *Laërt.* VI. 79. Δημήτριος ἐν τοῖς ὁμανήμοις φησὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας Ἀλεξάνδρον μὲν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι Διογένην δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τελευτήσαι. *Plutarch.* *Sympos.* VII. 1. p. 717. C. τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως τελευτῆς, καὶ τῆς Διογένους τοῦ κυνός, ἡμέρα μιᾷ γενομένης. conf. *Suid.* v. Διογένην. He was near ninety at his death: *Laërt.* VI. 76. Born, therefore, about B. C. 412.

Death of *Demosthenes*: two months after the battle of Cranon: *Plutarch.* Demosth. c. 30. ἔκτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ πικανειῶνος μηνός. [Oct. B. C. 322.] in the little island of Calauria, near Troezen: *Plutarch.* *ibid.* Id. *Phocion.* c. 29. *Vit. X. or.* p. 846. E. F.—*Laërt.* V. 10. κατέστρεψεν ἐν Καλαυρίᾳ ἐπὶ Φιλοκλείους.—About the same time, *Hyperides* had been put to death by Antipater: *Plutarch.* Demosth. c. 28.—*Vit. X. or.* p. 849. B. ἀχθεὶς πρὸς Ἀντίπατρον εἰς Κόρινθον—ἐτελεύτησε, πικανειῶνος ἐνάτῃ ἰσταμένου. Consult, for the deaths of the two orators, *Arrian.* apud Phot. cod. 92. p. 217.

Aristotle, after twelve years complete, or thirteen current,

4. POETS.

Timocles, the comic poet, called by *Pollux*, X. 154, τῶν νεωτέρων τις, continued to exhibit comedy after this date: since he ridiculed the leading orators for taking bribes from Harpalus: *Athen.* VIII. p. 341. f. Τιμοκλῆς ὁ κωμικὸς, ἐν Δήλῳ, διηγούμενος τοὺς παρὰ Ἀρπάλου δωροδοκήσαντας

A. Δημοσθένης τάλαντα πενήκοντ' ἔχει.

B. Μακάριος, εἴπερ μεταδίδωσι μηδενί.

A. Καὶ Μαιρεκλῆς εἴληφε χρυσὸν πολὺ.

B. Ἀνόητος ὁ διδοὺς, εὐτυχὴς δ' ὁ λαμβάνων.

A. Εἴληφε καὶ Δήμων τε καὶ Καλλισθένης.

B. Πένητες ἦσαν, ὥστε συγγνώμην ἔχω.

A. Ὅ τ' ἐν λόγῳσι δεινὸς Ἵππερίδης ἔχει.

Timocles had already mentioned *Demosthenes* in other comedies: conf. *Athen.* VI. p. 224. a. *Vit. X. or.* p. 845. B. and *Hyperides*: whom he named in the Ἰκάρῳι σάτυροι. *Athen.* VIII. p. 342. a.

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
		mination, without marking that the campaign of B. C. 322. extended into the year of the following archon.
321.	<i>Archippus.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. See <i>Introd.</i> p. xii. Wess. ad Diod. XVIII. 44.	
320.	Ol. 115. <i>Neæchmus.</i> Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. Marmor ap. Corsin. F. A. t. IV. p. 56. See <i>Introd.</i> p. xii.	
319.	<i>Apoliodorus.</i> Diodor. XVIII. 44. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
318.	<i>Archippus.</i> Diodor. XVIII. 58. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Death of <i>Antipater</i> : in the year of Apollodorus: Diod. XVIII. 44. 48. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι· Ἀπολλοδώρου—Ἀντιπάτρου περιπεσόντος ἄρρωστία βαρυτέρα, καὶ τοῦ γήραος συνεργοῦντος πρὸς τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ βίου, κ. τ. λ. According to Lucian, Macrob. c. 11. he had passed his eightieth year: Ἀντίπατρος δ' Ἰελάου μέγιστον διωθεὶς, καὶ ἐπιτροπεύσας πολλοὺς Μακεδόνων βασιλείας, ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτη ζήσας ἐτελεύτησεν τὸν βίον.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
at Athens, ἀπῆρεν εἰς Χαλκίδα τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῆς μὲν Ἀλκιμαχίδου, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν, ἐτῶν τριῶν πέντε καὶ ἐξήκοντα, νόσῳ ὅτε καὶ Δημοσθένης κατέστρεψε. Apollod. apud Laërt. V. 10.—Dionys. Amm. p. 728. τῷ τρισκαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει [after his establishment at Athens] ἀπάρης εἰς Χαλκίδα νόσῳ τελευτᾷ, τρία πρὸς τοῖς ἐξήκοντα βιώσας ἔτη. Dionysius, in the dates for Aristotle, evidently follows Apollodorus. Compare Dionysius, and Laërtius, at B. C. 384, 367, 342, 334. And, according to Apollod. ap. Laërt. Aristotle died Ol. 114. 3. ὅτε καὶ Δημοσθένης —ἐπὶ Φιλοκλέους. Dionysius, p. 728, thus expresses the death of Aristotle: μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἐπὶ Κηφισοδώρου ἀρχόντος ἀπάρης εἰς Χαλκίδα, νόσῳ τελευτᾷ. Aristotle, then, retired to Chalcis the year after the death of Alexander, and died there in the fourth month of the archon Philocles, about the time of the death of Demosthenes. As <i>Philocles</i> is the sixty-third archon from <i>Diotrephes</i>, including both, Aristotle would be born in the beginning of the year of Diotrephes, or B. C. 384.—<i>Theophrastus</i> succeeds. Laërt. V. 36. cf. a. 287.	
<i>Dinarchus</i> flourished at Athens, during the fifteen years which followed the death of Demosthenes: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 633. μάλιστα δὲ ἤκμασε μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν, Δημοσθένους μὲν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ῥητόρων φυγαῖς αἰδίοις καὶ θανάτοις περιπεσόντων.—καὶ διτέλεισεν ἐτῶν πέντε καὶ δέκα χρόνον λόγους συγγράφων τοῖς βουλομένοις, ἕως Κάσσανδρος τὴν πόλιν κατέσχευεν ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀναξικράτους ἀρχόντος, ἐφ' οὗ κατέλυσαν τὴν ἐν τῇ Μουσυχίᾳ φρουρὰν—οἱ περὶ Ἀντίγονον καὶ Δημήτριον βασιλεῖς,—ἐξῆλθε τῆς πόλεως.	<i>Menandri</i> Ὀργή. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxx. ἰδίδασκε πρῶτος ἔφηβος ὢν ἐπὶ ΦΙΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ [sic legendum] ἀρχόντος. [Feb. or March B. C. 321.] Euseb.: Ol. 114. 4. <i>Menander primam fabulam cognomento ORGEN docens superat.</i> Menander was at this time in his twenty-first year.
	<i>Diphilus</i>—Δίφιλος Σινωπεύς, κατὰ τὴν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἰδίδασκε Μενάνδρῳ. τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Σμύρῃ. δράματα δὲ αὐτοῦ ρ'. Proleg. Aristoph. p. xxxi.
	A victory with the ἀνδρῶν χορός. Marmor apud Corsin. F. A. tom. IV, p. 56. Θράσυλλος, Θρασύλλου Δακελαῆς ἀνέστηκεν χορηγῶν νικήσας ἀνδράσιν—Νέαιχμος ἤρχεν, Καρχιδάμος [Ἀρχίδαμος Larcher.] Σάτιος ἰδίδασκεν.
<i>Demades</i> put to death at the time of the decease of Antipater: Arrian. apud Phot. cod. 92. p. 217. Δημάδης—ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου ἐσφάγη, τοῦ παιδὸς ἐν τοῖς κόλποις προαποσφαγίντος αἰτίαν δ' ἐπήνεγκε Κάσσανδρος ὅτι ἐὼν αὐτοῦ πατέρα ἐξυβρίσκειν, ἐν οἷς ἔγραψε Περδίκκᾳ.—Δειναρχος δὲ ὁ Κερήνσιος ὁ κατήγορος ἦν. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 30. Δημάδης—τὸν υἱὸν ἔχων ἀπῆρεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν—εἰς τοῦτο καιροῦ κομισθεὶς, ἐν ᾧ κατεῖχτο μὲν Ἀντίπατρος ἤδη νόσῳ, Κάσσανδρος δὲ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς γεγονὼς εὖρεν ἐπιστολὴν Δημάδου, κ. τ. λ. Diod. XVIII. 48. ὁ μὲν Ἀν-	

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317.	<i>Demogenes</i> . Diod. XIX. 2. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Death of <i>Phocion</i>: in the archonship of Archippus: Diod. XVIII. 58, 64—67.—in the month Munychion: Plutarch. <i>Phocion</i>. c. 37. ἡ δ' ἡμέρα μηνὸς μουνυχίωνος ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα. [April or May B. C. 317.] <i>Philip Arrhidæus</i> is put to death by Olympias: Diod. XIX. 2. 11. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Δημογένοους—βασιλεὺς γεγενημένος ἐξ ἔτη καὶ μηνὸς τέτταρας. In the beginning of the year of Demogenes, about September B. C. 317. <i>Agathocles</i> tyrant of Syracuse: Diod. XIX. 2. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Δημογένοους—τύραννος ἐγένετο τῆς πόλεως. Census at Athens: Athen. VI. p. 272. b. Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῃ Χρονικῶν, [τῇ πεντῇ] καὶ δεκάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, φησὶν, Ὀλυμπιάδι, Ἀθήνησιν ἐξέτασμον γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως τῶν κατοικοῦντων τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ εὐρεθῆναι Ἀθηναίους μὲν δισμυρίους πρὸς τοῖς χιλίοις μετοίκους δὲ μυρίους οἰκετῶν δὲ μυριάδας τεσσαράκοντα. These numbers would give about 539,500 souls for the population of Attica.
316.	Ol. 116. <i>Democles</i> . Diod. XIX. 17. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Campaign of <i>Antigonos</i> against <i>Eumenes</i> in Upper Asia: Diod. XIX. 17—34.—ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Δημοκλείδου. XIX. 17.—Continued till the winter: XIX. 34. ἐν τούτοις τοῖς τόποις παρεχέμαζον ἅμα καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀνελάμβανον. . . Meanwhile <i>Cassander</i> besieged <i>Olympias</i> at Pydna, through the winter: Diod. XIX. 49. Κάσσανδρος εἰς Πύδναν συγκακλεικῶς Ὀλυμπιάδα προσβολὰς μὲν—ἡδυνάτει ποιῆσθαι διὰ τοὺς χειμῶνας. <i>conf.</i> XIX. 36.
315.	<i>Praxibulus</i> . Diod. XIX. 55. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	War renewed in the winter between <i>Antigonos</i> and <i>Eumenes</i>; Diod. XIX. 37. 38. Compare Plutarch. <i>Eumen</i>. c. 15.—which ended in the death of <i>Eumenes</i>: Diod. XIX. 39—44. Plutarch. <i>Eumen</i>. c. 16—19.—In the year of <i>Democles</i>: and while it was still winter: consequently, early in B. C. 315. Olympias, having been besieged through the winter by <i>Cassander</i>, in the beginning of spring—τοῦ ἔαρος ἀρχομένου—is captured and put to death. Diod. XIX. 50, 51. <i>Cassander</i> rebuilds Thebes, in the twentieth year after its destruction by Alexander: εἰκοστῇ ἔτει. Diod. XIX. 54.—towards the end of the year of <i>Democles</i>, before midsummer B. C. 315.
314.	<i>Nicodorus</i> . Diod. XIX.	

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τίπατρος (ισχάτως ἤδη διακείμενος) παρέδωκε τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰς τιμαρτίας τεταγμένοις αὐτόν τε τὸν Δημάδην καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Δημίαν.—Suidas: Δημάδης, Ἀθηναῖος, ῥήτωρ, καὶ δημαγωγὸς πανούργος καὶ εὐτυχής. [εὐφυής Ruhnck.] πρότερον ναύτης ὢν ἔγραψεν ἀπολογισμὸν περὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δωδεκαετίας.—τελευτᾷ δὲ κατ' Ὀλυμπιάδα ρι'. ἐπὶ Ἀντικατρου, ὃς κατέλυσε τὰ δικαστήρια καὶ τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς ἀγῶνας, καὶ μετ' Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσας Θήβας ἀνέστησε. Thus happily restored by Ruhnck. apud Reisk. tom. VIII. p. 150.	
The orators <i>Hegemon</i> and <i>Pythocles</i> were put to death with Phocion. <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> and <i>Callimedes</i> ὁ Κάραβος escaped. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 35. ἦσαν σὺν τῷ Φωκίῳ Νικοκλῆς, Θουδίππος, Ἡγήμων, Πυθοκλῆς· Δημητρίου δὲ τοῦ Φαληρέως καὶ Καλλιμέδοντος καὶ Χαρικλίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων ἀπόντων κατεψηφίσθη θάνατος. Hegemon and Pythocles are mentioned together by Demosth. Cor. p. 320, 321. <i>Demetrius Phalereus</i> began to govern Athens not sooner than the year of <i>Demogenes</i>, because the death of Phocion happened in the tenth month of <i>Archippus</i>. And Demetrius governed ten years; τῆς πόλεως ἐξηγήσατο ἔτη δέκα. Laërt. V. 75. which were finished in the third month of <i>Anaxicrates</i>. [Sept. B. C. 307.] Hence the census of the Athenian people could not have been made earlier than the year of Demogenes: (Ol. 115. 4.) the first year of his administration. Scaliger, Ὀλυμπ. ἀναγραφ. Ol. 110. 1. misled by the defective reading δεκάτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, in Athenæus, VI. p. 272. b. has placed this census in the archonship of <i>Theophrastus</i>, B. C. 340. A <i>prochronism</i> of twenty-three years.	
	(<i>Alexidis</i> Ἰππος. [Ἰππύς, or Ἰππίσκος, Schw.] Before the death of Xenocrates, and during the government of Demetrius Phalereus: Athen. XIII. p. 610. e. Ἀλεξίς ἐν Ἰππῳ Τότ' ἔστιν Ἀκαδημία, τοῦτο Ξενοκράτης; Πολλ' ἀγαθὰ δοῖεν εἰ θεοὶ Δημητρίῳ Καὶ τοῖς νομοθέταις——)
<i>Polemo</i> succeeds <i>Xenocrates</i>: Laërt. IV. 16. διαδέξασθαι τὴν σχολὴν, ἀρχάμενον ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκτῆς καὶ δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος. The twenty-fifth year of Xenocrates would commence about the first month of Ol. 116. 2. cf. a. 389. So that Polemo seems to have succeeded in the year of Braxibulus, and Ol. 116. 2. Xenocrates at his death was 82. Laërt. IV. 14. ἦτος ἤδη γεγονὸς ἑκόντα καὶ ὀγδοηκόντιον. or 84. Lucian. Macrob. c. 20. Ξενοκράτης ἑπίστατος καὶ ἄγδοήκοντα.	
Death of <i>Æschines</i>, the orator: if he lived to the age of	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	66. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
313.	<i>Theophrastus.</i> Diod. XIX. 73. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
312.	Ol. 117. <i>Polemon.</i> Diod. XIX. 77. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	<i>Demetrius</i> defeated at Gaza by <i>Ptolemy</i> and <i>Seleucus</i> : Diod. XIX. 80—85. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 5.—In the year of <i>Polemon</i> . Diod. XIX. 77. consequently after midsummer B. C. 312. After the battle, <i>Seleucus</i> took possession of <i>Babylonia</i> . Diod. XIX. 90.—Appian. Syr. c. 54. Πτολεμαῖος αὐτίκα τὸν Σέλευκον εἰς τὴν Βαβυλῶνα πέμπει τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀναληφόμενον. From hence the <i>era of the Seleucidae</i> commences. <i>Demetrius</i> was at this time in his twenty-second year: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 5. Appian Syr. c. 54.
311.	<i>Simonides.</i> Diod. XIX. 105. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
310.	<i>Hieromnemon.</i> Diod. XX. 3. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	<i>Agathocles</i> lands in Africa: at the time of an eclipse of the sun, ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἱερομνήμονος. Diod. XX. 3—5. [Aug. 15. B. C. 310.] after his defeat in the battle of <i>Himera</i> : Diod. XX. 3. (which had happened ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνης Σιμωνίδου. Diod. XIX. 105. 109. about June or July B. C. 310.
309.	<i>Demetrius.</i> Diod. XX. 27. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
308.	Ol. 118. <i>Charinus.</i> Diod. XX. 37. Senec. Epist. XVIII. <i>Cærimus.</i> Dionys. Din. p. 650.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
307.	<i>Anaxicrates.</i> Diod. XX. 45. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 633. 634. 636. 650. Laërt. X. 2. Plut. Mor. p. 843. C. 850. D. 852. A.	<i>Demetrius</i> approaches the Piræus on the 26th of Thargelion: Phylarch. Demetr. c. 8. πέμπτῃ φθινότοσ βαργηλιώνος. [the 11th month of the archon <i>Charinus</i>: June B. C. 307.] He besieges Munychia, and occupies Megara, in the beginning of the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i>: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. 'Αναξικράτης· ἐπὶ τούτου ἡ κατασταθεῖσα ὑπὸ Κασσάνδρου ὀλυγαρχία κατελύθη. Philochorus, apud Dionys. p. 636. τοῦ γὰρ 'Αναξικράτους ἀρχοντος, εὐθὺς μὲν ἡ τῶν Μεγαρίων πόλις ἔαλον· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ κατελθὼν ἐκ τῶν Μεγάρων κατασκευάζετο τὰ πρὸς τὴν Μουνυχίαν, καὶ τὰ τεῖχη κατασκάψας ἀπέδωκε τῷ δήμῳ· ὕστερον δὲ εἰσηγγέλθησαν πολλοὶ πολιτῶν, ἐν οἷς καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς. In the fifteenth year after the establishment of the oligarchy: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 10. 'Αθηναῖοι ἀπολαβόντες τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἔπει πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ, κ. τ. λ. Diod. XX. 45, 46. ἤρχεν 'Αναξικράτης.—Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς—τὰ κατὰ τὰς 'Αθήνας ἀπογινώσκων ἐφυγεν εἰς τὰς Θήβας, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν, ἐτὶ δέκα τῆς πόλεως ἐπιστατήσας, ἐξέπεσεν.—ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος μετ' ἐτὶ πεντεκαίδεκα ἐκομίσαστο τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν. From the third month of <i>Philocles</i>, [Sept. or Oct. B. C. 322.] to the third month of <i>Anaxicrates</i>, [Sept. B. C. 307.] are fifteen years complete. <i>Agathocles</i> quits Africa: Diod. XX. 45. 69. ἤρχεν 'Αναξικράτης.—(Αἰγαδοκλῆς) ἐκπεύσας κατὰ τὴν δύσιν τῆς Πλειάδος, χειμῶνος ὄντος.—At the close of B. C. 307. He had been nearly four years in Africa: ἐτος τέταρτον. Diod. Ibid.
306.	<i>Coræbus.</i> Diod. XX. 79. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	<i>Demetrius</i>, after the liberation of Athens, defeats Ptolemy in a great sea-fight: in the archonship of <i>Anaxicrates</i>. Diod. XX. 45—52. [before midsummer B. C. 306.] After that action, <i>Antigonos</i>, <i>Lysimachus</i>, <i>S Seleucus</i>, and <i>Ptolemy</i>, assume the title of king: Diod. XX. 53. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 18.—Porphyr. in Fragmento (apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 59, 60.) Πτολεμαῖος μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν [the year after the death of Alexander] σατραπείας εἰς Αἴγυπτον κήρυκται. καὶ σατραπείαι μὲν τὰ πρῶτα ἦν ζ' καὶ δέκα, [B. C. 323—307.] βασιλεύει δὲ ἐτὶ τρία καὶ εἴκοσιν ὥστε πάντα μ' λογίζεσθαι αὐτῷ ἄχρι τῆς τελευταίας.—which coincides with Diodorus. The great sea-fight in the year of <i>Anaxicrates</i> was at the distance of seventeen years complete from the death of Alexander. The first year, therefore, of the reign or government of Ptolemy is the year of the archon <i>Cephisodorus</i>: B. C. 32½. in the beginning of whose year the first division of the provinces, made by <i>Perdiccas</i>, took effect. Compare Diod. XVIII. 2, 3. Arrian. ap. Phot. cod. 92. p. 216. and the concise sketch of Appian, Syr. c. 52.
305.	<i>Euxenippus.</i> Diod. XX. 81. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
σιλίας. ἔγραψε Μακεδονικὰ ἐν βιβλίοις δέκα. [cf. Athen. XIV. p. 629. d. Harpocr. v. Μύρτιον. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 18.] ἤρξατο δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου βασιλεύσαντος Μακεδόνων, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλίππου ἐπὶ τὴν Συρίαν ἐφόδου, μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείας κτίσιν.	
<i>Lycurgus</i> is honoured with a statue: Vit. X. or. p. 843. C. ἀνάκειται αὐτοῦ χαλκῇ εἰκὼν ἐν Κεραμεικῇ κατὰ ψήφισμα, ἐπὶ Ἀναξικράτους ἀρχόντος, ἐφ' οὗ ἔλαβε στήσιν ἐν Πρυτανείᾳ αὐτὸς τε ὁ Λυκούργος καὶ ὁ πρεσβύτατος τῶν ἐκγόνων. The decree was moved by Stratocles: Στρατοκλῆς Εὐθυδήμου Διομισύς εἶπεν. See the decree itself, ad calcem Vit. X. or. p. 852. These posthumous honours were granted about seventeen years after the death of Lycurgus: although the expressions of the biographer, l. c. seem to imply that he was still living.—<i>Dinarchus</i> goes into exile in the year of Anaxicrates: Dionys. Dinarch. p. 634. ἐξελθὼν τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἰλθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα τὴν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ τὸν ἀπ' Ἀναξικράτους χρόνον ἕως Φιλίππου πεντεκαίδεκαετῇ γενόμενον ἐκεῖ διέτριψεν. Vit. X. or. p. 850. D. χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον—παρὰ τὴν κατάληψιν τῆς Μουνυχίας, ἤνικα ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου ἐρρουρήθη ἐπ' Ἀναξικράτους ἀρχόντος,—φυγεν εἰς Χαλκίδα. διατρίψας δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς φυγῆς ὡς πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη—κατήλθε. These honours to the memory of Lycurgus, and the exile of Dinarchus, happened upon the ascendancy of the democratical party, to which Lycurgus had belonged, and the depression of the aristocratical, which was the party of Dinarchus. <i>Stilpo</i> is at Megara, at its capture by Demetrius. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 9. Laërt. II. 115.	<i>Demetrius</i>, the comic poet, was contemporary with Seleucus and Agathocles, whom he mentioned in his Ἀρεοπαγίτης. Athen. IX. p. 405. f. κατὰ τὸν κομικὸν Δημήτριον—ἐν τῇ Ἀρεοπαγίτῃ. ἀβυρτακοπὸς παρὰ Σέλευκον ἐγενόμην· παρ' Ἀγαθοκλεῖ δὲ πρῶτος εἰσήνεγκ' ἐγὼ τῷ Σικελιώτῃ τῷ τυραννικῷ φακτῇ. Demetrius therefore belongs to the period of the <i>new comedy</i>, and is improperly referred to the <i>old comedy</i> by Laërt. V. 85. unless we suppose two comic poets of this name. If <i>Lachares</i>, whom Demetrius mentions afterwards in the same passage, be the Athenian tyrant of the name, that drama would be composed after the year B. C. 301.
<i>Epicurus</i>, having taught at Mytilenē and Lampsacus five years current, εἰς Ἀθήνας μετῆλθε. Laërt. X. 15. In the year of Anaxicrates: Laërt. X. 2. ἐπαγγέλθη εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ Ἀναξικράτους. He taught at Athens about thirty-six years, till his death, at the age of 72, κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς οὐκ ἐὼς οὐλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ Πυθαράτῳ. Laërt. X. 15. conf. Cic. de Fato. c. 9. [B. C. 270.] In Gamelion of the archon Anaxicrates he was 35 years complete. <i>Philochorus</i>, the historian, author of the Ἀρχαί, already holds the office of ἱεροσκόπος at Athens, in the year of Coræbus. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 637. Confer Siebel. ad Philochori Fragmenta, p. 2.	<i>Alexis</i> the comic poet is still living in the time of Antigonus and Demetrius: Athen. VI. p. 254. a. Ἀλεξίς ἐν Φαρμακοπώλῃ. ἐν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως νίκῃς καλῆς, καὶ τοῦ νεανίσκου κύαθον Δημητρίου. He had exhibited comedy at least fifty years before. cf. a. 356. But Alexis lived to an advanced age: Stob. Floril. 116, 47. Confirmed by Plutarch. de Orac. Def. p. 420. D. Μητροδόωρος—διπλάσιον γὰρ Ἀλεξίς ἔζησε τοῦ Μητροδόωρου. Compare also Plutarch. an Seni, &c. p. 785. B.
<i>Theopompus</i>, the historian, is still living: Phot. Bibl. cod. 176. p. 392. μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου θάνατον—εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀφικέσθαι ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΝ δὲ, τὸν ταύτης ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ, οὐ προσέσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα.	

B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
304.	Ol.119. <i>Pherecles</i> . Diod. XX. 91. Dionys. Din. p. 650.	Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius: Diod. XX. 81—88. 'Ροδίοις ἐνέστη πόλεμος. In the archonship of <i>Euxenippus</i> . Diod. XX. 81. [Spring B. C. 304.]
303.	<i>Leostratus</i> . Diod. XX. 102. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Peace concluded with the Rhodians, after a year's siege: <i>πολιορκηθέντες ἐνιαύσιον χρόνον</i> . Diod. XX. 100. In the archonship of <i>Pherecles</i> . XX. 91. [before midsummer B. C. 303.] The siege of Rhodes terminated in the <i>spring</i> of B. C. 303, and in the end of the year of <i>Pherecles</i> ; otherwise <i>three</i> winters would have been passed in Greece by <i>Demetrius</i> , before he went into Asia; whereas the transactions of the war with <i>Cassander</i> are hardly sufficient to explain <i>two</i> winters passed there. And, as the siege lasted one year, it commenced in the spring, B. C. 304. After the peace with the Rhodians, <i>Demetrius</i> sailed to Greece to oppose <i>Cassander</i> . Diod. XX. 100—102. <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Demetr.</i> c. 22. 23. —in the year of <i>Leostratus</i> : Diod. XX. 102. εἶχε πρόθεσιν πρὸς Κάσσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν.
302.	<i>Nicocles</i> . Diod. XX. 106. Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	Campaign of <i>Demetrius</i> in Greece against <i>Cassander</i> . Diod. XX. 102. 103. Compare <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Demetr.</i> c. 23—26. In the year of <i>Leostratus</i> : continued, however, in the year of <i>Nicocles</i> . <i>Antigonus</i> moves into Cappadocia against <i>Lysimachus</i> : Diod. XX. 113. ἀρχὸν Νικοκλῆς. Id. 106. <i>Seleucus</i> approaches from Upper Asia. Diod. XX. 113. The three kings winter in Asia: XX. 109. Ἀντίγονος—πρὸς τὴν χειμασίαν ἐπελίσσεται τοὺς εὐθεωτάτους τόπους.—παραπλησίως δὲ Λυσίμαχος διέιλε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς χειμασίαν. XX. 113. Σέλευκος—κατασκευάσει στεγνὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις παραχειμάζειν. The winter of the archon <i>Nicocles</i> .
301.	<i>Calliarchus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650. Between <i>Nicocles</i> and <i>Philippus</i> one archon seems wanting in Dionys. p. 650. cf. <i>ann.</i> 293. 292.	<i>Demetrius</i> , διατρίβων ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις, ἐσπευδε μνησθῆναι. Diod. XX. 110. —in the archonship of <i>Nicocles</i> : XX. 106.—in the month <i>Munyehion</i> : <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Demetr.</i> c. 26. [April B. C. 301.] After his initiation, he passed to <i>Ephesus</i> , to join his father: Diod. XX. 110, 111. <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Demetr.</i> c. 28. The three kings having passed the winter in winter quarters, κεκρικότες κατὰ τὴν ἐπιούσαν θερείαν διὰ τῶν ἑλλαν κῆναι τὸν πόλεμον, (Diod. XX. 113.)—engage at <i>Ipsus</i> in <i>Phrygia</i> —in the year of <i>Calliarchus</i> . [after midsummer B. C. 301.] Death of <i>Antigonus</i> , set. 81. <i>Lucian</i> . <i>Macrob.</i> c. 11. ἐτῶν ὄντος καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. <i>Appian</i> . <i>Syr.</i> c. 55. ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτη. Compare, for the battle, <i>Plutarch</i> . <i>Demetr.</i> c. 28—30. Diod. XXI. <i>eclog.</i> 1. The date of the action is clear from the twentieth book of <i>Diodorus</i> , although his history of the battle (lib. XXI.) is lost. For he specifies nine years as the space, before the battle, from the archon <i>Hieromnemon</i> to the archon <i>Nicocles</i> : XX. 2. καταλίσκομεν εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, καθ' ὃν οἱ βασιλεῖς κοινῇ διαπολεμεῖν ἤρξαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, περιλαβόντες ἑτὴ ἑνὴκα. And the ninth year concludes with the distribution of their forces into winter quarters, (the winter of the archon <i>Nicocles</i> ,) prepared to engage in the next campaign; while <i>Demetrius</i> set out from Athens in <i>Munyehion</i> of the archon <i>Nicocles</i> , to join <i>Antigonus</i> in Asia. The armies therefore met in the beginning of the year of <i>Calliarchus</i> ; about August B. C. 301.

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
<i>Demochares</i>, nephew of Demosthenes, is banished by the party of <i>Stratocles</i>: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 24. προσεισηφίσαντο δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πᾶν, ὃ τι ἂν ὁ βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος κελεύσῃ, τοῦτο—εἶναι δίκαιον· εἰπόντος δὲ τινος μαίνεσθαι τὸν Στρατοκλέα τοιαῦτα γράφοντα, Δημοχάρης ὁ Λευκονιστὴς εἶπε· “Μαί· νοίτο μὲν τ’ ἂν εἰ μὴ μαίνοιτο.”—ὁ δὲ Δημοχάρης ἐπὶ τούτῳ διαβληθεὶς ἐφυγαδεύθη.	<i>Anaxippus</i> flourished: Suid. Ἀνάξιππος, κωμικός τῆς νέας κωμῳδίας, ἤκμασεν ἐπὶ Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ. <i>Archedicus</i>, the comic poet, was contemporary with <i>Demochares</i>: whom he satirised: Polyb. XII. 13. Τίμαιος—κατέψευσται τὰνδρὸς, (Δημοχάρους,) κωμικόν τινα μάστιγα προσεπισπασάμενος ἀνάνυμον—Ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἔστι τούτων οὐδέν. οὐ γὰρ ἂν Ἀρχέδικος ὁ κωμωδιογράφος ἔλεγε ταῦτα μόνος περὶ Δημοχάρους, κ. τ. λ. Archedicus is quoted in two comedies by Athenæus.
<i>Hieronimus</i> of Cardia, the historian, flourished. He had been the companion of Eumenes, Diod. XVIII. 42. [B. C. 320.] and fell into the hands of Antigonos, upon the death of Eumenes. Diod. XIX. 44. [B. C. 315.] He was employed by Antigonos at the lake Asphaltites. Diod. XIX. 100. [B. C. 312.] compare Joseph. Apion. I. 23. p. 1192. After the death of Antigonos, he was appointed governor of Bœotia by Demetrius. [B. C. 298.] Plutarch. Demetr. c. 39. Hieronimus is quoted for the wars of Pyrrhus in Italy by Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 17. 21. He was one of the first Greek writers who treated of Roman history, though briefly. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 16. πρῶτον μὲν, ὅσα καμὲ εἰδέναι, τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχαιολογίαν ἐκιδραμόντος Ἱερωνύμου τοῦ Καρδιανοῦ συγγραφέως ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἐπιγόνων πραγματείᾳ. This was that part of his history, in which he treated of <i>Pyrrhus</i>: whose contemporaries were the ἐπίγονοι, as <i>Eumenes</i>, <i>Antigonos</i>, and their contemporaries, were the διάδοχοι. The history περὶ τῶν διαδόχων, and that περὶ τῶν ἐπιγόνων, appear to have been distinct works. He mentioned in his history the death of Antigonos, [B. C. 301.] and of Lysimachus; [B. C. 281.] Lucian. Macrob. c. 11. and that of Pyrrhus; [B. C. 272.] Pausan. I. 14, 1. He therefore continued to write history in the reign of the second Antigonos, fifty years after the	<i>Philippides</i>, the comic poet, ridiculed the honours paid to Demetrius through the influence of Stratocles the demagogue; the flattery of young Munychion to be Anthesterion:—ὁ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν συντημῶν εἰς μὴν ἕνα, —the lodging Demetrius in the Parthenon:—ὁ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν πανδοκεῖον ὑπολαβών. Plutarch. Demetr. c. 26.—Idem. Demetr. c. 12. Φιλίππιδης, ἐχθρὸς ὢν τοῦ Στρατοκλέους, ἐν κωμῳδίᾳ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποίησε ταῦτα· Δι’ ὃν ἀπέκασεν ἡ πόλις τὰς ἀμπέλους, δι’ ὃν ἀσεβῶνθ’ ὁ πέπλος ἐβράγχη μέσος, ποιῶντα τιμὰς τὰς θεῶν ἀνθρώπων·— ταῦτ’ ἑκαταλείπει δῆμον, οὐ κωμῳδία. ἦν δ’ ὁ Φιλίππιδης Λυσιμάχου φίλος, καὶ πολλὰ δι’ αὐτὸν ὁ δῆμος εὖ ἔπαθεν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως. For the intimacy of Philippides with Lysimachus, see an anecdote, Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 183. E. repeated by Stob. Flor. 49, 19. Plutarch. Mor. p. 506. B. 517. B. Those honours

GRECIAN CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
300.	Ol. 120. <i>Hegemachus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 650.	
299.	<i>Euctemon</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 650.	
298.	<i>Mnesidemus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	
297.	<i>Antiphates</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 651.	
296.	Ol. 121. <i>Nicias</i> . Dio- nys. Dinarch. p. 651.	Death of <i>Cassander</i> . Nineteen years after the death of <i>Olympias</i> . Dexippus ap. Syncell. p. 265. B. [Spring B. C. 296.]
295.	<i>Nicostratus</i> . Dionys. Di- narch. p. 651.	
294.	<i>Olympiodorus</i> . Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651.	<i>Demetrius</i> reigns in Macedonia seven years. Plutarch. <i>Demetr.</i> c. 36. 44. <i>cf. a.</i> 287.
293.	* See <i>Intro.</i> p. xiii.	
292.	Ol. 122. <i>Philippus</i> . Dio- nys. Dinarch. p. 634. 651. The seventieth from <i>Ni-</i> <i>cophemus</i> , [B. C. 361.]	

3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
death of Alexander. But he lived to the age of 104. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. ἔζησεν ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ἑκατὸν, ὡς Ἀγαθαρχίδης—λέγει, καὶ θαυμάζει γὰρ τὸν ἄνδρα, ὡς μέχρι τῆς τελευταίας ἡμέρας ἄρτιον ὄντα ἐν ταῖς συνουσίαις, κ. τ. λ. Compare Phlegon. Longæv. c. 2.	were paid to Demetrius at Athens in April B. C. 301. and in the preceding winter.
Birth of <i>Lycon</i> the Peripatetic; since he succeeded <i>Strato</i> in B. C. 270, taught forty-four years, and died at the age of 74. Laërt. V. 68. ἐτελεύτησε γεγονὼς ἔτος τέταρτον καὶ ἑβδόμηκοστὸν. cf. a. 287.	
<i>Arcesilaüs</i> flourished: Laërt. IV. 45. καθά φησιν Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν χρονικοῖς, ἤκμαζε περὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. —<i>Zeno</i>—<i>Zήνων</i> Μνασίου Κιττιεύς, —ἤκμαζεν ἐπὶ Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Γονατᾶ, ἐπὶ τῆς κ' καὶ ρ' Ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. Ζήν. Though it was true that he flourished in Ol. 120, yet, as Antigonus began to reign Ol. 124, it is probable that the numbers were ἐπὶ τῆς ρκ' ὀλ. as in Suid. v. Σωκράτης Σωφρονίσκ. <i>Zeno</i> came to Athens in the time of <i>Crates</i> the cynic: heard <i>Crates</i>, <i>Stilpo</i>, and <i>Xenocrates</i> or <i>Polemo</i> twenty years; and taught at Athens fifty-eight years: Suid. v. Ζήνων. μαθητὴς ἦν Κράτητος τοῦ κυνικοῦ, εἶτα Πολέμωνος τοῦ Ἀθηναίου. Laërt. VII. 2. διήκουσε Κράτητος, εἶτα καὶ Στίλπωνος ἀκούσαι φασὶν αὐτὸν καὶ Ξενοκράτους ἔτη δέκα.—ἀλλὰ καὶ Πολέμωνος. Id. VII. 4. καὶ τῶν προειρημένων ἤκουσεν ἕως ἐτῶν εἰκοσιν. cf. a. 279.	
(<i>Diyllus</i> closed his history about this period. Diod. lib. XXI. eclog. 5. t. IX. p. 268. Bip. Διάλλος (l. Διύλλος) Ἀθηναῖος, συγγραφεὺς, τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις συντάξας ἔγραψε βίβλους εἰκοσιέξ. conf. Wess. ad Diod. XVI. 14. The narrative was continued by <i>Psaon</i>: Diod. Ibid. Ψαὸν δὲ ὁ Πλαταιεὺς τὰς ἀπὸ τούτου διαδεξάμενος πράξεις ἔγραψε βίβλους τριάκοντα.)	
<i>Dinarchus</i> returns from exile: Dionys. p. 651. Φίλιππος. ἐπὶ τούτου κάθοδος, ἰδέθῃ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις φησὶ καὶ Δεινάρχῳ ὑπὸ βασιλείᾳ Δημητρίου. After a banishment of fifteen years: Dionys. p. 634. πεντεκαίδεκατῇ χρόνῳ. Vit. X. or. p. 850. D.	

B.C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.
	the sixteenth from <i>Anaxicrates</i> , [B.C. 307.] —in the thirty-second year of Soter. <i>cf. a.</i> 291, 4.	
291.		
290.		
289.		Death of <i>Agathocles</i>: [Ol. 122. 4.] Diod. XXI. Eclog. 12. p. 278. Bip.—δυναστεύσας μὲν ἔτη δύο τῶν τριάκοντα λείποντα, βιώσας δὲ δύο πρὸς τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, καθὼς Τίμαιος ὁ Συρακούσιος συγγράφει, καὶ Καλλίας. But Lucian, <i>Macrob.</i> c. 10. also quoting Timæus, has 95 years: ἑτῶν ἑνενηκονταπέντε τελευτᾷ, καθάπερ Δημοχάρης καὶ Τίμαιος ἱστοροῦσιν. He seems to have met with corrupted copies of his author. <i>conf. Wess. ad Diod. t. IX. p. 502.</i>
288.	Ol. 123.	
287.		<i>Demetrius</i> driven by <i>Pyrrhus</i> from Macedonia, <i>ἐκτατίαν βαβαίος ἀρχαίσης</i>. Plutarch. <i>Demetr.</i> c. 44. Dexippus, <i>apud Syncell.</i> p. 265. D. gives him six years: οὗτος—Μακεδόναν 5' ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη μὶνα μετὰ

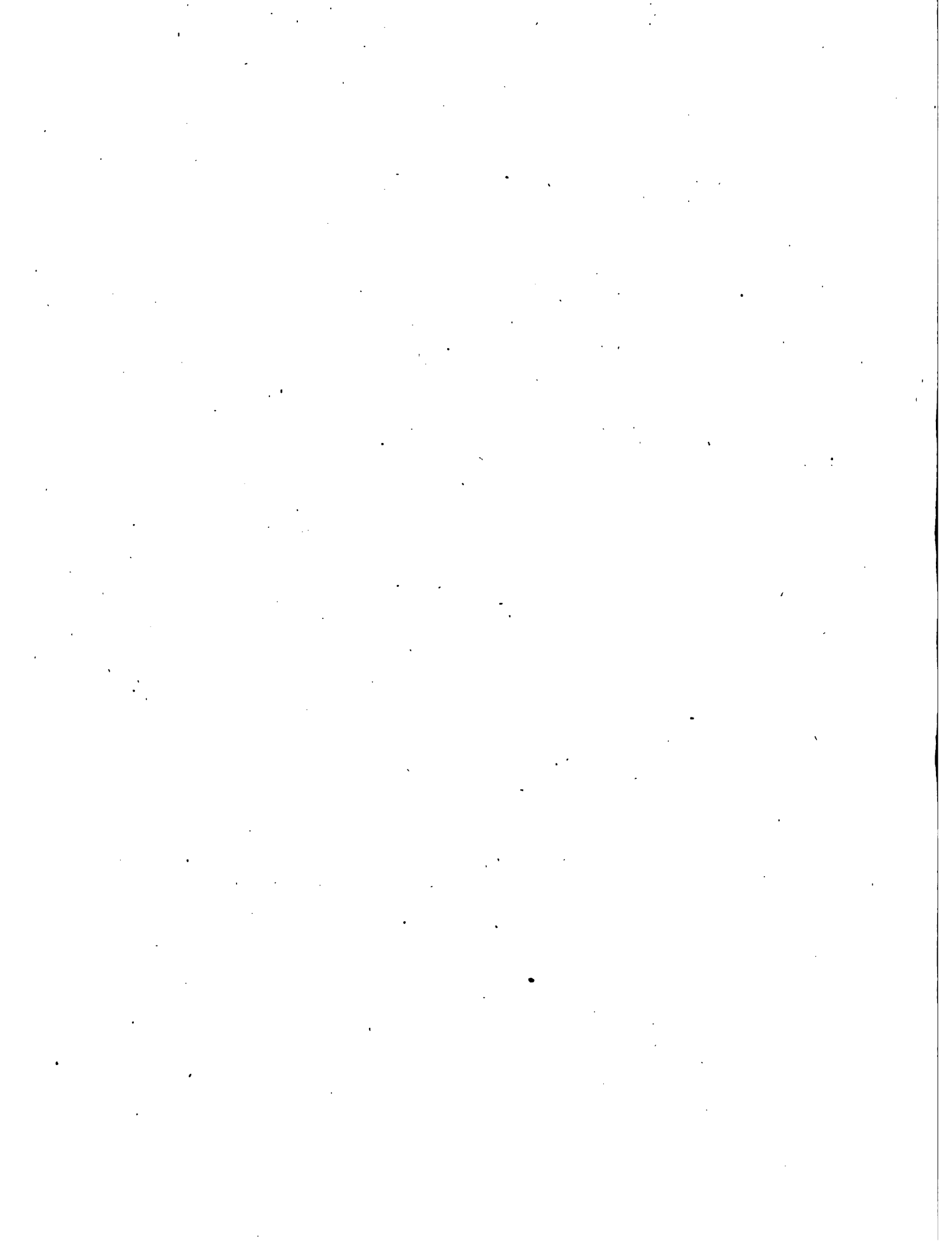
3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
διατρέφας ἐπὶ τῆς φυγῆς ὡς πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτη, καὶ πολλὰν οὐσίαν κτησάμενος, κατήλθε, πραξάντων αὐτῷ τὴν κἀνοδὸν τῶν περὶ Θεόφραστον, ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις φυγάσιν. From the third month of Anaxicrates to September B. C. 292. are fifteen years. Whence we may conclude that Philippus was archon in September B. C. 292, and that he consequently commenced in Hecatombaeon of Olymp. 122. 1.	
	Death of <i>Menander</i>, æt. 52. Inscription apud Corsin. F. A. t. IV. p. 76. Μένανδρος Διοσκρίδους Κηφισιεύς ἐγεννήθη ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Σωσιγένητος· ἐτελεύτησεν ἐτῶν ι' καὶ β'. ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Φιλίππου, κατὰ τὸ β' καὶ λ' ἔτος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Σωτήρος βασιλείας. Euseb. <i>Ol.</i> 122. 1. <i>Menander comicus moritur.</i> Prolegom. Aristoph. p. xxxi. τελευτᾷ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐτῶν ὑπάρχων ιβ'. Apollodor. ap. Gell. XVII. 4. Κηφισιεύς ὦν ἐκ Διοσκρίδους πατρὸς, πρὸς τοῖσιν ἑκατὸν πέντε γράφας δράματα ἐξέλιπε, πενήκοντα καὶ δύο ἐτῶν. He died, before U. C. Varr. 514, [B. C. 240.] <i>annis circiter quinquaginta duobus.</i> Gell. XVII. 21. which also agrees with <i>Ol.</i> 122. 1, B. C. 292², and the 32d of Soter. <i>Philippus</i>, who was archon B. C. 292², [<i>cf. a.</i> 292, 1.] is the thirty-second archon, both included, from <i>Cephisodorus</i>, B. C. 32¹, from whose year the reign of Soter was computed. [<i>cf. a.</i> 306.] <i>Philippus</i>, therefore, in the inscription, is no other than the <i>Philippus</i> of Dionys. Dinarch. p. 651. For the age of Menander, <i>cf. a.</i> 342.
	<i>Posidippus</i> begins to exhibit: Suidas. Ποσίδιππος Κασσανδρεὺς, υἱὸς Κυνίσκου, τρίτῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸ τελευτῆσαι τὸν Μένανδρον διδάξας, κωμικός. ἔστι δὲ τὰ δράματα αὐτοῦ ἕως τῶν λ'. cf. Eudoc. p. 359. The archon of Olymp. 122. 3. would be the third (both inclusive) from <i>Philippus</i>: in whose year Menander died.
<i>Strato</i> succeeds <i>Theophrastus</i>: Laërt. V. 58. σχολασχεῖν δὲ, καθά φησιν Ἀπολλοδώρος ἐν χρονικοῖς, ἤρξατο τῇ πρῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι, τῆς σχολῆς ἀφηγήσάμενος ἔτη δεκάκαδεκα. Theophrastus, who	

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		τὸ ἀνελεῖν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Κασάνδρου· καὶ ἐκβάλλεται τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ Πύρρου βασιλείας τῆς Ἡπείρου. But the seven years of Plutarch are confirmed by the times of Cassander, Pyrrhus, and Lysimachus. See <i>Appendix</i> , c. 4. <i>Kings of Macedonia</i> .
286.		<i>Pyrrhus</i> driven from Macedonia, after seven months possession, by <i>Lysimachus</i> . Plutarch. <i>Pyrrho</i> . c. 13.—Dexippus, apud Syncell. p. 266. A. Πύρρος—ἐκράτησε τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς μῆνας ζ'. Λυσίμαχος δὲ—ἰβασίλευσε Μακεδόνων ἔτη πέντε καὶ μῆνας ἕξ. Terminated by the death of Lysimachus, July B. C. 281.
285.		<i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> is associated in the kingdom by his father: Lucian. <i>Macro</i> . c. 12. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου—ζῶν παρέδωκε τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸ δυοῖν ἔτοιν τῆς τελευτῆς τῷ υἱῷ. Porphy. ὁ Φιλάδελφος ζῶντος ἔτι τοῦ πατρὸς δύο πληροῖ τῆς βασιλείας ἔτη. The coronation festival is described by Callixenus ap. Athen. V. p. 196. a.—203. b.
284.	Ol. 124.	
283.		Death of <i>Demetrius</i> , æt. 54, in the third year of his captivity: Plutarch. <i>Demet</i> . c. 52. ἔτος τρίτον ἐν τῇ Χερρόνῳ καθειργμένος—ἀπέθανεν, ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ πενήκοντα βεβιακώς. Fixed to this year by the reign of his son, Antigonus Gonatas. The place of his captivity was otherwise called <i>Aramea</i> , and <i>Pella</i> ; conf. Steph. Byz. Ἀπάμεια. Wess. ad Diod. t. IX. p. 504. Death of <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> : æt. 84. Lucian. <i>Macro</i> . c. 12.—forty years after the death of Alexander: Porphy. <i>conf.</i> a. 306.—in the 124th Olympiad: Polyb. II. 41.
282.		
281.		<i>Lysimachus</i> is defeated and slain by <i>Seleucus</i> : in Olymp. 124. Polyb. II. 41.—about seven months before the death of Seleucus: Justin. XVII. 2. [July B. C. 281.] See <i>Appendix</i> . c. 4.
280.	Ol. 125. <i>Gorgias</i> . Plutarch. <i>Mor</i> . p. 847. D. <i>Gorgias</i> was archon in the tenth year before <i>Pytharatus</i> : Plutarch. <i>Ibid.</i> who was archon Ol. 127. 2. [B. C. 27½.] Laërt. X. 15.	<i>Seleucus</i> murdered by <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> : in the 32d year of his reign. Dexipp.—in the 124th Olympiad: Polyb. II. 41. [January B. C. 280.] <i>Pyrrhus</i> passed into Italy, in the spring of B. C. 280. when he found <i>Lævinus</i> consul. Plutarch. <i>Pyrrho</i> . c. 16. Liv. epit. XIII.—the year before the irruption of the Gauls into Greece, and two years before their destruction at Delphi: Polyb. I. 6, 5. Ταραντίνων—ἐπισπασαμένων Πύρρον τῷ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐφόδου. Id. II. 20. ταῦτα [an engagement of the Romans with the Gauls and Etrurians] συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τῷ ΤΡΙΤῳ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς Πύρρου διαβάσεως εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ΠΕΜΠΤῳ δὲ τῆς Γαλατῶν περὶ Δελφοῦς διαφορᾶς. Rise of the <i>Achaean League</i> : within Olymp. 124, about the time of the passage of Pyrrhus into Italy: Polyb. II. 41, 1. Ὀλυμπιάς ἦν εἰκοστὴ καὶ τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν, ὅτε Πατρεῖς ἤρξαντο συμφρονεῖν καὶ Δυμαῖοι. Id. II. 41, 11. περὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν καὶ τετάρτην Ὀλυμπιάδα πρὸς ταῖς

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had succeeded upon the death of Aristotle, [B. C. 322.] Laërt. V. 36. consequently presided about thirty-five years. <i>Strato</i> was succeeded by <i>Lycon</i>, in B. C. 270. Laërt. V. 65. 68. διεδίξατο Λύκων Ἀστυάνακτος Τρωαδεύς—ἀφηγήσατο δὲ τῆς σχολῆς ἑτη τέτταρα πρὸς τοῖς τετταράκοντα, κατὰ τὴν ρκζ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. [B. C. 270—226.]	
	<i>Sopater</i> of <i>Paphos</i> still continued to exhibit comedy: Athen. II. 71. a. b. γιγνὼς τοῖς χρόνοις κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Φιλίππου, ἐπιβιούς δὲ καὶ ἔως τοῦ δευτέρου τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλείας, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐμφανίζει. <i>Sopater</i>, therefore, the comic poet, also quoted by Athenæus as ὁ παρὰ δὲ, ὁ Πάριος, ὁ φάκιος, ὁ φλυαρογράφος, flourished for more than forty years.
<i>Demosthenes</i> honoured with a statue, on the motion of his nephew <i>Demochares</i>. Vit. X. or. p. 847. D. Ἀθηναῖοι στήσιν τε ἐν Πρυτανείῳ τοῖς συγγενέσι τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἔδοσαν, καὶ αὐτῷ τετελευτηκότι τὴν εἰκόνα ἀνέθεσαν ἐν ἀγορᾷ, ἐπὶ Γοργίου ἀρχοντος, αἰτησαμένου αὐτῷ τὰς δωρεὰς τοῦ ἀδελφιδοῦ Δημοχάρους. ὃ καὶ αὐτῷ πάλιν ὁ υἱὸς Λάχης Δημοχάρους Λευκονεὺς ᾔτησατο δωρεὰς ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου ἀρχοντος δεκάτῳ ἔτει ὕστερον. The two decrees are preserved, ad calcem Vit. X. or. From the second decree we learn that <i>Demochares</i> himself died, between the years B. C. 280 and 270. Birth of <i>Chrysiptus</i>: since he died Ol. 143. [B. C. 207] æt. 73. Laërt. VII. 184. ἀπελθεῖν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα βιώσαντα ἑτη κατὰ τὴν τρίτην καὶ τετταρακοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, καθά φησιν Ἀπολλόδοτος ἐν χρονοικοῖς. Suidas. Χρύσιππος. μαθητὴς Κλεάνθους· καθηγησάμενος τῆς Στωϊκῆς	

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		ἐκατόν, —κατὰ τὴν Πύρρου διάβασιν εἰς Ἰταλίαν. These notes of time place the Achæan League in Ol. 124. 4. B. C. 28$\frac{1}{2}$. Polybius afterwards, II. 43, enumerates <i>thirty-eight</i> years between the establishment of the League, and the victory of Catulus at the <i>Ægates</i>; —τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἡττῆς—in B. C. 242. But B. C. 242 + 38 = B. C. 280 for the era of the League, in conformity with the other computation. <i>Ceraunus</i> is slain by the Gauls, <i>nine months</i> after the death of Seleucus: Euseb. and <i>seventeen</i> [or rather <i>sixteen</i>] months after the death of Lysimachus: Dexipp. [about October B. C. 280.] For these dates, see <i>Appendix</i>, c. 4.
279.	<i>Anaxicrates.</i> Pausan. X. 23, 9.	Irruption of the Gauls into Greece: 'Αναξικράτους Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντας, δευτέρῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἐκατόν. Pausan. X. 23, 9. Ptolemy Ceraunus had been slain in Macedonia, before their passage into Greece. See <i>Appendix</i>, c. 4. Second year of the war of Pyrrhus in Italy: coss. P. Sulpicio P. Decio Mure.
278.	<i>Democles.</i> Pausan. X. 23, 9.	The Gauls, repulsed in Greece in the year of Anaxicrates, pass into Asia in the year of Democles: Pausan. X. 23, 9. τῷ δὲ ἔτει τῷ ἑφεξῆς, Δημοκλείους ἄρχοντας, —εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβαίνουσιν. They were called into Asia by Nicomedes king of Bithynia: Liv. XXXVIII. 16. <i>Aurilia Nicomedi dant, adversus Zybætam gerenti bellum.</i>

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σχολῆς μετὰ Κλεάνθην, καὶ τελευτήσας ὁ καὶ γ' ἑτῶν. He died about fifty-six years after the death of Zeno.	
<i>Zeno of Cittium</i> flourished: γεγονὼς ἐπὶ τῆς ραε' ὀλυμπιάδος. Suid. v. Σαυράτ. Σωφρονίσκ.—in the reign of Antigonus Gonatas. Suid. Ζήνων. with which this date agrees. <i>cf. a.</i> 299. He was in great favour with Antigonus: Laërt. VII. 6. Aelian. V. H. IX. 26. Athen. XIII. p. 603. e. Zeno died before Antigonus: <i>cf.</i> Laërt. VII. 15. and, according to Eusebius, in Olymp. 129. 1. [B. C. 264.] at the age of 98. Laërt. VII. 28. Lucian. Macrob. c. 19.—or 90. Suid. Ζήνων. Zeno mentions his 80th year in his letter to Antigonus, apud Laërt. VII. 8, 9.	
The four Schools of Philosophy are directed at this time by <i>Arcesilaus</i>, <i>Strato</i>, <i>Zeno</i>, and <i>Epicurus</i>. Arcesilaus died B. C. 267, Strato, B. C. 270, Zeno, about B. C. 263, Epicurus, B. C. 270.	



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441	Timocles ..			Euripides fl.
85. 440	Myrichides..	Samian war	Melissus fl.	Comedy prohibited
439	Glaucides ..			(Death of Pindar)
438	Theodorus ..			Sophocles æt. 57.
437	Euthymenes	Agnon at Amphipolis		Prohibition of comedy repealed
86. 436	Lysimachus		Birth of Isocrates	Cratinus fl.
435	Antilocheides	Sea fight of Cor. and Corcyr.	Democrit. Empedocl. Prodicus ..	[Phrynichus comicus]
434	Chares			Lysippus fl.
433	Apseudes ..	Corcyrean embassy to Ath.		
87. 432	Pythodorus..	Congress at Sparta	Andocides, Anaxag. Meton	Hermippus, Callias
431	Euthydemus	First invasion of Attica ..	Hippocrates fl.	Euripid. <i>Medea.</i> Aristomenes fl.
430	Apollodorus	Plague at Athens		Hermippus fl.
429	Epameinon	Death of Pericles	Birth of Plato	Eupolis, Phrynichus, fl.
88. 428	Diotimus ..	Revolt of Lesbos	Death of Anaxagoras.....	Euripid. <i>Hippolyt.</i> (Plato com.)
427	Euclides	Plataea surrenders	Gorgias fl.	Aristoph. <i>Desol.</i>
426	Euthydemus			Aristoph. <i>Babyl.</i> Hermipp. <i>Φαενοφίαν</i>
425	Stratocles ..	Sphacteria taken		Aristoph. <i>Acharn.</i>
89. 424	Isarchus	Delium	Xenophon	Aristoph. <i>Equit.</i>
423	Ameinias ..	Truce for a year	Thucydides banished	Aristoph. <i>Nub. I.</i> (Cratinus ob.)
422	Alceus	Cleon and Brasidas slain ..	Protagoras fl.	Aristoph. <i>Vesp. Nub. II.</i>
421	Aristion	Fifty-years truce		Eupol. <i>Maric. Kίλαυς.</i>
90. 420	Astyphilus ..			Pherecrat. <i>Άγρυς.</i> Eupol. <i>Autolyc.</i>
419	Archias			Aristoph. <i>Pax.</i>
418	Antiphon ..	Mantineæ		
417	Euphemus			
91. 416	Arimnestus	Melos surrenders	Plato æt. 14.	Agathon fl.

OL. B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
415	Chabrias ..	Expedition to Sicily	Andocides	Xenocles fl. Euripid. <i>Troades</i>
414	Pisander .....	.....	.....	Aristoph. <i>Amphiar. Aves.</i>
413	Cleocritus ..	Defeat in Sicily .....	.....	Hegemon Thasius
92. 412	Callias .....	.....	Antipho Rhamnusius	Euripid. <i>Andromeda</i>
411	Theopompus ..	The Four-hundred	Death of Antipho	Aristoph. <i>Lyist. Theemoph.</i>
410	Glaucippus ..	Mindarus slain .....	.....	.....
409	Diocles .....	.....	Herodotus æt. 75.	Sophocl. <i>Philoctet.</i>
93. 408	Euctemon ..	.....	.....	Euripid. <i>Orest.</i>
407	Antigenes ..	Return of Alcibiades .....	.....	Birth of Antiphanes
406	Callias	Arginusæ	Philistus fl.	Death of Euripides
405	Alexias	Ægospotami .....	.....	Death of Sophocles. Aristoph. <i>Ran.</i>
94. 404	Pythodorus ..	The Thirty	Lysias. Andocides	.....
403	Euclides .....	.....	Thucyd. Andocid. Lys. Aristophon	.....
402	Micon .....	.....	Andocid. Archinus, Cephalus	Cephisodorus com.
401	Xenometus ..	Expedition of Cyrus	Xenophon, Ctesias, fl.	Sophocl. <i>Cedip. Colon.</i>
95. 400	Laches	Return of the Cyreans	Andocid. <i>de Myster.</i>	.....
399	Aristocrates ..	Thimbron and Dercyllid.	Death of Socrates	.....
398	Ithycles	Dercyllidas	Ctesias	Astydamas, Philox. Timoth. fl.
397	Lysiades	Dercyllidas	(Birth of Xenocrates)	.....
96. 396	Phormion ..	Agésilas in Asia	Plato fl.	Sophocles junior fl.
395	Diophantus ..	Agésilas in Asia	Lysias <i>pro Mantitheo</i>	Stratitidis <i>Πορφυρ.</i>
394	Enbulides ..	Cnidus. Coronea .....	.....	Xenarchus fl.
393	Demostratus ..	Lechasum .....	.....	Aristoph. <i>Eccles.</i>
97. 392	Philocles ..	.....	Andocid. <i>de pace</i>	Plato com. fl.
391	Nicoteles ..	.....	.....	.....
390	Demostratus ..	(Thrasylbulus)	Plato fl. <i>Æschines</i> born	.....
389	Antipater ..	.....	Lysias <i>Olympiaca. pro Aristoph. bon.</i>	Aristoph. <i>Plut. II.</i>
98. 388	Pyrrhion ..	Peace of Antalcidas	Callisthenes	Antiphanes fl.
387	Theodotus ..	.....	.....	.....
386	Myrtichides ..	.....	Androtion fl. ....	.....
385	Dexitheus ..	.....	Lys. in <i>Theomnest.</i> Aristotle born	.....
99. 384	Diotrephes ..	.....	.....	.....
383	Phanostratus ..	Olynthian war	Birth of Demosthenes	.....
382	Evander	Olynthian war	Democritus æt. 80.	.....
381	Demophilus ..	Olynthian war	Isocrates <i>Panegyrica</i>	Death of Philoxenus
100. 380	Pytheas	The Cadmea recovered	Death of Lysias	.....
379	Nicon	First expedition into Bœotia	.....	.....
378	Nausinicus ..	Second exped. into Bœotia	Demosthenes	Anaxandrides fl.
377	Callias	Last year of the Cyprian war	.....	Eubulus, Araros, fl.
101. 376	Charisander ..	Death of Evagoras	Isocrat. <i>Plataica</i>	.....
375	Hippodamas ..	.....	Callistratus	Astydamas junior fl.
374	Socratides ..	.....	Callistratus and Melanopus	.....
373	Asteius .....	.....	[Democritus ob.]	.....
102. 372	Alcisthenes ..	Leuctra	Eudoxus fl.	Aphareus fl.
371	Phrasiclides ..	.....	Aristot. æt. 17.	Dionysii <i>Αἰσώπ. Εὐαγγ.</i>
370	Dyscinetus ..	First invasion of Laconia	Isocrat. <i>Archidamus</i>	.....
369	Lysistratus ..	.....	Demosth. <i>Democritus</i>	.....
103. 368	Nausigenes ..	Death of Dionysius	Isai <i>Philoctem.</i> Demosth. <i>Aphob.</i> ..	Polyzelus com.
367	Polyzelus ..	War of Arcadia and Elis ..	Philistus fl. ....	.....
366	Cephisodorus ..	War of Arcadia and Elis ..	Æschines æt. 27. Aristophon fl.	.....
365	Chion .....	.....	Birth of Dinarchus	.....
104. 364	Timocrates ..	Mantineia	Theopompus hist. Isæus	.....
363	Chariclides ..	A general peace	[Death of Xenophon]	.....
362	Molon .....	.....	Isæus	Death of Timotheus
361	Nicophemus ..	.....	Democrit. Hippocrat. ob.	Alexis fl.
105. 360	Callimedes ..	Social war. Phocian war	Philistus ob. Isocrat. <i>de Pace</i> .....	.....
359	Eucharistus ..	Expulsion of Dionysius ..	Demosth. <i>Androt. Leptin.</i>	.....
358	Cephisodorus ..	Social war ended	Demosth. <i>de Class.</i>	.....
357	Agathocles ..	Trial of Timotheus	Isocrat. <i>de Permut.</i> Demosth. <i>Timocr.</i>	Theodectes fl.
106. 356	Elpines	Death of Dion	Demosth. <i>Philipp. I. Aristocr.</i> .....	.....
355	Callistratus ..	Death of Onomarchus	Demosth. <i>pro Rhodiis</i>	Demosthenes <i>χρημίσ.</i>
354	Diotimus ..	Tamynæ	Demosth. in <i>Bœot. pro Phormion.</i> ..	The festivals of Bacchus
353	Eudemus ..	Olynthian war	Demosth. <i>Olynthiaca</i>	Heraclides fl.
107. 352	Aristodemus ..	Olynthian war	Demosth. <i>Midiana</i>	Anaxandrides fl.
351	Thessalus ..	Olynthus taken	Plato ob. Demosth. <i>de Dote</i> .....	.....
350	Apollodorus ..	.....	.....	.....
349	Callimachus ..	.....	.....	.....
108. 348	Theophilus ..	.....	.....	.....
347	Themistocles ..	.....	.....	.....

OL. B. C.	1. ARCHONS.	2. EVENTS.	3. PHILOSOPHERS, &c.	4. POETS.
346	Archias	Phocian war ended	Isocr. <i>Philipp.</i> Demosth. in <i>Eubulid.</i>	
345	Eubulus ....	.....	<i>Æschin. Timarch.</i> Demosth. <i>Phil. II.</i>	
109. 344	Lyciscus	Expedition of Timoleon ..	Demosth. <i>Philipp. II.</i>	
343	Pythodotus ..	Timoleon at Syracuse	Demosth. <i>Halonnas. Fals. Leg.</i>	Antiphanes fl.
342	Sosigenes ..	Philip in Thrace	Aristot. fl. Isocrates	Birth of Menander
341	Nicomachus ..	Philip in Thrace	Epicur. b. Dem. <i>Chers. Phil. III. IV.</i>	Aphareus trag.
110. 340	Theophrastus ..	.....	Isocrat. <i>Panathen.</i> Ephorus	
339	Lysimachides ..	Crimesus	Demosth. in <i>Epist.</i> Diyllus. Xenocrates	
338	Charondas ..	Cheronea	Death of Isocrates	
337	Phrynichus ..	Death of Timoleon	Lycurg. in <i>Lysiclem.</i>	(Lysurgi lex de comœdiis)
111. 336	Pythodemus ..	Philip slain	Dinarchus fl.	Amphis comicus
335	Euaenetus ..	Thebes destroyed .....	.....	Philippides fl.
334	Ctesicles	First campaign in Asia ..	Aristotle comes to Athens	
333	Nicocrates ..	Issus	Ephorus [Demosth.] in <i>Theocrit.</i> ..	Death of Antiphanes
112. 332	Nicetes	Tyre taken	Demosth. in <i>Phormionem.</i> ..	Stephanus com.
331	Aristophanes ..	Arbela	Lycurg. [Demosth.] in <i>Aristogit.</i>	
330	Aristophon ..	Death of Darius	Lycurg. <i>Leocr. Æsch.</i> Demosth. <i>de Cor.</i>	Philemon com.
329	Cephisophon ..	Sixth campaign in Asia ..	Demosth. in <i>Dionysodor.</i> Epicur.	
113. 328	Euthycritus ..	Seventh campaign in Asia	Crates fl.	
327	Hegemon ..	Defeat of Porus .....	.....	'Αγλῶ, δῆμα σαυραῖος
326	Chremes	Voyage of Nearchus	Demad. <i>ὄρις ἐν; δούνασις</i>	
325	Anticles ....	.....	Demet. Phaler. fl.	
114. 324	Hegesias	Alexander enters Babylon	Demosth. Dinarch. <i>de Harpal.</i>	Timocles comicus
323	Cephisodorus ..	Death of Alexander	Demosth. in exile	
322	Philocles	Cranon	Demosth. Hyperid. Aristot. ob.	
321	Archippus ..	.....	Dinarchus fl.	Menandri 'Οεγῶ
115. 320	Neachmus ..	.....	.....	Diphilus fl.
319	Apollodorus ..	.....	.....	'Αδελφῶν χεῖρες
318	Archippus ..	Death of Antipater	Death of Demades	
317	Demogenes ..	Agathocles tyrant of Syrac.	Demetr. Phaler. fl.	
116. 316	Democlideus ..	Antig. and Eumen. in Asia	.....	Alexis fl.
315	Praxibulus ..	Thebes rebuilt	Death of Xenocrates	
314	Nicodorus ..	.....	Death of Æschines	
313	Theophrastus ..	.....	.....	
117. 312	Polemon	Era of the Seleucids	.....	
311	Simonides ..	.....	.....	
310	Hieromnemon ..	Agathocles in Africa	Epicurus æt. 32.	
309	Demetrius ..	.....	.....	
118. 308	Charinus ..	.....	Marsyas of Pella fl.	
307	Anaxicrates ..	Demetrius at Athens	Honours to Lycurgus	Demetrius comicus
306	Coreebus ..	Title of king assumed	Epicurus, Philochorus, fl.	Alexis com.
305	Euxenippus ..	.....	Theopompus hist.	
119. 304	Pherecles ..	Siege of Rhodes	.....	Anaxippus com.
303	Leostratus ..	Demetrius in Greece ....	.....	Archedicus com.
302	Nicocles	Demetrius in Greece	Demochares banished	Philippides fl.
301	Calliarchus ..	Ipsus	Hieron. Card. fl.	
120. 300	Hegemachus ..	.....	Birth of Lycon Peripat.	
299	Euctemon ..	.....	Arcesilaus fl. Zeno fl.	
298	Mnesidemus ..	.....	Diyllus hist.	
297	Antiphates ..	.....	.....	
121. 296	Nicias	Death of Cassander	.....	
295	Nicostratus ..	.....	.....	
294	Olympiodorus ..	Demetrius in Macedon	.....	
*				
122. 292	Philippus ..	.....	Return of Dinarchus	
291	.....	.....	.....	Death of Menander
*				
289	.....	Death of Agathocles ....	.....	Posidippus fl.
123. 288	.....	.....	.....	
287	.....	Pyrrhus in Macedon	Death of Theophrastus	
286	.....	Lysimachus in Macedon	.....	
285	.....	Ptol. Philadelph. king	.....	
124. 284	.....	.....	.....	
283	.....	Demetrius, and Ptol. Sot. ob.	.....	Sopater comicus
*				
281	.....	Lysimachus slain	.....	
125. 280	Gorgias	Achaean League	Honours to Demosthenes	
279	Anaxicrates ..	The Gauls in Greece	Zeno fl.	
278	Democles ..	The Gauls pass into Asia	Arceail. Strato, Zeno, Epicurus	

A P P E N D I X.

I.

PYTHIAN GAMES.

THE Parian Marble, Pausanias, and the Scholiast upon Pindar, confirm each other with respect to the dates of the Cirrhaean war and the Pythian games. According to one Scholiast^a, Εὐρύλοχος ὁ Θεσσαλὸς καταπολεμήσας Κιρραίους ἀνεκτίσματο τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ θεοῦ.—περιεγένετο δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Σιμωνίδου. It is added, that Eurylochus ἀγῶνα χρηματίτην μόνον ἔθετο· μετὰ δὲ χρόνον ἐξαστὴ καταγωνισαμένον τῶν λοιπῶν τοὺς ὑπολειμμένους τῶν Κιρραίων, ἐπὶ Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντος Δαμασίου, ὑστερον καὶ στεφανίτην ἔθετο τὸν ἀγῶνα. Another Scholiast:—Τὸν Πυθικὸν ἀγῶνα διέθηκεν Εὐρύλοχος ὁ Θεσσαλὸς σὺν τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι τοὺς Κιρραίους καταπολεμήσας,—ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Σίμωνος. καὶ νικήσας ἔθετο χρηματίτην [sic *legendum*] ἀγῶνα.—καὶ ἔπει ἕκτω μετὰ τὴν τῆς Κιρρας ἄλωσης, ἀνεκέρυξαν τῷ θεῷ τὸν στεφανίτην, ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Δαμασίδος. Mar. Par. N^o. 38. θοντες Κύρραν, καὶ ὁ ἀγὼν ὁ γυμνικὸς ἐτέθη χρηματίτης ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων, ἔτη ΗΗ(Η)ΔΔΠΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Σίμωνος. [327+264=B. C. 591.]—Idem N^o. 39. ἀφ' οὗ ἀνίτης ἀγὼν πάλιν ἐτέθη, ἔτη ΗΗΗΔ(Δ)ΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Δαμασίου τοῦ δευτέρου. [322+264=B. C. 586.] Pausanias^b places the first Pythian games at the second date of the marble, B. C. 586. τῆς δὲ τεσσαρακοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ ὀγδῆς ἔτει τρίτῳ ἄθλα ἔθεσαν οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες, κιθαριδίᾳ μὲν, καθὰ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς· προσέθεσαν δὲ καὶ αὐλαρίδιᾳ ἀγώνισμα καὶ αὐλῶν. And he makes the institution of the crown for the prize to be at the second *Pythia*: δευτέρῳ δὲ Πυθιάδι οὐκ ἐπὶ ἄλλοις ἐκάλεσαν ἔτι ἀγωνίζεσθαι, στεφανίτην δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα ἀπὸ τούτου κατεστήσαντο. From this date, Olymp. 49. 3. (the second celebration of the games,) the Pythiads in following times were computed; and the first *Pythiad* was reckoned to be that in which the στεφανίτης ἀγὼν was instituted. Eusebius: Olymp. 49. 3. *Pythia primum acta*. Confirmed by other testimony: κατὰ τὴν ἐβδομηκοστὴν ἔκτην Ὀλυμπιάδα, τῆς εἰκοστῆς ὀγδῆς πυθιάδος συγχρόνου οὕσης^c. But, if the 28th Pythiad fell within Olymp. 76, the 1st fell within Olymp. 49. ἐβδομηκοστὴν ἐβδόμην Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς πυθιάδα εἰκοστὴν ἐνάτην^d. The 29th Pythiad in Ol. 77. supposes the 1st in Olymp. 49. νικήσαντι τὴν τριακοστὴν πρώτην πυθιάδα—καὶ τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα, τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν αὐτοῦ νίκην μετὰ τὴν πυθικὴν γενομένην^e. The 31st *Pythia* were consequently before Olymp. 80. But, if the 1st were in Olymp. 49, the 31st were in Olymp. 79, conformably with the expressions of the Scholiast.

The Cirrhaean or Crissaean war^f lasted ten years: ὁ Κρισαῖκός πόλεμος ὀνομαζόμενος, ὡς φησι

^a Prolegom. ad Pyth. tom. II. p. 484. ed. Heyn.

^b X. 7, 3. ^c Schol. Pindar. Pyth. III. 1.

^d Schol. Pindar. Olymp. XII. 1.

^e Schol. Pindar. Pyth. IV. 1.

^f According to Strabo, IX. p. 418, 419, (whom Mr. Mitford follows, vol. VIII. p. 8, 9.) there were two wars: Cirrha was first destroyed by Crissa, and the Amphictyonic general, Eurylochus, retaliated upon Crissa the destruction of Cirrha: ἡ Κίρρα καὶ ἡ Κρίσσα κατεσπάσθησαν· ἡ μὲν πρότερον ἐπὶ Κρισαίων· αὐτὴ δ' ἡ Κρίσσα ὑστερον ἐπὶ Εὐρύλοχου τοῦ Θεσσαλοῦ κατὰ τὸν Κρισαίων πόλεμον. Id. p. 421.

μετὰ τὸν Κρισαίων πόλεμον οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες ἱππικὸν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἐπ' Εὐρύλοχου διέταξαν στεφανίτην, καὶ Πόθια ἐκάλεσαν. But there is no mention of this war between Cirrha and Crissa in any other ancient writer; and the terms, Cirrha and Crissa, are often used indiscriminately to express the same place; Steph. Byz. v. Κρίσα.—τινὲς τὴν αὐτὴν [sic leg.] τῇ Κίρρᾳ φασίν. Etymol. v. Κρίσα.—ἡ αὐτὴ Κρίσα καὶ Κίρρα. Eustath. ad Il. β'. p. 273. Κόλπος Κρισαῖος. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς καὶ Κιρραῖος. διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν Κρίσσαν διπλάζουσιν κατὰ τοὺς νεωτέρους τὸ σ Κίρραν λέγεσθαι.—ὁ δὲ γεωγράφος [sc. Strab. IX. p. 418.] λέγει

Καλλισθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου, ὅτε Κίρραϊοι πρὸς Φωκεῖς ἐπολέμησαν, δεκάτης ἦν ἀρπασάντων Κίρραϊων τὴν Πελάγοντος τοῦ Φωκεῖος θυγατέρα Μεγιστῶ, καὶ τὰς Ἀργεῖων θυγατέρας, ἱκανοῦσας ἐκ τοῦ πυθικοῦ ἱεροῦ. δεκάτῃ δὲ ἔτει ἕάλω καὶ ἡ Κίρρα εἰς. *Eurylochus*, who commanded the Amphictyonic forces, was assisted by *Clisthenes* tyrant of Sicyon^h; who commanded the quota of troops from Sicyon:—and by *Solon*ⁱ: and a body of forces from Athens, led by *Alcmaeon*^k. The war ended by the destruction of Cirrha, in the archonship of *Simonides*, or *Simon*, B. C. 591. and the games were celebrated five years complete (or six years current) afterwards, in the archonship of the *second Damasias*, B. C. 586. Olymp. 48. 3. The Pythiads were computed from the second celebration of the games, B. C. 582. Olymp. 49. 3.

From this time, the Pythian games were held every four years, like the Olympic. But different opinions have been advanced as to the exact period at which they occurred: Scaliger and Meursius held that they were celebrated every *third* Olympic year. Petavius, Dodwell, and Petitus maintained that they returned every *second* Olympic year. And Dodwell places them in the end of the year, in the month Munychion, the tenth month of the year. Corsini supposed with Scaliger that they returned in the third Olympic year, but argued with Dodwell that they were held in the tenth month, the month Munychion: or, as he expresses it^l, *Pythicos ludos non secundis, sed tertiis solum Olympiadum annis constantissime peractos esse: idque non tertiis ipsis ineuntibus, ut Scaligero videbatur, sed exeuntibus contigisse*. Barthélemy^m, and Larcherⁿ, follow Corsini^o.

ὅτι Κρίσσα τῆς Φωκίδος ἐπ' αὐτῆς Ἰβρυμένη τῆς θαλάσσης, κ. τ. λ.—ὥστε κατ' αὐτὸν ἑτέρα ἡ Κρίσσα καὶ ἑτέρα ἡ Κίρρα. implying that the opinion of Strabo differed from that of others. Pausan. X. 37, 4. λέγεται δὲ ἐς τὴν Κίρραν [λόγος] καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Κίρρας τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῶν τεθῆναι τῷ χωρίῳ φασίν. Ὁμηρος μέντοι Κρίσσαν ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι ὁμολογῶν καὶ ἐν ὕμῳ τῇ ἐς Ἀπόλλωνα ὀνόματι τῇ ἐξ ἀρχῆς καλεῖ τὴν πόλιν. Callisthenes, apud Athen. l. c. uses both the terms: and describes by the name of the *Crissæan* war that in which Cirrha was destroyed by the Amphictyons. Two Scholiasts upon Pindar, already quoted, call the enemy *Cirrheans*: but a third has the name of *Crissa*: πολλὰ τῶν Κρυσσαίων ἐργαζομένων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ ἀποσουλόντων τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστήριον βαδίζοντας, οἱ Ἀμφικτυῶνες ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν Κρίσσαν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων, κ. τ. λ. Æschines, Plutarch, the Parian Marble, and Polyænus, have *Cirrheans*. The following facts are stated, in the account which is given of the war by the son of Hippocrates: Thessali πρεσβευτικ. p. 937—942. tom. II. ed. Linden.—that the *Crissæans* had formerly acquired great power: (ἦν γὰρ ὁ χρόνος ἐπ' ἣν Κρίσσαιον ἔθνος:) that, by their exactions, they excited an Amphictyonic war against them: that, in the course of this war they stood a siege: and that, after an obstinate resistance, their town was taken: that Eurylochus commanded the Amphictyonic forces: that the Amphictyons, after they had captured the town, ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν καὶ ἵππικὸν πρότερον οὐ τιθέντες τὴν τιθέασιν: τὴν τε τῶν Κρυσσαίων χάριν ἀπασαν καθιερῶσαντο. The name of Cirrha does not occur in this narrative. Pausanias, X. 37, 4. has Cirrha;

where, speaking of the war, and of Clisthenes, he adds—πολεμεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Κίρραλους ἔδοξεν Ἀμφικτυῶσι, καὶ Κλεισθέην τε Σικυννίων τυραννοῦντα προσήσαντο ἡγεμόνα εἶναι, καὶ Σάλωνα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπηγάγοντό συμβουλεύειν. This is not to be understood of a former war, distinct from that which Eurylochus conducted: (as some have understood it; cf. Tzschuck. ad Strab. tom. III. p. 499.) there was only *one* Amphictyonic war, and only *one* in which Solon assisted. And the stratagem, which Pausanias ascribes to Solon, on the occasion on which he assisted Clisthenes, is ascribed to Eurylochus by Polyænus, VI. 13. and to Nebrus, in the war which was led by Eurylochus, by Thessalus, πρεσβευτικ. p. 941. The same war, therefore, is spoken of; and Pausanias has inaccurately described Clisthenes as *general*, when (as it may be collected from Pausan. II. 9, 6,) he only cooperated with, or served under, Eurylochus.

^s Athen. XIII. p. 560. c.

^h Pausan. II. 9, 6. X. 37, 4. Polyæn. III. 5, 1.

ⁱ Æschin. Ctes. p. 69. Plutarch. Solon. c. 11.

^k Plutarch. Ibid. Agon. Pyth. s. VI. p. 39.

^m Anacharsis, tom. II. p. 376. note.

ⁿ Chron. Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 556.

^o Corsini, p. 38, 39, enumerates the different opinions: Petavius, *Doctrin. Temp.* I. c. 33. Dodwellus, *Diss. V. s. 2. Annal. Thucyd. ad Ol.* 89. 2. Petitus *ad leges Att. aliisque plurimi*, *Pythicos ludos exeunte potius secundo anno Olympiadum peragi consuevisse contendunt*.—Scaliger, qui Pausania Diodorique vestigiis institerat, *ineuntibus solum tertiis Olympiadum annis Pythia consignavit*. In this

An unanswerable weight of evidence exists in favour of the *third* Olympic year, rather than the *second*. 1. Pausanias, already quoted ^p, τῆς τεσσαρακοστῆς καὶ ὀγδῆς ὀλυμπιάδος ἔστι τρίτη. [Ol. 48. 3.] 2. Eusebius ^q: Ol. 49. 3. *Pythia primum acta*. 3. Diodorus ^r, Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἤρχε Δουσικίντος. [Ol. 102. 3.] Ἰάσαν δὲ ὁ Φεραῖος ἐδολοφονήθη.—ἐπιόντων πυθίων. Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. 4. Demosthenes ^s, Χαβρίαν—ὅτε ἐνίκα ἐπὶ Σακρατίδου ἀρχοντος τὰ Πύθια τῷ τεθρίππῳ. [Ol. 101. 3.] 5. Dionysius ^t, ὁ περὶ στεφάνου εἰς δικαστήριον εἰσελήλυθεν ἐπ' Ἀριστοφάντος. [Ol. 112. 3.]—ἡμερῶν μὲν ὀλίγων μέλλει τὰ Πύθια γίνεσθαι. 6. The *Pythia* which followed the occupation of Phocis by Philip were in Olymp. 108. 3^u. 7. The Games, which followed the battle of Coronea, were in Olymp. 96. 3^x.

These testimonies are successfully urged by Corsini ^v, against Dodwell, who does not notice some of them at all, and gets rid of the others, by supposing, either that they lived in an age too late to know what the practice was, as Eusebius; or that they made the Pythian year connumerary with the *third* Olympic year, rather than the *second*, because it was in fact connumerary with *both*; extending from the tenth month of the second to the tenth month of the third ^z.

This is fallacious, because there is no proof that the Pythian games *were* celebrated in the tenth month of the year; and the arguments of Dodwell and Corsini to this purpose are insufficient.

Dodwell produces two arguments, founded upon Thucyd. IV. 117. V. 1. and upon Dionys. Perieget. 528.

1. Thucydides ^a. ἅμα ἤρῃ τοῦ ἐπιγυγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπεχειρίαν ἐποιήσαντο,—αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνι-αυτὸν ἴσονται—τετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ ἐλαφεβολιῶνος μηνός. [March, B. C. 423. Ol. 89. 1.] The termination of this armistice is thus expressed ^b: τοῦ ἐπιγυγνομένου θέρους, αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέυντο μέχρι Πυθίων. which Dodwell ^c interprets thus: *The truce expired, which had been made for one year, ending at the Pythia*. And he infers that the year of the truce having ended in Elaphebolion, Ol. 89. 2. the *Pythia* were celebrated in Elaphebolion or Munychion Ol. 89. 2. They occurred, therefore, in the tenth month of every second Olympic year. But Corsini ^d has well answered this argument, by another and a juster interpretation. “The truce, made in Elaphebolion Ol. 89. 1. [March B. C. 423.] expired in Elaphebolion Ol. 89. 2. [March B. C. 422.] Then followed an interruption of the truce, a renewal of hostilities, “which lasted till the Pythia:”—διελέυντο μέχρι Πυθίων. The *Pythia*, then, are not asserted to have immediately followed the truce, but to have been the boundary of that hostile interval which ensued after the truce. Thucydides, therefore, does not prove the *Pythia* to have been celebrated in the tenth month of Olymp. 89. 2.

2. Dodwell quotes the testimony of Dionysius Periegeta to the following effect: *Dionysius Pythia ἀρχομένου νέον εἶαρος ἀγὶ solita testatur*^e.—*Dionysius hirundinis adventui ludos illos tribuit*^f.—ἀρχομένου γλυκεροῦ νέον εἶαρος. sic enim loquitur Dionysius ^g. These references are an ex-

last particular he seems to have misrepresented the opinion of Scaliger, who thus expresses himself; Emend. temp. lib. I. p. 51. *Cæpit primus ægon Pythiorum στεφανίτης anno Iphiti Olympiaco* 195, [Ol. 49. 3.] *sexta mensis qui apud illos Βίσας, apud Athenienses Θαργήλιον dicitur:—tempore veris præcipitati.*

^p X. 7, 3.

^r XV. 57, 60.

^q No. 1435.

^s Neær. p. 1356.

^t Ad Amm. p. 746. ^v Æschin. Ctes. p. 89, 42.

^u See the Tables, B. C. 346, 2.

^x See the Tables, B. C. 394, 2.

^y Pyth. p. 39, 40.

^z Dissert. V. s. 2.

^a IV. 117, 118.

^b Thucyd. V. 1.

^c Dissert. V. s. 1. Annal. Thucyd. p. 152, 157.

^d Pyth. p. 44.

^e Dissert. V. 1.

^f Dissert. V. 2. ^g Annal. Thucyd. p. 153.

ample how little Dodwell is to be trusted, when he is labouring a new hypothesis. The verses of Dionysius are as follow^h:

αἱ δ' [the Cyclades] Ἀσίνης πρῶτην αἶσαν λάχον, ἀμφὶς ἰούσαι
 Δῆλον ἐκυκλώσαντο, καὶ ὄνομα Κυκλάδες εἰσὶ
 Ῥώσια δ' Ἀπέλλωνι χοροὺς ἀνέγουσιν ἅπασαι
 ἀρχομένου γλυκεροῦ νέου εἵαρος, εἴτ' ἐν ὕρεσσιν
 ἀνθρώπων ἀπάνευθε κῆρι λυγρὸς ἀγῶν.

Not one word of Delphi, or the Pythian games: Corsini, although his object is to place the games in the spring, and his inquiry leads him to examine the reasonings of Dodwell much at length, prudently omits all notice of the poet Dionysius.

Dodwell, then, has not proved these games to have been celebrated in the spring. Corsini, on the authority of those testimonies which have been already produced, establishes that the games were in the third Olympic year, and not in the second. But he holds with Dodwell that the season was the *spring*: the tenth month of the Attic yearⁱ. He advances two arguments.

1. The cause of the Crown was pleaded Olymp. 112. 3. a few days before the *Pythia*. But we learn from Harpocratio that ἐν τῷ Ποσειδεῶνι μηνὶ ἡγωνίζοντο οἱ μέγιστοι καὶ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἀγῶνες. Therefore the cause of the Crown was pleaded in that month, the sixth of the Attic year. *Ergo perspicue apparet Pythia circa Gamelionem vel Anthesterionem peragi consuevisse*^k. This argument of Corsini proves rather too much for his purpose. If the cause was tried in *Posideon*, how could it be true that the Pythian games, which followed in a few days, were celebrated one or two months after *Posideon*? But he must have quoted from memory; as the terms of the lexicographer do not assert so much as he has ascribed to them. Harpocratio^l. Μέτρον τι ὕδατος. ἐμετρεῖτο δὲ τῷ Ποσειδεῶνι μηνί. πρὸς δὲ τοῦτο [τὸ ὕδωρ] ἡγωνίζοντο οἱ μέγιστοι ἀγῶνες. Suidas.—ἐμετρεῖτο δὲ Ποσειδεῶνι μηνί. ὥς δὲ τοῦτ' ἡγωνίζοντο.—where Kuster corrects from Harpocratio πρὸς δὲ τοῦτο. It is asserted that the water by which the pleadings were conducted was measured out in *Posideon*. It is not asserted that all great causes were tried in that month. And we have evidence to the contrary, upon better authority than that of Harpocratio: Demosthenes^m; ἥν μὲν ΣΚΙΡΟΦΟΡΙΩΝ μὲν ἐν ᾧ τὰς γραφὰς ἤτιητο ἐκείνοι. The cause in question was a γραφὴ παρανόμων directed against *Euctemon* by *Androtio*, *Glaucetes*, and *Melanopus*. Here, then, is an example of a public cause, similar to that of the Crown, heard in the month *Scirophorion*. Timotheus was prosecuted by *Cullistratus* and *Iphicrates*, in the month *Mæmacterion*ⁿ. An example of another public cause, equal in importance to that of the Crown, which was not tried in *Posideon*. We shall see presently a reason why the cause of the Crown could not be in that month.

2. Corsini, having justly interpreted the phrase διελόντο μέχρι Πυθίων, in Thucyd. V. 1. against Dodwell, to mean that hostilities intervened between the truce and the games, proceeds to argue, that this interval of renewed war extended from the end of the truce, Elaphebolion Ol. 89. 2. till the truce for fifty years was concluded. That treaty was made ἐλαφηβολιώνος μηνὸς ἐκτὴ φθίνοντος ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος. Thucyd. V. 19. [March, B. C. 421.] The renewed war, then, lasted till the *Pythia*; and the *Pythia* coincided with the fifty-years truce, in

^h 525—529.

ⁱ See Pyth. s. VII.—XII. p. 40—45.

^k Pyth. s. VIII. p. 41. ^l V. διαμετρημένη.

^m Timocrat. p. 704.

ⁿ See the Tables, B. C. 373, 2, 3.

March, B. C. 421. And this passage *perspicue demonstrat Pythicos ludos circa Elaphebolionis finem peractos esse*^o. We may remark, that the games have now shifted their place. By the first argument, they were *circa Gamelionem vel Anthesterionem*: now, they are *circa Elaphebolionis finem*. And they must doubtless have fallen at the end of Elaphebolion, if this second argument is valid. His two arguments consequently destroy each other; since, if the games were at the end of Elaphebolion, the cause of the Crown, which preceded the games only a few days, must have been in Elaphebolion too, and the support which he seeks from Harpocratio wholly fails him.

But all this reasoning upon the passage of Thucydides is merely conjecture. The more natural interpretation is this. Hostilities would not be actively prosecuted during the winter. They would be confined to the ordinary season of military action, the summer. The phrase τοῦ ἐπιγυγνομένου θέρους αἱ σπονδαὶ διαλύοντο μέχρι Πυθίων therefore means, *In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games*. The expressions of Thucydides limit the meaning of his words to the *summer following*. The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities, which was followed up by negotiation in the winter, and finally perfected into the fifty-years truce. That this was the actual state of things, other passages of the historian demonstrate. After having related that hostilities were resumed till the *Pythia*, he describes the hostile operations of that summer; the expedition of Cleon; the battle of Amphipolis; the deaths of Brasidas and Cleon. These were the operations of the summer which followed the expiration of the truce. Cleon set out μετὰ τὴν ἐπεχειρίαν P. That battle happened about the *end of the summer*^q. The historian then proceeds: ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην, ὥστε πολέμου μὲν μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον. Here, therefore, was the limit of the renewed hostilities. The passage, which Corsini has quoted, so far from demonstrating that the Pythian games were celebrated in spring, rather proves the contrary.

One other argument, which Corsini^s has adopted from Dodwell^t, hardly deserves to be mentioned, and does not require an answer: "The Delphian oracles were delivered in spring, *veris initio*: therefore the games were celebrated at that season; *ut optime accurateque* *conjecit Dodwellus*."

As to the season, then, of those games, there has been no proof produced that they were celebrated in Munychion. And the tenor of history, in the Pythian games of Olymp. 96. 3. 99. 3. 108. 3. 112. 3. points out the *autumn*, or the *commencement* of the Attic year, as the undoubted season of the games.

1. B. C. 394. Olymp. 96. 3.¹ It has been shewn in the Tables, in the annals of this year, that the battle of Coronea happened in August: and that Agesilaus was carried wounded to Delphi immediately after the battle. But he was conveyed there at the season of the *Pythian games*: εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀπεκομίσθη, Πυθίαν ἀγομένων^u. The games, therefore, were celebrated in August or September. In the Tables, at B. C. 394, an abstract is given of the positions of Corsini^z. It is there assumed, that he placed the battle of Coronea at the *beginning* of

^o Pyth. s. XII. p. 45.

^p Thucyd. V. 2.

^q See the Tables, B. C. 422, 2.

^r V. 14.

^s Pyth. p. 45.

^t Dissert. V. 2.

^u Plutarch. Agesil. c. 19.

^z He has managed to conceal the inconsistency, by omitting to specify in express terms the date of

Coronea.—Ol. 96. $\frac{3}{4}$. EUBULIDES.—*Navale praelium, quo Conon Lacedæmonios prope Onidum superavit, hujus archontis anno contigerat. Certe victoria illa paulo ante solis eclipsim Agesilao nunciata fuit. Itaque quum eclipsis 14 Augusti die contigerit, victoria illa ineunte Ol. 96. 3. parta fuit.*—Ol. 96. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Olymp. 96. 3. since the season, and almost the day, of that battle, is determined by the *battle of Cnidus*, and the *eclipse*; the dates of which he specifies; and it is demonstrated, that, if the games were held in the month Munychion, a space of nine months would be supposed to intervene between the battle in which Agesilaus was wounded, and his removal to Delphi. This manifest impossibility is conclusive against that date for the games.

2. B. C. 382. Ol. 99. 3. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea in the *summer season*; in the beginning of the year of Evander. And this transaction happened at the time of the Pythian games⁷. Whence we collect, that the *Pythia* were celebrated in that season, and in the *beginning* of the Attic year.

3. B. C. 346. Ol. 108. 3. From the facts and dates specified under this year in the Tables, it is proved, that the Phocian towns were dismantled about the beginning of July, in the month of Scirophorion. And the reference which Demosthenes makes to the Pythian games shews that they were near at hand: τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων οὕτω δεινὰ καὶ σχετλια ἡγουμένων τοὺς ταρακτῶνους πάσχειν Φωκίας, ὥστε μήτε τοὺς ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς θεωροὺς μήτε τοὺς θεσμοθέτας εἰς τὰ Πύθια πέμψαι,—οὗτος εἰς τὰ πινύκια τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τοῦ πολέμου, ὃ Ἑθβαῖοι καὶ Φίλιππος ἔθυσον, εἰσιτάτο ἔλθων, καὶ σπονδῶν μετέτεχε καὶ εὐχῶν, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν συμμάχων τῶν ὑμετέρων τέχεσι καὶ χάρα καὶ ὅπλοις ἀπολαύσου εὐχιστο ἑκείνος². These expressions are natural and intelligible, upon the supposition that the *Pythia* were celebrated in August or September, the beginning of Olymp. 108. 3. but they are at variance with the scheme of Corsini, which would place the games nine or ten months after the occupation of Phocis. Demosthenes, to the same purpose, in another passage³: οὐ μᾶλλον ταῦτ' ἤμελεν αὐτῷ (Φιλίππῳ) ἢ τὰς παροδούς λαβεῖν ἡβούλετο καὶ τὴν δόξαν τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ δοκεῖν δι' αὐτοῦ κρίσιν εἰληφέναι, καὶ τὰ Πύθια θεῖναι δι' ἑαυτοῦ. It is here also implied that the *Pythia* followed close upon the termination of the war in Phocis.

4. B. C. 330. Ol. 112. 3. The cause of the Crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games. Corsini supposes that cause to have been tried in the month *Posideon*. It has been shewn that Harpocratio does not establish this: and it has been farther shewn, that, if the reasoning of Corsini be just, with respect to the season of the *Pythia*, the cause of the Crown would necessarily be placed in *Elaphebolion*. But, from the internal evidence of the oration of Æschines, it is manifest that the cause cannot be referred to the *sixth* or the *ninth* month of that Attic year. For from Æschines^b we may gather that intelligence of the death of Darius had not yet reached Athens: οὐχ ὁ μὲν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς—νῦν οὐ περὶ τοῦ κύριος ἑτέρων εἶναι διαγωνίζεται, ἀλλ' ἤδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας; But Darius was slain in the first month of the archon Aristophon. It is not credible, then, that the cause should have been pleaded in the sixth month after that event, *Posideon*: it is still less credible that this celebrated action should have been tried in *Elaphebolion*, the *ninth* month after. As if so important an event, when the attention of the Greeks was anxiously fixed upon the progress of

DEMOSTRATUS.—Anno tertio hujus Olympiadis propemodum exeunte, quum Agesilaus Spartanorum rex ad Coroneam victoriam reportasset, Delphos vulnerebus saucius transferri voluit Πυθίαν ἀγομένην. Quem quidem perspicuum alioqui disertumque Xenophontis Hel. IV. 3. [immo Plutarchi Agesil. c. 19.] locum ita explicandum esse contendit Dodwellus, non quod post victoriam illam vere Pythia agerentur, sed quod eodem anno celebrata jam fuerant; quum Pythia ipsa secundis Olympiadum annis peragi existimaret. At ostendi Pythicos ludos ex-

euntibus solum tertius Olympiadum annis adscribendos esse. We must either suppose that Corsini designed, by this parenthetical mention of *Coronea*, to conceal the inconsistency of eight or nine months between that battle and the removal to Delphi; or we must impute to him the still greater absurdity of imagining eight or nine months between the *eclipse* and the *battle of Coronea*.

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 382.

² Fala. Leg. p. 380.

³ De Pace, p. 62.

^b P. 72, 25—30.

Alexander in Asia, would not be known at Athens nine months after it had happened! The *Pythia*, then, and the prosecution of Ctesiphon, must be placed in the *beginning* of the year of Aristophan, in August or September B. C. 380, before the news of the death of Darius could have arrived in Greece.

The history of *Jason of Phœræ* also affords a presumption that the autumn was the season of the games, and not the spring: Jason, who was assassinated ἐκίοντων Πυθίων, had made extraordinary preparations for the festival^c. Among other orders, παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι^d. The autumn then would be the season of the festival; and the Thessalians would be required to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the autumn. But, upon the hypothesis of Corsini, they were to prepare for a campaign, which was to be conducted through the winter, and would terminate in March; contrary to the usual practice of military operations.

From these facts of history, then, the autumn is pointed out as the season of the Pythian festival, and not the spring: the games would be celebrated in the second or third month of every third Olympic year.

II.

PISISTRATIDÆ.

THE testimonies referred to in the Tables, B. C. 560, are to the following effect: Aristotle^a. Δὶς ἔφυγε Πεισίστρατος τυραννῶν ὥστε ἐν ἔτεσι τριάκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἑκαταίδεκα ἔτη τούτων ἐτυραννήσεν· ὀκτωκαίδεκα δὲ οἱ παῖδες. ὥστε τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. Thucydides^b. Τυραννύσας ἔτη τρεῖς Ἰπκίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυσθεὶς ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαίωνιδων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν Σίλγειον, καὶ παρ' Αἰαντιδῆν ἐς Λάμψακον· ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον. ὤθεν καὶ ὁρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα ὑστερον ἔπει εἰκοστῷ, ἤδη γέρον ὄν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστράτευσεν. These numbers give,

<i>Pisistratus</i>	33 years
His sons	18
To the battle of Marathon (complete)	19
	70

Herodotus. Οὕτω δὲ Πεισίστρατος τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας ἐβρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα^c.—οἱ τε Πεισι-στρατίδαι—ἐξεχώρησαν ἐς Σίλγειον, ἀρξάντες Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' ἔτεα ἕξ τε καὶ τριήκοντα^d.—ἐπεὶ Ἰππαρχον—κτείνουσι Ἀριστογείτων καὶ Ἀρμόδιος, μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτυραννεύοντο Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἔτεα τέσσαρα οὐδὲν ἥσσον^e. The Scholiast^f. δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ τυραννὶς καταστῆναι, ὡς φησὶν Ἐρατοσθένης, ἐπὶ ἔτη ν', τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς διαμαρτάναν Ἀριστοφάνους μὲν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἐν φήσαντος, Ἡροδότου δὲ ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα. Isocrates^g. τετταράκοντα δ' ἔτη τῆς στάσεως γενομένης.

The Scholiast idly criticises the opinion of Eratosthenes. The statements of Eratosthenes, Aristotle, and Herodotus, may be reconciled with each other, and with the numbers of Isocrates and Aristophanes the grammarian. 1. Aristotle reckons the government of Pisistratus seventeen years, and of his sons, eighteen: making a total of thirty-five: equivalent to the thirty-six years of Herodotus: the one reckoning *complete*, the other *current* years. They

^c Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 29. ^d Xen. Hel. VI. 4, 30. ^e Id. V. 55. ^f Aristoph. Vesp. 500.
^a Polit. V. 9, 23. Schneid. ^b VI. 59. ^g De Bigis. c. 10. p. 351. d.
^c L. 64. [conf. c. 59—63.] ^d Id. V. 65.

were expelled in the thirty-sixth year of their sovereignty. 2. Aristotle also computes thirty-three years from the first attempt of Pisistratus [B.C. 560.] to his death. Adding the eighteen years of his sons, we have *fifty-one* years: doubtless the period expressed by Eratosthenes as *fifty* years, in round numbers: 3. But Aristophanes the grammarian calls the period *forty-one* years: equivalent to the *forty* years of Isocrates. To explain this, we must deduct from the accounts the second exile of Pisistratus; the duration of which is expressed by Herodotus to have been eleven years current, or ten years complete: *διὰ ἑνδεκάτου ἔτους ἀπίκοντο ἐπίσω*^h. Out of the whole period, then, of fifty-one years, there is a space of ten years complete, during which Pisistratus was in exile, and the adverse party held possession of the government. Isocrates, then, and Aristophanes, leaving these ten complete or eleven current years out of the account, reckon the period, during which the Pisistratidæ disturbed the commonwealth, to have been forty years. Deducting the *eleven* years (the current number) from 51, we have 40, the amount of Isocrates; deducting *ten* (the complete number) from the 51, we have 41, the amount of Aristophanes.

Pisistratus had three distinct periods of government, interrupted by two exiles. Both Aristotle and Herodotus agree in this. And the term of one exile being ten or eleven years, the duration of the other must have been five or six. These facts we know. But the duration of his three periods of government, and especially of the first and third, is not so clearly ascertained. Chronologers have adopted various schemes for the arrangement of the periods, as in the following examples.

	Corsini.	Barthélemy ^l .	Larcher ^k .	Blair.	Clavier ^l .	Du Fresnoy ^m .
First tyranny.....	1.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	10.....	(1)
First exile.....	1.....	2.....	5.....	1.....	5.....	(5)
Second tyranny?..	4.....	} 30 {	1.....	1.....	2.....	1
Second exile.....	14.....		11.....	11.....	11.....	11
Third tyranny....	12.....		15.....	18.....	5.....	(15)
	<u>32</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>

Those who make the first exile less than five years, as Corsini, Blair, and Barthélemy, are at variance with the authorities. Corsini is inconsistent in his dates. His periods are thus stated: *Ol. LV. †. Pisistrati tyrannis. Ol. LV. †. Pisistratum ejectum. Ol. LV. ‡. Pisistratum rediisse. Ol. LVI. ‡. Pisistratus, quum 4. in tyrannide annos exegisset, expulsus. Ol. LX. †. Pisistratus in Atticam irrupisse videtur.—Post reditum 12. annos imperavit.* And yetⁿ he notices the duration of the second exile to be *eleven* years; which will not accord with his own arrangement.

Larcher, Clavier, and Du Fresnoy, rightly give the two exiles at 5 + 11 = 16 years. They differ materially in the duration of the first and last tyranny. The testimony of Herodotus is as follows: *Ὁ Πεισίστρατος ἦρχε Ἀθηναίων,—μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον—ἐξελαύνουσι μιν.—οἱ δὲ ἐξελάσαντες αὐτὶς ἐκ νῆς ἐκ' ἀλλήλοισι ἰσθασίασαν. περιελαυνόμενος δὲ τῇ στάσει ὁ Μεγακλῆς ἐπεκυεύετο Πεισιστράτην.—ἀπολαβὼν δὲ τὴν τυραννίδα ὁ Πεισίστρατος κατὰ τὴν ὁμολογίην γαμέει τοῦ Μεγακλείους τὴν θυγατέρα.* He is shortly expelled again; and withdraws for ten years to Eretria. The first usurpation, then, was not long. But that it was longer than a single year may be

^h I. 62.^l Anachars. tom. VII. p. 128.

331—342.

^k Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 545, 546.^m Tablettes, tom. I. p. 317—320.^l Des premiers temps de la Grèce, tom. II. p.ⁿ P. 114.^o I. 59—64.

concluded from the age of *Hippias*: who could hardly have been more than seventy at the battle of Marathon, when he is described as advanced in years indeed,—ἡδὴ γέρον ὢν P.—but, although πρεσβύτερος ἰὼν, he yet looked forward to the expectation of recovering his power;—καὶ τελευτήσειν ἐν τῇ ἰαυτοῦ γηραίᾳ 9. *Hippias*, then, could not have been born earlier than the first usurpation of *Pisistratus*. And yet the sons of *Pisistratus*, at his marriage with the daughter of *Megacles*, were already young men: παῖδων οἱ ὑπαρχόντων νενηϊάν[†]. But, by the schemes of *Corsini*, *Larcher*, *Du Fresnoy*, and others, *Hippias* could not have been more than seven years of age, at the period of that marriage; which is inconsistent with the description, νενηϊάν. *Larcher* himself translates that expression, *il avoit des fils déjà grands*. *Clavier*[‡] has seen this difficulty, and has provided for it, by placing the marriage and the second usurpation sixteen years after the first.

One other circumstance incidentally arises out of the narrative of *Herodotus*. When *Croesus* sent into Greece for alliances against *Cyrus*, *Pisistratus* was in possession of Athens. As the date of this transaction is evidently not later than the sixth year of the reign of *Croesus*, where it is placed by most chronologers, or about B. C. 554, it must have happened either during the first or the second tyranny. The first is the most probable, from the age of *Hippias*.

We may assume, then, the first tyranny to have been about six years, the first exile six more; the marriage with the daughter of *Megacles* might take place when *Hippias* was thirteen years of age. The second exile would be ten complete years. These numbers leave ten years for the third and final establishment; as in the following table.

Year.	Years.	B. C.
1... <i>Pisistratus</i> usurps the tyranny ...	6.....	560
—...Birth of <i>Hippias</i>		(560)
7...First exile	6.....	554
13...Second tyranny	1.....	548
14...Second exile	10.....	547
24...Third tyranny	10.....	537
34...Death of <i>Pisistratus</i>		527

These computations, however, are only *probabilities*: and must not be considered as equivalent to dates that are supported by testimony.

As *Pisistratus* died in the beginning of B. C. 527, [*Olymp.* 63. 1. *exunte*,] and as *Hipparchus* was slain in August B. C. 514, the actual duration of the reign of *Hipparchus* would be about thirteen years and a half. And as *Hippias* finally withdrew from Athens about September B. C. 510, the government of the sons of *Pisistratus* may be computed at seventeen years and eight months, or eighteen years current, corresponding to the description of *Aristotle*[†].

⁹ *Thucyd.* VI. 59.

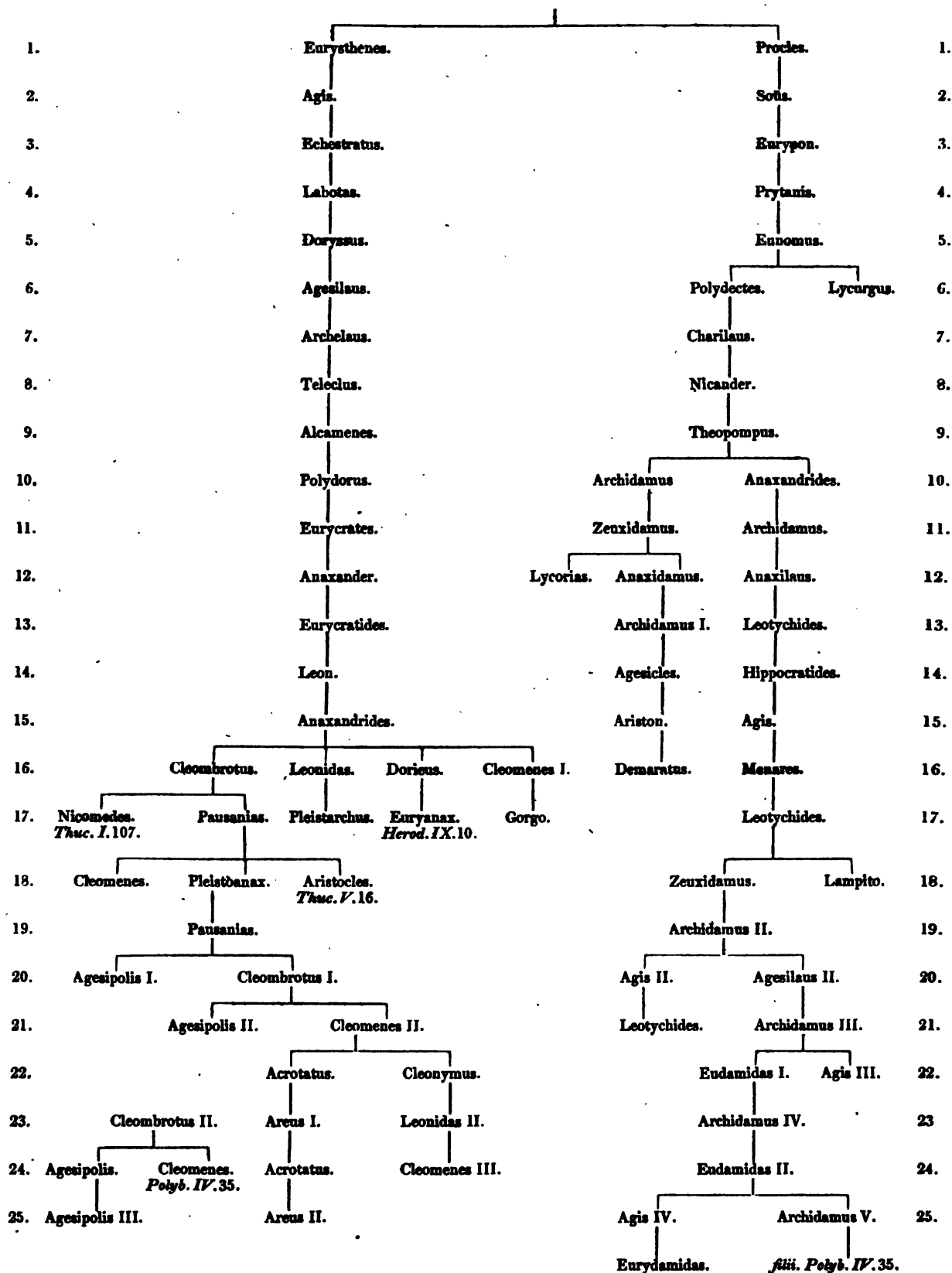
[‡] *Herodot.* VI. 107.

[†] *Herodot.* I. 61.

[‡] *Tom.* II. p. 332.

[†] See the Tables, B. C. 514, 2. 510, 2.

III. KINGS OF SPARTA.



(Heracles.)
(Hyllus.)
(Cleodæus.)
(Aristomachus.)
1. Aristodemus.

2. Eurysthenes.			2. Procles.		
3. Agis.			3. Soüs.		
4. Echestratus.			4. Eurypon.		
5. Labotas.			5. Prytanis.		
6. Doryssus.			6. Eunomus.		
7. Agesilaus.			7. Polydectes.		
8. Archelaus.			8. Charilaus.		
9. Teleclus.			9. Nicander.		
10. Alcamenes.			10. Theopompus. [cir. B. C. 770—720.]		
11. Polydorus. [cir. B. C. 742—710.]			11. Zenxidamus.		
12. Eurycrates.			12. Anaxidamus.		
13. Anaxander.			13. Archidamus I.		
14. Eurycratides.			14. Agesicles.	Y.	B.C.
15. Leon.	Y.	B.C.	15. Ariston	..	[560.]
16. Anaxandrides.....	..	[560.]	16. Demaratus	..	
17. Cleomenes I.....	30.	.. 520.	17. Leotychides	22.	.. 491.
18. Leonidas.....	11.	.. 491.	18. Archidamus II.	42.	.. 469.
19. Pleistarchus	22.	.. 480.	19. Agis II.....	29.	.. 427.
20. Pleistoanax	50.	.. 458.	20. Agesilaus II.....	37.	.. 398.
21. Pausanias	14.	.. 408.	21. Archidamus III.	23.	.. 361.
22. Agesipolis I.	14.	.. 394.	22. Agis III.	8.	.. 338.
23. Cleombrotus I.	9.	.. 380.	23. Eudamidas I.	..	330.
24. Agesipolis II.....	1.	.. 371.	24. Archidamus IV.		
25. Cleomenes II.	61.	.. 370.	25. Eudamidas II.		
26. Arcus I.....	44.	.. 309.	26. Agis IV.	4.	.. 244.
27. Acrotatus	[1.]	.. 265.	27. Eurydamidas		
28. Arcus II.....	8.	.. [264.]	28. Archidamus V.		
29. Leonidas II.			<i>Lycurgus</i>	..	219.
30. Cleombrotus II.			<i>Machanidas</i>	..	210.
<i>Leonidas again</i>	..	240.	<i>Nabis</i>	14.	.. 206.
31. Cleomenes III.	16.	.. 236.			
32. Agesipolis III.	..	219.			

One of the preceding Tables exhibits the *genealogy* of the Eurysthenidæ and Proclidæ, the other, the *reigns* of the double race of kings. In the table of reigns, Aristodemus is inserted, as first king of Sparta. In the genealogy, Aristodemus is not computed. But, to give every possible advantage to the computation of time by the generations, Aristodemus should also be inserted. In that case, *Cleomenes* the *third*, who died B. C. 220, is the 25th from *Aristodemus*; and *Eurydamidas*, who was put to death by Cleomenes about B. C. 224, is the 27th, Aristodemus himself being included.

The first reigns of this race, to which we can assign a date, are those of Anaxandrides and Ariston; who are made contemporary with each other, and with Cræsus, by Herodotus. The time of Cræsus is known. That of Anaxandrides may be probably fixed by many incidents. But the duration of the reigns of the fifteen predecessors of Anaxandrides, and of the fourteen

predecessors of Ariston, is left to the conjectures of chronologers. Polydorus and Theopompus are known to have been contemporary, and to have reigned through the long period of the first Messenian war. But the exact time of that war is not perhaps determined upon irresistible evidence. Nor is it consistent with the usual length of generations, that Theopompus and his four successors should have reigned 210 years;—Polydorus and his four successors, 182 years: that is to say, ten reigns in 392 years, nearly 40 years to each.

The Chronology which fixes the date of the "Return" to B. C. 1104, allows about 540 years to the fifteen predecessors of Anaxandrides, and as many to the fourteen predecessors of Ariston. Larcher's Chronology enlarges this amount: he assigns 620 years to the fifteen reigns of one line, and 616 years to the fourteen reigns of the other^a. In the times of known chronology, ten generations and sixteen reigns, from Anaxandrides to Cleomenes III. both inclusive, fill 340 years: and twelve generations and fourteen reigns, from Ariston to Archidamus V. occupy the same period. Larcher extends it to 350 years. These 350 years would give, for ten generations, 35 years each; and for twelve generations, 29 years each: for the sixteen reigns, 22 years nearly; and for the fourteen, 25 years. In the preceding periods, Larcher and the Vulgar Chronology assume reigns and generations to be equivalent. The Vulgar Chronology, in 540 years, assigns 36 years each to the fifteen reigns or generations, and 38 years each, to the fourteen. Larcher's calculation leaves to the fifteen reigns 41 years each, and upwards;—to the fourteen reigns, 44 years each. The inferences to be drawn from this wide diversity between the times of known chronology and the times of conjecture and hypothesis, do not belong to the present inquiry. It may be sufficient here to state shortly this general result from the preceding computations. In the times of known chronology, the reigns of the Spartan kings are found to be from 22 to 25 years each, on an average, and the generations from 29 to 35 years. If we take the mean of these amounts, 32 years, and suppose reigns to be equivalent to generations, and if we compute fifteen predecessors of Ariston, before B. C. 560, instead of fourteen, the result will nevertheless be an amount, 150 years below the date of Larcher, and 64 years below the Vulgar Chronology.

But the predecessors of Anaxandrides and Ariston belong to another period of chronology. It is proposed at present to collect the testimonies which remain, concerning the reigns and history of those kings in either line, who fall within the era of Pisistratus; namely, Anaxandrides and his descendants, in the one line, and Ariston and his successors, in the other.

^a He assumes for the date of the *Return* B. C. 570. and for the accession of *Ariston*, B. C. 574. 1190. for the accession of *Anaxandrides*, B. C. Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 500. 501. 584.

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16. **ANAXANDRIDES.** The sixteenth king of Sparta, and the fifteenth from Eurysthenes, both extremes included. Contemporary with Croesus: Herodot. I. 67. *κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροῖσον χρόνον, καὶ τὴν Ἀναξανδρίδω τε καὶ Ἀρίστωνος βασιλείην ἐν Λακεδαίμονι.* *Anaxandrides* reigned long; for Cleomenes was not born till a considerable time after the accession of his father. Herodot. V. 39—41. And yet Cleomenes had attained maturity when he succeeded. Even his younger brother, Dorieus, was grown up, at the death of Anaxandrides. Herodot. V. 42. And, as Cleomenes was king as early as B. C. 520, Anaxandrides came to the throne, probably, in B. C. 560. about the period at which Croesus began his reign. Herodotus (V. 39—41.) and Pausanias (III. 3.) relate the two marriages of Anaxandrides. By his second marriage, he had *Cleomenes*, his eldest son: by his former wife, he had *Dorieus*, *Leonidas*, and *Cleombrotus*. *Dorieus*, the second son, upon the death of his father, *οὐκ ἀξίαν ὑπὸ Κλεομένηος βασιλεύσθαι*, withdrew, with a band of adventurers, to seek a foreign settlement. He was slain a few years after in Sicily, with most of his followers. His adventures are related by Herodotus, V. 42—47. Pausanias, III. 3, 8. *Δωριεύς μὲν δὲ, οὗ γὰρ ἡνείχετο ὑπακούειν Κλεομένηι μένων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς ἀποικίαν στέλλεται.* *Cleombrotus*, youngest son of Anaxandrides, was father of Pausanias, who commanded at Platæa: and from him the future kings of this branch descended. In the reign of Anaxandrides, the Spartans were successful in a war with the Tegeans. Herodot. I. 67, 68. Pausanias (III. 3, 5.) speaks of this war, following Herodotus. The Lacedæmonians had concluded that war, — *ἤδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατυπέρτεροι*, — when Croesus sent into Greece for succours against the Persians. Herodot. I. 65—69. That embassy may be fixed with probability at about B. C. 554. These incidents suppose Anaxandrides and Ariston to have been already kings of Sparta as early as B. C. 560.

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15. **ARISTON.** The fifteenth king of Sparta, the fifteenth from Procles, and the seventh from Theopompus: (including both extremes.) Pausan. IV. 15, 2. *Θεοπόμπου Ἀρίστων ἀπὸ γονὸς ἑβδομος.* *Ariston*, like his colleague, had a long reign: for he married three wives successively, and remained long without issue, after he was king. And *Demaratus*, son of the third wife, was grown up when he succeeded his father. Herodotus (VI. 61—66.) relates the marriage of Ariston, and the birth of Demaratus, under peculiar circumstances. Pausanias (III. 7, 7.) abridges the narrative of Herodotus. Ariston was king as early as B. C. 560, on account of the Tegean war, which was carried on in his reign, and was yet concluded before B. C. 554. (See **ANAXANDRIDES**.) He was eminent among the kings of Sparta: Herodot. VI. 63. *πανθήμεναι Σπαρτιτῆται Ἀρίστωνι ὡς ἀνδρὶ εὐδοκίμῳ διὰ πάντων δὲ τῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ γενομένων, ἀρὴν ἐποίησαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι.* This was not for want of heirs to the family of the Proclidæ, (as appeared the case with his colleague, of the house of the Eurysthenidæ, — *οὐδὲν περιπτέον γένος τὸ Εὐρυσθένηςος γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον.* Herodot. V. 39.) — since another branch of the descendants of Theopompus was then living at Sparta. As Ariston was king as early as B. C. 560, from the date of the war with Tegea, and as Demaratus was deposed in B. C. 491, the reign of Ariston must have been long, since the two reigns of the father and son were equal to seventy years; of which the son, Demaratus, might reign twenty.

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17. CLEOMENES. The seventeenth king. Was king when the Platæans put themselves under the protection of Athens: Herodot. VI. 108. ἰδίδωσαν πρῶτα παρατυχοῦσι Κλεομένει τε τῷ Ἀναξανδρίδῃ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοισι σφίας αὐτούς. This happened in B.C. 519. (See the Tables.) He commanded the forces sent to expel the Pisistratidæ, B.C. 510. Herodot. V. 64. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέζω στόλον στείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, στρατηγὸν τῆς στρατιῆς ἀποδίδξαντες βασιλῆα Κλεομένεα τὸν Ἀναξανδρίδῃ. Cleomenes was king when Darius sent to demand earth and water of the Æginetans. Herodot. VI. 49, 50. And, after those transactions at Ægina, Demaratus was deposed through the influence of Cleomenes. VI. 61. Those transactions happened in B.C. 491, the year before the battle of Marathon. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, Κλεομένεα ἐκείστον γινόμενον κακοτεχνήσαντα ἐς Δημάργητον δαίμα ἔλαβε Σπαρτιητίων, καὶ ὑπεξέσχε ἐς Θεσσαλίην. ἐνθούτεν δὲ ἀπικόμενος ἐς τὴν Ἀρκαδίην νεώτερα ἐκρησσε πρήγματα.—μαθόντες δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,—κατήγον αὐτὸν ἐς Σπάρτην.—κατελθόντα δὲ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ὑπέλαβε μανίῃ νοῦσος. Herodot. VI. 74, 75. Cleomenes therefore died about B.C. 491. Between the first mention of Cleomenes and the last is a space of 29 years.

I have supposed, with Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 42, that Cleomenes was *king* at the first mention of him by Herodotus, in B.C. 519, although he is not absolutely called so in that narrative. He was certainly king in B.C. 510, which implies that he reigned at the least 19 years. And, in the beginning of the reign of Darius, when Syloson was restored, Μαιάνδριος, ἀποδράς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐκπλέει ἐς Λακεδαίμονα.—ὁ δὲ ἂν τῷ Κλεομένει ἐν λόγοισι ἦν, βασιλεύοντι Σπάρτης, προῆγέ μιν ἐς τὰ οἰκία, κ. τ. λ. Herodot. III. 148. These things happened at least as early as B.C. 519, the third year of Darius: (cf. Herod. III. 140.) which confirms Dodwell in understanding Herodotus, VI. 108, to speak of *king* Cleomenes. And yet Herodotus observes, (V. 48,) οὐ γάρ τινα πολλὸν χρόνον ἤρξε ὁ Κλεομένης. A descrip-

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16. DEMARATUS. The sixteenth king of the house of the Proclidæ. Herodot. VI. 64. χρόνου δὲ προϊόντος Ἀρίσταν μὲν ἀπέθανε Δημάργητος δὲ ἔσχε τὴν βασιλείην. He was king in B.C. 510, at the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ: Pausan. III. 7, 7. Δημάρατον βασιλεύοντα καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα εὐδοκίμουντα ἐν Σπάρτῃ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν Κλεομένει συνελευθερώσαντα Ἀθηναίους. He was joined in command with Cleomenes soon afterwards, (about B.C. 507,) in an expedition into Attica, which Demaratus disapproved: Herodot. V. 75. (ἀπαλλάσσοτο) Δημάργητος ὁ Ἀρίστανος, ἦν καὶ οὗτος βασιλεὺς Σπαρτιητίων, καὶ συνεξαγαγὼν τε τὴν στρατὴν ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος, καὶ οὐκ ἦν διάφορος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ Κλεομένει. His dissensions with his colleague in the affairs of Ægina are related, Herodot. VI. 50, 51, 61. Pausan. III. 4, 3. [B.C. 491.] And Cleomenes immediately afterwards procured his deposition. Herodot. VI. 65, 66. Pausanias, in his account of this matter, (III. 4, 4.) merely follows Herodotus. Demaratus withdrew to the court of Persia. Herodot. VI. 67. He was well received by Darius, and accompanied Xerxes; about ten years after, in B.C. 480. His descendants were said to have continued long in Persia: Pausan. III. 7, 7. τοῦ μὲν παρὰ βασιλείᾳ Δαρείῳ ἐλθόντος ἐς Πέρσας ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ χρόνον διαμεῖναι τοὺς ἀπογόνους φασί. Xenophon (Hellen. III. 1, 6.) mentions *Eurysithenes* and *Procles*, descendants of Demaratus, as possessing Pergamus, Teuthrania, and Halisarna, the gift of the king of Persia to their ancestor Demaratus. The Cyrean army found *Procles* at Teuthrania in B.C. 400. Xenoph. Anab. VII. 8, 17. According to an anecdote in Plutarch. Themist. c. 29, Demaratus was still living, when Themistocles was in exile in Persia, in B.C. 465. So that this king of Sparta survived his deposition almost thirty years. He reigned at least nineteen years; B.C. 510—491. and, as he was grown up at his accession, he might be upwards of seventy when Themistocles arrived at the Persian court.

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tion hardly consistent with the space of 29, or even of 19 years. Pausanias (III. 4, 1—5.) briefly relates the events of the reign of Cleomenes.

The attempt of Cleomenes, in conjunction with Isagoras, to seize Athens, is alluded to by Aristophanes *Lysist.* 273—282. *Gorgo*, the only daughter of Cleomenes, who was eight or nine years old when Aristagoras visited Sparta, in B. C. 500, Herodot. V. 51. and was therefore born about B. C. 509, was married to her uncle Leonidas. Herodot. VII. 239.

18. **LEONIDAS**, the third son of Anaxandrides, succeeded a little before the battle of Marathon. His genealogy is given by Herodotus, VII. 204, 205. He was the twenty-first from Hercules, including both extremes. He was slain at Thermopylæ in about the eleventh year of his reign. Pausanias mentions the reign of Leonidas, III. 4, 5—6. and Diodorus relates the action at Thermopylæ: XI. 4—11.

In *Leonidas* we arrive at an exact chronology, which we have gradually approached in the two preceding reigns. We can determine the beginning of the reign of Anaxandrides, within a very few years, by the incidents of the Tegean war, and the reign of Cræsus: we can fix the death of Cleomenes, perhaps, within a year: but the actual period of the death of Leonidas is determined with precision; and this is, properly speaking, the first epoch in this series of reigns, the date of which is established upon good evidence.

19. **PLEISTARCHUS**.—*Cleombrotus*, youngest son of Anaxandrides, died B. C. 479, when the Peloponnesians fortified the Isthmus: Herodot. IX. 10. ἐγένετο μὲν νυν ἡγεμονίη Πλειστάρχου τοῦ Λεωνίδου: ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἦν ἔτι παῖς, ὁ δὲ (Παυσανίας) τούτου ἐπιτροπός τε καὶ ἀνεψίος. Κλεόμβροτος γὰρ, ὁ Παυσανίῳ μὲν πατὴρ Ἀναξανδρίδου δὲ παῖς, οὐκέτι περιῖν. ἀλλὰ ἀπαγαγὼν ἐκ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ τὴν στρατιὴν τὴν τὸ τεῖχος δέμασαν μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον τινα βιοῦς ἀπέθανε. Pausanias, therefore, succeeded to the com-

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This king was distinguished for being the only king of Sparta, to the time of Herodotus, who had gained an Olympic victory with the chariot of four horses: Herodot. VI. 70. ἀλλὰ τε Λακεδαιμονίοισι συχνὰ ἔργοισι τε καὶ γνάμῃσι ἀπολαμπρυνθεῖς, ἐν δὲ δὴ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάδα σφι ἀνελόμενος τεθρίπῃα προσέβαλε, μῦνος τοῦτο πάντων δὴ τῶν γενομένων βασιλῆων ἐν Σπάρτῃ ποιήσας.

17. **LEOTYCHIDES**, the successor of Demaratus, was of a collateral branch of the Proclidæ: the common ancestor of Demaratus and Leotychides being Theopompus. Demaratus was the eighth, and Leotychides the ninth, from Theopompus. His descent is given by Herodotus, VIII. 131. Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μανάριος, τοῦ Ἡγησίλεω, τοῦ Ἰπποκρατίδου, τοῦ Λευτυχίδου, τοῦ Ἀναξίλεω, τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου, τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδου, τοῦ Θεοπόμπου. In Herodot. VI. 65, he is called Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μανάριος τοῦ Ἀγίου. The grandfather is *Agris* in one passage, and *Agesilaus* in the other: which is right, can hardly be pronounced. The text in VIII. 131. is corrupted in what follows. See Weseling and Larcher, ad VIII. 131.

Leotychides succeeded by the management of Cleomenes, and Demaratus was deposed, about B. C. 491. He commanded jointly with Xanthippus the father of Pericles, at Mycalæ, in B. C. 479. Herodot. VIII. 131. IX. 98—104. He afterwards went into exile for taking bribes in Thessaly: Herodot. VI. 72. ἐστράτηγσε Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐς Θεσσαλίην. παρὸν δὲ οἱ ὑποχείρια πάντα ποιήσασθαι, ἰδωροδόκησε ἀργύριον πολύ. ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ δὲ ἀλοὺς ἔφυγε ἐκ Σπάρτης—ἐς Τεγέην, καὶ ἐτελεύτησε ἐν ταύτῃ. Pausan. III. 7, 8. Λευτυχίδης ἀντὶ Δημαράτου γενόμενος βασιλεὺς μετέσχε μὲν τοῦ ἔργου τοῦ πρὸς Μυκάλην, ἐστράτευσε δὲ ὕστερον τούτων καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀλευάδας ἐς Θεσσαλίαν καὶ δῶρα ἔλαβεν.—ὑπαγόμενος δὲ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐς δίκην ἔφυγεν ἰθελοντῆς ἐς Τεγέαν. The time of the exile of Leotychides is determined by the first year of his successor Archidamus; whose 4th year was completed at the time of the earthquake in B. C. 464. Leotychides, then, went into exile in B. C. 469.

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mand as regent: he commanded at Plataea. Herodot. IX. *passim*. His ambitious views are noticed by Herodotus. V. 32. ἔρῳτα σχῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος τύραννος γενέσθαι. VIII. 3. αἷς γὰρ δὴ, ἀσάμενοι τὸν Πέρσιν, περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἡδὴ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιοῦντο, πρόφασιν τὴν Πausanias ὕβριν προῖσχύμενοι (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) ἀπέλυστο τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. Pausanias commanded the confederates for one year after the retreat of Xerxes, and was then recalled. See *Appendix*, c. 6. His death, which happened a few years afterwards, is related by Thucydides, I. 128—135. At the time of his death he was still regent: Thucyd. I. 132. Πλεισταρχὸν τὸν Λεωνίδου, ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι, ἀνψίδς ἀν ἐπιτρέπτει. Pausanias is sometimes called *king*, though improperly. Aristot. Polit. V. 1, 5.—φασὶ τινες Πausanias τὸν βασιλέα ἐπιχειρῆσαι καταλύσαι τὴν ἐφορίαν. Id. VII. 13, 13.—ἐγκαλεῖσιν οἱ Ἀἰώνες Πausanias τῷ βασιλεῖ, κ. τ. λ. In another place Aristotle speaks of him as general: V. 6, 2. Πausanias ὁ στρατηγὸς κατὰ τὸν Μηδικὸν πόλεμον. Demosth. *Neser*. p. 1378. Πausanias ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐπέγραψεν ἐπὶ τὸν τρίτοδα τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 84. μετὰ τὴν Εἰζέου φυγὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι προδοσίας κρίνουσι καὶ φονεύουσι Πausanias τὸν ἴδιον βασιλέα, Κλεομβρότου καὶ Ἀλκαθίας υἱόν. The term *king* was sometimes applied improperly in other cases. Thus, Cleonymus was called king, though only general in the lifetime of his father. See below, CLEOMENES II.

Nicomedes, brother of Pausanias, and younger son of Cleombrotus, commanded during the minority of Pleistoanax at the battle of Tanagra, in B. C. 457. Thucyd. I. 107.

Pleistarchus reigned but a short time; Pausan. III. 5, 1. Πλεισταρχὸς ὁ Λεωνίδου νεώστὶ τὴν βασιλείαν παρεληφώς ἐτελεύτησε. But from the date of the accession of his successor, in Diodorus, B. C. 458, his reign extended to 22 years. We may perhaps understand Pausanias to speak of the period of his majority; which he would survive but a few years. He left no issue.

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This corresponds with the duration assigned to his reign by Diodorus, XI. 48. Λεωνυχίδας ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἐπὶ εἰκοσι καὶ δύο. although its termination is erroneously placed in the year of Phædon, B. C. 476. But Diodorus himself enables us to correct his error: he adds, τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Ἀρχίδαος (Ἀρχίδαμος) ἐβασίλευσεν ἐπὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ δύο. The two reigns, then, are equal to 22 + 42, or 64 years. But Archidamus died in B. C. 427, as we know from Thucydides: precisely 64 years after the date which is fixed by circumstances for the commencement of the reign of Leontychides, B. C. 491. We obtain, then, B. C. 469 for the banishment of Leontychides and the accession of Archidamus, upon the concurrent testimony of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch, and Diodorus himself, when corrected. Diodorus is consistent in his error, from whatever cause it originated. "Leontychides dies, and Archidamus succeeds, B. C. 476." XI. 48.—"Archidamus dies, having reigned 42 years, B. C. 434." XII. 35.

Zeuxidamus, son of Leontychides, died before his father: Herodot. VI. 71. Ζευξιδάμους οὐκ ἐβασίλευσε Σπάρτης· πρὸ Λεωνυχίδου γὰρ τελευτᾷ, λιπὼν παῖδα Ἀρχιδάμους. Λεωνυχίδης δὲ στερηθεὶς Ζευξιδάμου γαμείη δευτέρην γυναῖκα Εὐρυδάμην.—ἐκ τῆς οἱ γίνεται θυγάτηρ Λαμπτία· τὴν Ἀρχιδάμους ὁ Ζευξιδάμου γαμείη, δόντος αὐτῷ Λεωνυχίδου. Pausan. III. 7, 8. Λεωνυχίδου ὁ μὲν παῖς Ζευξιδάμος ζῶντος ἐπὶ Λεωνυχίδου, καὶ οὐ πατρὸς γένος, καὶ τελευτᾷ νέος.

18. ARCHIDAMUS II. nineteenth from Procles, and eleventh from Theopompus, succeeded on the deposition of his grandfather. Diodorus twice states his reign at 42 years, XI. 48. XII. 35. although he places these 42 years about seven years too high: that is, B. C. 476—434. instead of B. C. 469—427. His reign is determined to forty-two years by Plutarch and Thucydides. It appears from Thucydides, that Archidamus—Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευξιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς—led the first expedition into Attica, in the Peloponnesian

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20. **PLEISTOANAX.** Diod. XIII. 75. Πλειστονάξ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐτη πενήκοντα. In the year of Euctemon, B. C. 408. His accession, therefore, was in B. C. 458. *Pleistoanax*, son of *Pausanias*, and grandson of *Cleombrotus*, and the eighteenth from *Eurysthones*, was a minor at his accession: in B. C. 457, οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Νικομήδους τοῦ Κλεομβρότου ὑπὲρ Πλειστονάκτος τοῦ Παισανίου, νόου ὄντος ἔτι, ἡγουμένον, ἐβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν. Thucyd. I. 107. Twelve years afterwards, in B. C. 445, *Pleistoanax* commanded in person, in the invasion of Attica, fourteen years before the Peloponnesian war. (See the Tables, B. C. 445, 2.) After that expedition, he was banished, on a suspicion of having been bribed to retire. Thucyd. II. 21. He was nineteen years in exile: Thucyd. V. 16. χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀρκαν [in Arcadia]—ἔτι ἔνδς δέοντι εἰκοστῇ—καταργεῖν, κ. τ. λ. He was still in exile in B. C. 427, when his son *Pausanias*, a minor, reigned in his stead: Thucyd. III. 26. ἡγήτο Κλεομένης ὑπὲρ Παισανίου τοῦ Πλειστονάκτος υἱός βασιλεὺς ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατρὸς ἀδελφὸς ἦν. And he had returned before B. C. 421, the date of the fifty years' truce. Thucyd. V. 16. His exile, then, seems to have continued from B. C. 444 to B. C. 426. and was included in his reign of fifty years.

Wesseling, ad Diod. XIII. 75. (tom. V. p. 600. ed. Bipont.) well defends the number of *Diodorus*, *fifty years*, against the criticism and correction of *Dodwell*.

21. **PAUSANIAS**, son of *Pleistoanax*, had reigned, though a minor, during his father's exile. After the death of *Pleistoanax*, in B. C. 408, διαδεχόμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν Παισανίας ἦρξεν ἐτη δεκατέσσαρα. Diod. XIII. 75. The same number is repeated by *Diodorus*, XIV. 89. Παισανίας ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐγκαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἔργον, ἄρξας ἐτη δεκατέσσαρα. in the year of *Eubulides*, B. C. 394. His exile was soon after the death of *Lysander*: *Pausan.* III. 5, 5—6. Λύσανδρος ἐπεσε:

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war, [B. C. 431.] and the second, [B. C. 430.] and the third. [B. C. 428.] In the fourth, *Cleomenes* commanded: [B. C. 427.] and in the fifth, [B. C. 426.] *Agis* son of *Archidamus*. This king, therefore, died between the third and the fifth expedition: about B. C. 427. *Plutarch* (*Cimon*. c. 16.) mentions the fourth year of his reign as coincident with the earthquake at Sparta in B. C. 464. But B. C. 464—427. will give thirty-eight years, both extremes included. And four being added will make the forty-two years reckoned by *Diodorus*. His accession, then, was in B. C. 469, and his death towards the end of B. C. 427. In B. C. 464, at the period of the earthquake, his fourth year would be completed, and his fifth year current.

Archidamus and his reign and chief transactions are briefly touched upon by *Pausanias*, III. 7, 9—10. His daughter *Cynisca* gained an Olympic victory: *Pausan.* III. 8, 1. πρώτη ἡποτρόφησε γυναικῶν, καὶ νίκην ἀνείλετο Ὀλυμπιακὴν πρώτη. She had the name of *Cynisca* after her grandfather *Zeuxidamus*. *Conf. Herod.* VI. 71.

19. **AGIS II.** Diod. XII. 35. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεχόμενος Ἄγης ἐβασίλευσεν ἐτη εἰκοσιεπτά. *Pausan.* III. 8, 2. ἐπὶ δὲ Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου—ἀλλὰ τε ἐγένετο εἰς Ἡλείους ἐγκλήματα, καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος τοῦ Ὀλυμπιακοῦ ὅτ' αὐτῶν εἰργόμενοι μάλιστα ἤχοντο. *Agis* was already king early in the year B. C. 426. Thucyd. III. 89. τοῦ ἐπιγιννομένου θέρους [B. C. 426.] Πελοποννήσιοι—ἦλθον ὡς ἐσβαλοῦντες, Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου ἡγουμένου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως. And he survived the war with *Elis*: *Xen. Hel.* III. 3, 1. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἄγης ἀφικόμενος εἰς Δελφοὺς καὶ τὴν δεκάτην ἀποθύσας πάλιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἑκαμὲν ἐν Ἠραῖα, γέροντι ᾧδ' ἦν, καὶ ἀπηνέχθη μὲν εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα—ἐκεῖ δὲ ταχὺ ἐτελεύτησεν. As that war lasted till the summer, *theros*, B. C. 399, *Agis* consequently reigned twenty-eight years instead of twenty-seven. In the Table of Reigns, p. 183, the reign of *Agis II.* is stated at twenty-nine years *current*, and the reign of *Agésilas*

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Παυσανίας δὲ ὑστέρησεν τοῦ ἀγῶνος.—οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν ἐσελθεῖν εἰς δικαστήριον, Τεγεάται δὲ αὐτὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἰκέτην ἐδέξαντο τῆς Ἀλίας. Xenoph. Hel. III. 5, 7—25. ὁ δὲ Παυσανίας, ἐπεὶ τὰ διαβατήρια ἐγένετο αὐτῷ, καθεζόμενος ἐν τῇ Τεγέᾳ τοὺς ξαναγοὺς διέπεμπεν.—ὁ δὲ Λύσανδρος ἔφθη τὸν Παυσανίαν ἐν τῷ Ἀλιάρτῳ γενόμενος.—ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀποθανόντος Λυσάνδρου ἔφευγον οἱ ἄλλοι—ἐδίωκον οἱ Θηβαῖοι.—ὁ δὲ Παυσανίας—ἐβουλευέτο πότερον μάχην ξυνάπτοι ἢ ὑπόσπονδον τὸν Λύσανδρον ἀναιροῖτο.—ὁ μὲντοι Παυσανίας, ἐπεὶ ἀφίκετο οἴκαδε, ἐκρίνετο περὶ θανάτου.—καὶ ἔφυγεν εἰς Τεγέαν καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκεῖ νόσῳ. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 30. τοιαύτης τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ τῆς τελευτῆς γενομένης, παραχρῆμα μὲν οὕτως ἤνεγκαν βαρέως οἱ Σπαρτιάται, ὥστε τῷ βασιλεῖ κρίσιν προγράψαι θανατικὴν. ἣν οὐχ ὑποστάς ἐκεῖνος εἰς Τεγέαν ἔφυγε. Lysander was slain towards the close of B. C. 395, which sufficiently confirms the date of Diodorus for the deposition of Pausanias.

22. AGESIPOLIS I. Diod. XIV. 89. Παυσανίας ἔφυγεν, ἄρξας ἔτη δεκατέσσαρα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγησίπολις ἤρξε τὸν ἴσον τῷ πατρὶ χρόνον. Id. XV. 23. Ἀγησίπολις ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα. In the year of Pytheas, B. C. 380. This date is confirmed by incidents in Xenophon. He died, κατὰ θέρους ἀκμῇ, in the third campaign of the Olynthian war, of a fever. Hellen. V. 3, 19. He was a minor at his accession. The victory at Corinth, B. C. 394, was gained by his guardian Aristodemus: Pausan. III. 5, 7. Ἀριστοδήμος ἐποτρόπευε γένους ἐγγύτατα ὦν καὶ τὸ ἐν Κορίνθῳ κατόρθωμα Ἀριστοδήμου ἐγένετο ἡγούμενου. Xen. Hel. IV. 2, 9. οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἔφαινον· ἡ δὲ πόλις, ἐπεὶ Ἀγησίπολις παῖς ἔτι ἦν, Ἀριστοδήμον, τοῦ γένους ὄντα, καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς προδικον, ἡγεῖσθαι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐκέλευον. Plutarch, Agid. c. 3. enumerates the descent from Pausanias to Agesipolis: Παυσανίας (ὁ νικήσας ἐν Πλαταιαῖς) υἱὸν ἔσχε Πλειστώννακτα, Πλειστώνναξ δὲ Παυσανίαν, οὗ φυγόντος εἰς Τεγέαν ὁ πρεσβύτερος υἱὸς Ἀγησίπολις ἐβασίλευσε.

23. CLEOMBOTUS I. Diod. XV. 23. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Κλεόμβροτος ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐβασί-

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II. at thirty-seven years *complete*: the one reigned something more than twenty-eight years, the other, something less than thirty-eight.

The son of Agis, *Leotyichides*, was excluded from the succession, and *Agesilaus* was preferred, through the interest of Lysander. The history is related by Pausan. III. 8, 4—5. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 22. Agesil. c. 3. and by Xenophon. Hel. III. 3, 1—4.

20. AGESILAUS II. younger son of Archidamus, and twentieth from Procles, succeeded his brother Agis. He passed into Asia with an army in B. C. 396, was recalled, when he had already completed the second year in Asia, and gained the battle of Coronæa in August, B. C. 394. He continued to possess the chief direction of the affairs of Lacedæmon to the period of the death of Epaminondas, which happened in June B. C. 362. After that, he undertook the Egyptian expedition, when he was past eighty: ὑπὲρ ὀγδοήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη. Plutarch. Ages. c. 36. and died on his return home, βιώσας μὲν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη βασιλεύσας δὲ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐν τῶν τεσσαράκοντα πλέον, καὶ τούτων ὑπὲρ τριάκοντα πάντων μέγιστος γενόμενος. καὶ σχεδὸν ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡγεμὼν καὶ βασιλεὺς νομισθεὶς, ἄχρι τῆς ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχης. Plutarch. Ages. c. 40. Diodorus, XV. 93. relates the death of Agesilaus among the transactions of the year after the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. placing it in the same year in which the Egyptian expedition was undertaken. But the war in Egypt must have occupied at least a year,

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λευσεν ἔτη ἑννία. The nine years are determined by the battle of Leuctra, in which he fell, July B. C. 371. Pausanias, III. 6, 1. Ἀγησιπόλιδος ἀπαίδος τελευτήσαντος ἐς Κλεόμβροτον περιῆλθεν ἡ ἀρχή. καὶ ὑπὸ ἡγεμονίᾳ τούτῳ ἡγωνίσαντο ἐν Λεύκτροις.

24. AGESIPOLIS II. Diod. XV. 60. Ἀγησιπόλις ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς μετέλλαξεν, ἄρξας ἐνιαυτόν. In the year of Dyscinetus, B. C. 370. Pausan. III. 6, 1. Κλεομβρότου ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν παίδων Ἀγησιπόλις παρίσχετο μέγα οὐδὲν ἐς μήνην. Plutarch, Agid. c. 3. thus continues the genealogy of the Agidæ: Ἀγησιπόλις ἐβασίλευσε· καὶ τούτου τελευτήσαντος ἀτίκνου Κλεόμβροτος ὁ νεώτερος. ἐκ δὲ Κλεομβρότου πάλιν ἄλλος Ἀγησιπόλις ἦν καὶ Κλεομένης. ὦν Ἀγησιπόλις μὲν οὗτ' ἤρξε πολὺν χρόνον οὔτε παῖδας ἔσχε.

25. CLEOMENES II. Succeeded his brother: Diod. XV. 60. τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Κλεομένης ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ τέτταρα. Id. XX. 29. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Δημητρίου [B. C. 309.]—Κλεομένης ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη ἐξήκοντα καὶ μῆνας δέκα. The interval between his accession and his death, B. C. 370—309=61 years, corresponds with the larger number: and the circumstances of history confirm it. For *Areus*, the immediate successor of Cleomenes, was still living in B. C. 270, one hundred years after the accession of Cleomenes, when Pyr-

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and he could not have set out upon it till the spring of B. C. 361, seven or eight months after the battle of Mantinea. Xenophon, Ages. c. 2, 28—30. gives the following circumstances: ἤδη μὲν ἐγγόνει ἔτη ἀμφὶ τὰ ὀγδοήκοντα· κατανενοηκώς δὲ τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα ἐπιθυμοῦντα τῷ Πέρσῃ πολεμεῖν,—ἄσμενος ἤκουσεν ὅτι μετεπέμπετο αὐτόν.—ἐνταῦθα δὲ Ἀγησίλαος—τὸν ἕτερον [of the Egyptian competitors] συγκαθίστησι, καὶ φίλον ποιήσας τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ ἀποπλεῖ οἴκαδε, καίπερ μέσου χειμῶνος ὄντος, σπεύδων ὥς μὴ ἄργος ἡ πόλις ἐς τὸ ἐπὶ τὸν θέρους πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους γένοιτο. The winter here noticed could not have been earlier than December B. C. 361. or January B. C. 360. which allows a single campaign for the Egyptian war. Diodorus, in another place, gives twenty-three years to *Archidamus*, who was slain in August B. C. 338. which places his accession after August B. C. 361. Agesilaus then reigned from B. C. 398 to B. C. 361, both inclusive: a space of thirty-eight years current, instead of forty-one ascribed to him by Plutarch; whose computation of *more than thirty* years to the battle of Leuctra is likewise inaccurate: that battle happened in B. C. 371, the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Agesilaus.

He began to reign in about the tenth year of *Pausanias*. His colleagues of the other house were *Agesipolis* I. *Cleombrotus* I. *Agesipolis* II. and *Cleomenes* II. in the ninth or tenth year of whose long reign Agesilaus died.

21. ARCHIDAMUS III. Diod. XVI. 63. ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἔτη τρία πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι. Id. XVI. 88. ἤρξε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἔτη τρία καὶ εἴκοσι. Archidamus is mentioned as a young man, in B. C. 378. at the time of the attempt of Sphodrias: Xenoph. Hel. V. 4, 25—33. He gained the *tearless battle*, *ἄδακρυν μάχην*, B. C. 367. See the Tables.

Archidamus supported the Phocians in the Sacred war, which began in the fifth year of his reign. He assisted Philomelus secretly at first: Diod. XVI. 24. ὁ Φιλόμηλος ἐν ἀπορρήτοις διελέχθη τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀρχιδάμῳ.

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thus invaded Laconia. Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 27. Wesseling, therefore, ad Diod. XV. 60. rightly prefers the larger number, and rejects the *thirty-four* years. Scaliger, *ὀλυμπ. ἀναγρ.* makes *Cleomenes* begin to reign in the year of *Asteius*, B. C. 373. although immediately afterwards he himself states that *Cleombrotus* was slain at Leuctra in the year of *Phrasiolides*, B. C. 371. And he omits all notice of the reign of *Agisipolis II.* who came between them. In Olymp. 116. 4. [B. C. 313.] he records the death of *Cleomenes*, in the archonship of *Demetrius*, after a reign of sixty years and ten months. (ἀρξας ἔτη ξ' μῆνας ι'. an error of the press for ἔτη ξ'.) These oversights seem to have proceeded from an error in the year of *Demetrius*, whose archonship is placed by Scaliger one Olympiad, or four years, too high. Hence he dated the reign of *Cleomenes* B. C. 373—313. instead of B. C. 369—309.

Acrotatus, son of *Cleomenes*, died before his father: Pausan. III. 6, 1—2. Κλεομένης δ νεώτερος μετὰ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τελευτήσαντα ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένων δὲ αὐτῷ παίδων Ἀκροτάτου καὶ Κλεωνύμου, κατήγαγε τὸ χρεὼν Ἀκροτάτου ἐπὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸν Κλεομένην. Καὶ ὡς Κλεομένης ἀπέθανεν—δικάζουσιν οἱ γέροντες Ἀρεῖ τῷ Ἀκροτάτῳ καὶ οὐχὶ Κλεωνύμῳ πατρὸς εἶναι τὴν τιμὴν. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Κλεομένης δὲ βασιλεύσας μετ' Ἀγησίπολιν τὸν μὲν πρῶτον τῶν υἱῶν Ἀκροτάτου ἐπὶ ζῶν ἀπέβαλε, νεώτερον δὲ Κλεωνύμου κατέλιπεν, ὃς οὐκ ἐβασίλευσεν, ἀλλ' Ἀρεὺς, υἱὸς δὲ Κλεομένου. Ἀκροτάτου δὲ υἱὸς Ἀρεὺς. *Acrotatus* is erroneously supposed by Pausan. VIII. 27, 8. to have been slain in a war between *Lacedæmon* and *Megalopolis*. Pausanias has mistaken this *Acrotatus* for his grandson, *Acrotatus* son of *Areus*. See below, *ACROTATUS*.

Cleonymus, younger son of *Cleomenes*, is alluded to by Polyæn. II. 29, by the title of Κλεώνυμος Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. He is described as opposed to the generals of *Crateus*, who was in Greece in B. C. 322, and was slain in B. C. 321, towards the end of the reign of *Cleomenes*. *Cleonymus*, therefore,

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According to Theopompus, *Archidamus* was corrupted by bribes: Pausan. III. 10, 4. Θεόπομπος—τόν τε Ἀρχίδαμον μετασχὺν τῶν χρημάτων αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐπὶ Δεινίχῳ τὴν Ἀρχιδάμου γυναῖκα παρὰ τῶν δυναστωσάντων ἐν Φωκεύσῃ ἔφη λαμβάνουσιν δωρεὰν ἐτοιμότερον ποιῆν σφίσι τὴν συμμαχίαν Ἀρχίδαμον. And the *Messenians* affirmed, ἦν ἵνα οἱ Φωκίαισι δυνάσται τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς κατεκλῆρασαν, ἰδίᾳ τε κατὰ ἄνδρα τοὺς βασιλεύοντας ἐν Σπάρτῃ [*Archidamus* and *Cleomenes*] καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς ἐπ' ἀξιώματος, καὶ κοινῇ τῶν τε ἐφόρων τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν γιουσίαν, μετασχόντας τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ. Pausan. IV. 5, 1.

Archidamus was slain in Italy, in August, B. C. 338. Diod. XVI. 63. συμμαχίας τοῖς Ταραντίνοις ἐν τῷ μάχῃ διαγωνισάμενος λαμπρῶς ἐτελεύτησεν. As he is mentioned by *Xenophon* as a young man forty years before, he might be perhaps sixty years of age.

22. AGIS III. Diod. XVI. 88. τὴν βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ υἱὸς Ἀγίς ἤρξεν ἐπὶ ἐννέα. Id. XVII. 63. ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀριστοφάντος [B. C. 330.]—κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον ἄρξας ἐπὶ ἐννέα. These numbers enable us to correct *ἐπὶ πεντεκαίδεκα*, in Diod. XVI. 63. Nine years, however, are too long for the reign of *Agis*. For he succeeded his father in August B. C. 338. the second month of the archon *Chærondas*. But the cause of the Crown was pleaded in the year of *Aristophon*, the ninth archon from *Chærondas*: and in the very beginning of the year of *Aristophon*. Only eight years, therefore, elapsed between the death of *Archidamus* and the cause of the Crown. And yet *Agis* was already dead at that time: *Æschin*. Ctes. p. 72, 33. Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἱ ταλαίπωροι—γὺν μέλλουσιν ὡς Ἀλέξανδρον ἀναπέμπεσθαι, τοῦτο πεσόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πατρίς ὅτι ἂν ἐκείνῳ δόξῃ. cf. p. 77, 15—21. The action in which *Agis* fell happened about the time of the battle of *Arbela*; (see *Appendix*, c. 4. ALEXANDER III.)—towards the end of B. C. 331. We may therefore place the death of *Agis* in the archonship of *Aristophanes*; and he reigned eight years instead of nine.

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improperly called *king*, was the son of Cleomenes, and afterwards competitor for the kingdom with his nephew Areus.

26. AREUS I. grandson of Cleomenes, and twenty-third in descent from Eurysthenes, began to reign B. C. 309. Diod. XX. 29. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Δημητρίου—τὴν βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Ἀρεὺς υἱὸς [υἱανὸς] ἤρξεν ἐτη τέσσαρα πρὸς τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα. The correction, υἱανὸς, for υἱὸς, is obvious. But Wesseling, ad loc. with his accustomed judgment observes—*Ego vero non mutavi, incertum arbitratus auctoritate peccatum sit an librarium*. A similar error, of Diodorus or his transcriber, may be remarked in his mention of the younger *Sophocles*. See the Tables, B. C. 396, 4.

Cleonymus, the uncle of Areus, being disappointed of the succession, brought Pyrrhus against Sparta: Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. Κλεωνύμου τοῦ Σπαρτιάτου πύραγονομένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, προθύμως ὑπήκουσεν. ὁ δὲ Κλεώνυμος ἦν μὲν γένους βασιλικοῦ, δοκῶν δὲ βίαιος εἶναι—οὗτ' εὐνοίαν οὔτε πίστιν εἶχεν, ἀλλ' Ἀρεὺς ἐβασίλευε. κ. τ. λ. Pausan. III. 6, 2. ἐς ἀντιλογίαν ἐφίκοιντο ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας Κλεώνυμος τε ὁ Κλεομένης καὶ Ἀρεὺς ὁ Ἀκροτάτου.—Κλεωνύμῳ δὲ ἀπελαθέντι τῆς βασιλείας περισσῶς δὴ τι ὁ θυμὸς εἶλε.—τέλος δὲ—Πύρρον τὸν Αἰακίδου σφίσιν ἐπηγάγετο ἐς τὴν χώραν. This attempt of Pyrrhus was made B. C. 272. consequently in the 37th year of Areus, when his son Acrotatus was grown up: ὁ νεανίας Ἀκρότατος. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 28. Areus assisted the Athenians in a war against Antigonos son of Demetrius, who began to reign B. C. 283. Conf. Pausan. III. 6, 3. This king of Sparta was slain at Corinth: Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Ἀρεὺς πεσόντος περὶ Κόρινθον, υἱὸς δὲ Ἀκρότατος τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχευεν. Areus I. was contemporary with *Onias I.* high-priest of the Jews; who died in the ninth year of the reign of Areus, and to whom the embassy was sent: 1 Maccab. xii. 20. which Josephus, Ant. XII. 4, 10. improperly refers to the time of a later *Onias*, when no king Areus was reigning at Sparta.

* This name is written Ἀρεὺς in Plutarch, but Ἀρεὺς in Diodorus and Pausanias.

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At the time of the battle of Issus, B. C. 333, Agis was communicating with the Persian naval commanders in the Ægean, to obtain supplies for the war against the Macedonians: Arrian, Exped. II. 13. παρ' αὐτοῦς ἀρικνεῖται Ἀγίς ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ μᾶς τριήρους χρήματα αἰτήσων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον.

23. EUDAMIDAS I. younger son of Archidamus, succeeded his brother Agis, in the year B. C. 330. in the 40th year of *Cleomenes II.* Pausan. III. 10, 6. τοῦ δὲ Ἀρχιδάμου τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτατον παῖδα Ἀγιν κατέλαβεν ἀποθανεῖν Μακεδόσιν ἐναντία καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ μαχόμενον. Εὐδαμίδας δὲ ὁ νεώτερος Λακεδαιμονίους ἐβασίλευσεν ἄγουσιν εἰρήνην. Among the sayings ascribed to Eudamidas in Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 220. D.—221. A. are some which bespeak his peaceful character or policy. In that collection, Apophthegm. 8. refers to the decree made by Alexander, in B. C. 324.

24. ARCHIDAMUS IV. son of Eudamidas, was already king in B. C. 296, when he was defeated by Demetrius Poliorketes: Plutarch. Demet. c. 35. ἐξαράσαντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐθὺς ἐπεβούλευε τῇ Λακεδαίμονι καὶ περὶ Μαστιγίαν Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπαντήσαντος αὐτῷ, νικήσας μάχῃ καὶ τρεφόμενος εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐνέβαλε. This would coincide with the fourteenth year of Areus I.

25. EUDAMIDAS II. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. thus deduces his descent from the great Agisilaus: ἦν Ἀγισιλάου μὲν Ἀρχιδάμος ὁ περὶ Μανδόνιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ὑπὸ Μεσσαπίαν ἀποθανών. Ἀρχιδάμου δὲ πρεσβύτερος μὲν υἱὸς Ἀγίς, Εὐδαμίδας δὲ νεώτερος ὅς, Ἀγίδος ὑπ' Ἀντιπάτρου περὶ Μεγάλην πόλιν ἀναισθηθέντος ἀπέκνου, τὴν βασιλείαν ἔσχε· τοῦτου δ' Ἀρχιδάμος· Ἀρχιδάμου δὲ ἱτερος Εὐδαμίδας· Εὐδαμίδα δὲ Ἀγίς.

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27. ACROTATUS. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3.—
 Ἀκρότατος τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχεν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ
 οὗτος, ἡττηθεὶς μάχῃ περὶ Μεγάλην πόλιν ὑπ' Ἀρ-
 στοδήμου τοῦ τυράννου. Aristodemus lived in
 the times of Aratus of Sicyon, and was put to
 death by Ecdemus and Demophanes, who had
 studied under the philosopher Arcesilaus. Po-
 lyb. X. 25. This agrees with the time of
 Acrotatus son of Areus. Pausanias, relating
 the history of the death of Acrotatus, in the
 war with Aristodemus, calls him by mistake
 the son of Cleomenes: VIII. 27, 8. He re-
 peats his mistake, VIII. 30, 3. ἥνικα τὰ πταίσμα
 ἐγένετο Ἀκροτάτῳ τῷ Κλεομένους—μαχουσαμένῳ
 πρὸς Ἀριστέδημον. But Acrotatus son of Cle-
 omenes died in the lifetime of his father, fifty
 years before the times of this Aristodemus, as
 Plutarch and Polybius testify. Nor could
 the son of Cleomenes have been slain in that
 former war between Lacedæmon and Mega-
 lopolis, which happened in B. C. 352. For
 that war was eighty-six years before the death
 of Areus his son. Pausanias, however, rightly
 gives the descent of this family: III. 6, 3.
 After relating that the kingdom was adjudged
 to Areus, in preference to Cleonymus, he
 adds, Ἀρέως δὲ ἐγένετο υἱὸς Ἀκρότατος τοῦ δὲ,
 Ἀρέως.

The valour of Acrotatus saved Sparta from
 Pyrrhus, in B. C. 272. during the absence of
 his father Areus in Crete. Plutarch. Pyrrho c.
 28. This Acrotatus may perhaps be intended
 by Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 216. D.

Areus and Acrotatus, οἱ μικρὸν πρὸ Κλεο-
 μένους βασιλεύσαντες, [before Cleomenes III.]
 are accused by Phylarchus, apud Athen. IV.
 p. 142. b. of having changed the mode of liv-
 ing, and corrupted the ancient simplicity of
 Sparta.

28. AREUS II. A posthumous son, died at
 eight years of age: Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. κα-
 τίλπειν [Acrotatus] ἐγκύμονα τὴν γυναῖκα. παι-
 δου δ' ἄρρενος γενομένου, Λεωνίδας ὁ Κλεονύμου
 τὴν ἐπιτροπὴν ἔσχεν. εἴτα πρὶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γενέσθαι
 τελευτήσας, οὕτως εἰς αὐτὸν ἡ βασιλεία περιῆλ-
 θεν. Pausan. III. 6, 3. Ἀρέως ὀκτὼ μάλιστα

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26. AGIS IV. son of Eudamidas II. the
 twenty-fifth from Procles, and the sixth from
 Agesilaus II. Plutarch. Agid. c. 3. Ἄγης Εὐδα-
 μιανίδης καὶ Εὐδαμίδα παῖς, ἕκτος ἀπ' Ἀγησιλάου
 τοῦ διαβάντος· εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. Id. Agesil. c. 40,
 ἡ βασιλεία διέμεινε τῷ γένει, μέχρις Ἀγίδος, ὃν ἐπι-
 χειροῦντα τὴν πάτριον ἀναλαβεῖν πολιτείαν ἀπέ-
 κτεινε Λεωνίδας πέμπτον ἀπ' Ἀγησιλάου γεγονότα.
 Agis was the sixth in descent, both extremes
 being included.

He led an army against Aratus, after the
 liberation of Corinth by Aratus; and was
 worsted: Pausan. II. 8, 4. ἐλευθερώσαντος Ἀρά-
 του Κόρινθον,—Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἄγης ὁ Εὐδαμι-
 δου βασιλεὺς ἐβήσαν μὲν Πελοπόννησον ἐλόντες, ἤκου-
 δὲ Ἀράτου καὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ συμβαλόντι ἐκρατήθησαν.
 Corinth was liberated when Aratus was præ-
 tor the second time, the year before the de-
 feat of the Carthaginians by Lutatius Catu-
 lus: Polyb. II. 43, 6. ταῦτ' ἐγένετο τῷ προτέρῳ
 ἔτει τῆς Καρχηδονίαν ἡττης ἐν ᾗ καθόλου Σικελίας
 ἐκχωρήσαντες πρῶτον ὑπέμειναν τότε φόρους ἐπα-
 γκεῖν Ῥωμαίοις. Whence we obtain B. C. 243
 for the date of the liberation of Corinth.

In a war between the Achæan league and
 the Ætolians, Agis joined his forces with
 Aratus: Plutarch. Arat. c. 31. συμβαλεῖν μὲν
 τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς πρὸ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς ἀρμημένον τῶν
 Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 Ἀγίδος ἀφικνουμένου μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεφο-
 ρμήντος ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, (ὁ Ἀγίτος)
 οὐ προήκατο τὸν τοῦ συμφέροντος λογισμόν. This
 war, by the course of the narrative, seems to
 have occurred after the liberation of Corinth,
 and before the death of Antigonus. Conse-
 quently, between B. C. 243, and 239. This
 last expedition is again mentioned by Plu-
 tarch. Agid. c. 13. στρατεία συνέβη τῷ Ἀγίδι
 μεταπεμπομένῳ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, σφμμάχων ὄντων,
 βοήθειαν ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος. Αἰτωλοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐπιδοχοὶ
 διὰ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς ἐμβαλοῦντες. This happened
 while Cleombrotus was his colleague. Plu-
 tarch. Ibid. The death of Agis followed im-
 mediately afterwards.

Pausanias, VII. 7, 2. mentions that Agis
 captured Pellenæ, and was driven out again

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ἔτη γεγονώς τελευτᾷ νόσῳ. καὶ ἐλείπετο γὰρ τῆς Εὐρυσθένης οἰκίας γένος τὸ πρὸς ἀνδρῶν Λεωνίδας ὁ Κλεωνύμου πάντ᾽ ἀπασιν ἤδη γέρον.

Areus II. the 28th king, was the sixth from Cleombrotus, (who fell at Leuctra about 110 years before the birth of Areus,) and the 25th from Eurysthenes. **Leonidas**, who succeeded him, was only the twenty-third from Eurysthenes, and the great-grandson of Cleombrotus.

29. LEONIDAS II. After having been regent for eight years, during the life of Areus II. he became king on the death of the infant. By the management of the party of Agis, his colleague, Leonidas was deposed, and his son-in-law **Cleombrotus** made king in his stead. The first reign, therefore, of Leonidas continued to about the year B. C. 243.

30. CLEOMBROTUS. Pausan. III. 6, 4. ἡ παῦθι Λεωνίδας βασιλείας, καὶ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Κλεόμβροτος ἔσχε τὴν τιμὴν.—ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον οὐ πολλοῖς κατὰ γούσιν αὐτὸν καὶ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐποιήσαντο. Plutarch. Agid. c. 11. relates the expulsion of Leonidas by the faction of Agis, and the election of Cleombrotus: Κλεόμβροτον ἔπειθε τῆς βασιλείας ἀντικεισθῆναι γάμβρον ὄντα τοῦ Λεωνίδου, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ. Polyb. IV. 35. Κλεόμβροτου.—τὸν δὲ συνέβαινε βεβασιλευκέναι καθ' οὗς καιροῦς ἐξέπεσε Λεωνίδης ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς.

During the absence of Agis upon a military expedition, Leonidas returned, about B. C. 240, (see Agis IV.) and put Agis to death.

31. CLEOMENES III. the thirty-first king, the twenty-fourth in descent from Eurysthenes, and the eighth from Pausanias who fought at Platæa, succeeded his father Leonidas about four years after the death of Agis. He reigned sixteen years: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 38. Κλεομένης ἐκκαίδεκα βασιλεύσας ἔτη κατὶστρέφεν. His death happened the third year after his flight from Greece: Polyb. IV.

35. σχεδὸν ἤδη τρεῖς ἐνιαυτοὺς μετὰ τὴν Κλεομένης ἐκπαρσιν οὐδ' ἐπεισθῆσαν οὐδέποτε βασιλεῖς καταστῆσαι τῆς Σπάρτης· αἶμα δὲ τῶ τὴν φῆμιν ἀφικέσθαι περὶ τῆς Κλεομένης τελευτῆς, εὐθὺς ἀρτίᾳ ἐπὶ τὸ βασιλεῖς καθίσταται. He conse-

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by the Achæans: that he made an attempt upon Megalopolis, which nearly succeeded: VIII. 27, 9. and relates the particulars of a great battle between Agis and the Achæans and Mantineans, in which Agis was slain: VIII. 10, 4. a manifest error, and contrary to the known history of Agis. Larcher, Herodot. tom. VII. p. 511. has noticed this mistake. It is, however, the blunder of Pausanias himself, and not of a transcriber; for he alludes to the death of Agis in this battle in another passage. (VIII. 27, 9.) Perhaps he followed a tradition of the Mantineans, invented for the credit of their city. Scafiger, Ολυμπ. ἀναγρ. has been misled by the authority of Pausanias upon this occasion, and makes Agis, the last of the Proclidæ, fall in battle.

27. EURYDAMIDAS. Pausan. II. 9, 1. Κλεομένης ὁ Λεωνίδου τοῦ Κλεωνύμου παρακαβὼν τὴν βασιλείαν ἐν Σπάρτῃ—βασίλειά τε τῆς οἰκίας καὶ τῆς ἐτέρας Εὐρυδαμίδαν παῖδά ἐτι ἀνεκὼν φαρμάκῳ διὰ τῶν ἐφορευόντων ἐξ Εὐκλείδαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν μετέστησε τὴν ἀρχήν. Pausanias elsewhere (III. 10, 6.) calls him Εὐρυδαμίδαν τὸν Ἀγίδος. This son of Agis is mentioned by Plutarch; παῖδον νεογνόν. Cleomen. c. 1.

28. ARCHIDAMUS V. son of Eudamidas, and brother of Agis IV. reigned at the same time with Cleomenes, by whom he was put to death: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 1. Ἀποθανόντος Ἀγίδος, τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρχίδαμον οὐκ ἔρθη συλλαβεῖν ὁ Λεωνίδας εὐθὺς ἐκφυγόντα. Some time after the accession of Cleomenes, he was slain by those who had been parties to the death of Agis: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 5. Ἀράτος—ἀρμήσσει μετὰ πέμπεσθαι τὸν Ἀγίδος ἀδελφὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἐκ Μεσσηνίας, ὃ βασιλεύειν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας οἰκίας ἦν προσήκων,—οἱ δ' ἀνηρηκότες πρότερον τὸν Ἀγιν αἰσθόμενοι τοῦτο—ἐδέξαντο μὲν αὐτὸν εὐθὺς δ' ἀπέκτειναν· εἴτ' ἀπόντος τοῦ Κλεομένης, ὡς οἴεται Φύλαρχος, εἴτ' ἀπέθανεν. Polyb. V. 37. Ἀρχίδαμος δ' Ἀκαδαμανονίων βασιλεὺς ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐφυγε δεισὰς τὸν Κλεομένην, καὶ παρεγένετο εἰς Μεσσηνίαν.—μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ Κλεομένης ὑποδεί-

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quently died Olymp. 139. 4. B. C. 22½. Polyb. V. 39. from whence we obtain the date of his accession, B. C. 236.

The war of Cleomenes, πόλεμος Κλεομενικός, had lasted three years, when he fled. The first campaign is described, Polyb. II. 51, 52. The second campaign, Polyb. II. 54, 4—13. The third campaign and the battle of Sellasia, II. 64, 65.

The death of Cleomenes is best described by Polybius: V. 35—39. Pausanias (III. 6, 5.) remarks that he was the last of the Agidæ that reigned at Sparta: γένους μὲν δὴ τοῦ Εὐρυσθέους, καλουμένων δὲ Ἀγιάδων, Κλεομένης δὲ Λαωνίδου βασιλεὺς ὥσπερ ἐγένετο ἐν Σπάρτῃ, probably not considering Agesipolis III. as entitled to be numbered among the kings of Sparta.

32. AGESIPOLIS III. After the death of Cleomenes, Agesipolis III. a minor, the grandson of Cleombrotus, was elected king, and was given to Lycurgus for a colleague. Polyb. IV. 35. ἅμα τῷ τὴν φήμην ἀφικέσθαι περὶ τῆς Κλεομένης τελευτῆς, εὐθέως ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸ βασιλεῖς καθιστάναι. τὸν μὲν ἕνα νομίμως καὶ καθήκοντος Ἀγισιπόλιν, ὅντα μὲν παῖδα τὴν ἡλικίαν, εἶδον δὲ Ἀγισιπόλιδος τοῦ Κλεομβρότου. ἐπιτροπὸν δὲ εἶλαντο Κλεομένην, Κλεομβρότου μὲν υἱὸν Ἀγισιπόλιδος δ' ἀδελφόν. He was soon deposed by his colleague. Among those who joined Flamininus, in B. C. 195, *princeps erat exulum Agesipolis, cujus jure gentis regnum Lacedæmone erat, pulsus infans a Lycurgo tyranno post mortem Cleomenis*. Liv. XXXIV. 26. He was murdered by pirates about B. C. 183. Polyb. XXIV. 11. ἐξαπεστάλησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος φυγάδων πρέσβεις· ἐν οἷς ἦν—Ἀγισίπολις, ὃς ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐγενήθη βασιλεὺς ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ. τούτους μὲν οὖν λησται τινες διέφθειραν. Agesipolis, who might be forty years of age at his death, would be the twenty-fifth in descent from Eurysthenes, if his grandfather Cleombrotus was in the same generation with Leonidas II.

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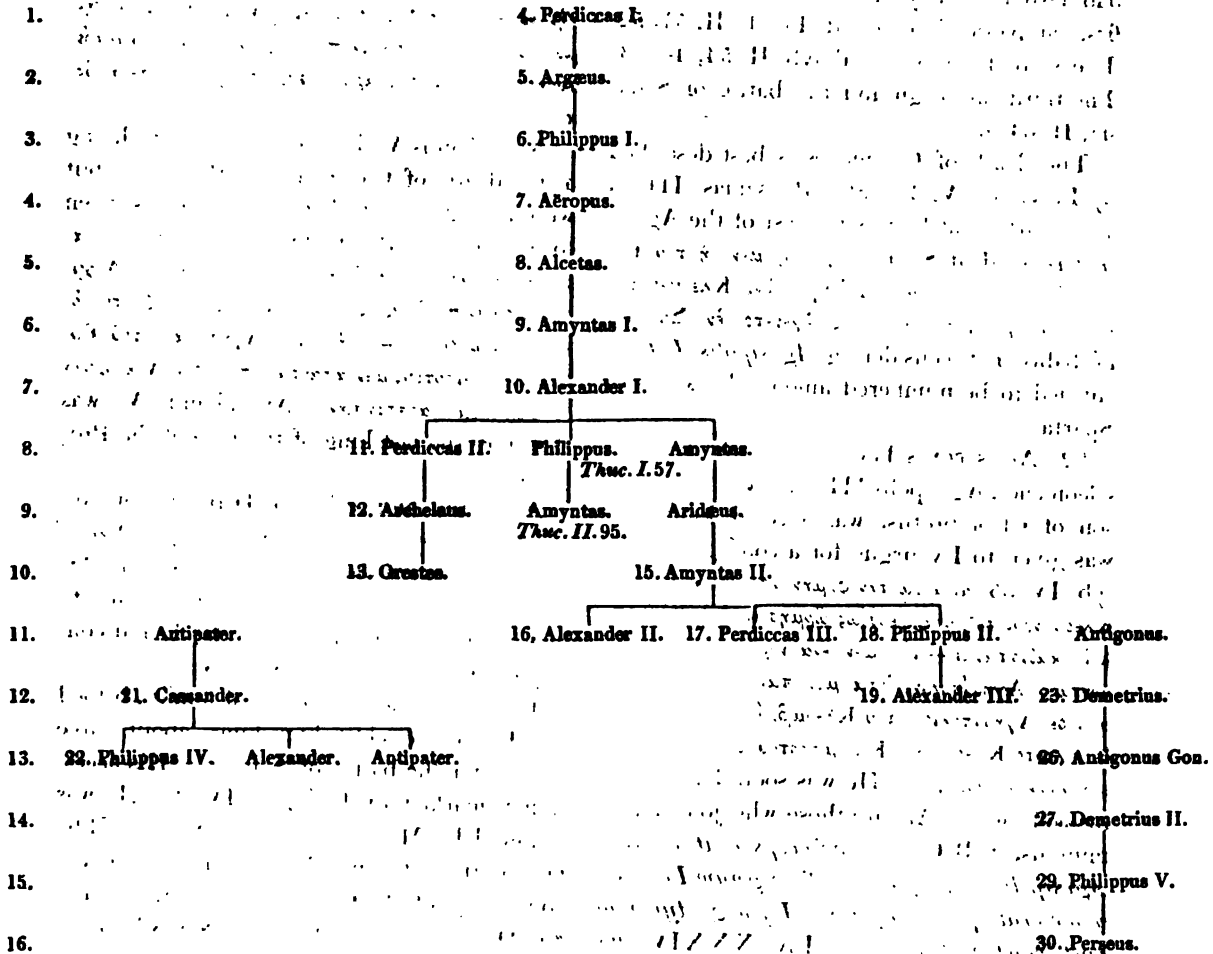
ἕκτος ἐλπίδα καθέδου καὶ διαλύσεως πρὸς τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον,—ὁ μὲν Ἀρχίδαμος εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κατήκει—ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης ἀπαντήσας τὸν μὲν Ἀρχίδαμον ἱπανείλετο, κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. 1. Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ὑπιδόμενος τῇ Κλεομένης φιλαρχίαν ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης· μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ πάλιν πεισθεὶς ἐνεχείρισεν ἑαυτὸν. τοιγαροῦν ἅμα τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ βίου στερεθεὶς, κ. τ. λ.

Archidamus V. left sons, who were living at the death of Cleomenes, in B. C. 220. but were passed over, and the kingdom was given to a stranger: Polyb. IV. 35. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτίρας οἰκίας, ὅντων ἐκ τῆς Ἰππομέδοντος θυγατρὸς Ἀρχιδάμου δυοῖν παῖδων, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Εὐδαμίδου, ζῶντος δὲ καὶ Ἰππομέδοντος—ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Ἀγισιλάου τοῦ Εὐδαμίδου,—τούτους μὲν ἀπαντας ὑπεγείδον, Λυκούργον δὲ βασιλεῖα κατέστησαν. Archidamus V. was therefore the last king of the race of the Proclidæ.

Agesilaus and his son Hippomedon are mentioned by Plutarch. Agid. c. 6. Ἀγισίλαον θεῖον ὄντα τοῦ βασιλείως [Agidis]—ὁ υἱὸς Ἰππομέδων ἐκίει καὶ παρθεῖνεν. He seems to have been the son of Eudamidas I. and consequently great-uncle to Agis IV.

LYCURGUS, not of the royal family, bribed the Ephori to elect him king, about three years after the battle of Sellasia. His accession is marked by Polybius, IV. 2. He was followed by MACHANIDAS and NABIS. The last of these tyrants, Nabis, was slain in the consulship of L. Quinctius Flamininus and Cn. Domitius, B. C. 192. Liv. XXXV. 35.

IV KINGS OF MACEDONIA.



(1. Caranus.)					
(2. Coenus.)					
(3. Thurimachus.)					
4. Perdiccas I.					
5. Argæus.					
6. Philippus I.					
7. Aëropus.					
8. Alcetas.	Y.	B.C.			
9. Amyntas I.			[540.]		
10. Alexander I.			[500.]		
11. Perdiccas II.			[454.]		
12. Archelaus	14.		413.		
13. Orestes and Aëropus (6.)	5.		399.		
14. Pausanias	1.		394.		
15. Amyntas II.	24.		393.		
16. Alexander II.	(1.) 2.		369.	Y.	B.C.
Ptolemæus Alorites			367.	3.	
17. Perdiccas III.	5.		364.		
18. Philippus II.	23.		359.		
19. Alexander III.	13.		336.		
20. Philippus III. Aridæus.	7.		323.		
Olympias			316.		
21. Cassander	19.		315.		
22. Philippus IV.	[1.]		296.		
23. Demetrius Poliorcetes	7.		294.		
24. Pyrrhus	8.m.		287.		
25. Lysimachus (5.y. 6.m.)	3.		286.	Y.	M. D.
Ptolemæus Ceraunus	[1.]		5.]		
Meleager			2.		
Antipater			45.	Y.	B.C.
Sosthenes			3.		280-277.
Ptolemæus					
Alexander					
Pyrrhus					
26. Antigonus Gonatas	44.		288.		
27. Demetrius II.	16.		259.		
28. Antigonus Doson	9.		229.		
29. Philippus V.	12.		220.		
30. Perseus	18.		168.		

The first kings of Macedonia do not belong to the present subject. It will be sufficient to state the years which chronologers have pretended to assign to the first ten kings in the preceding list. The years of their reigns are specified in Eusebius, in Dexippus, apud Scalig. Euseb. and, with some variation, in Dexippus apud Syncellum. ed. Paris.

EUSEBIUS.	Y.	SYNCELLUS.	Y.	DEXIPP. SCALIG.	Y.
1. Caranus . .	28.	.....	30.	Caranus . .	30.
2. Coenus . . .	12.	.....	28.	Coenus . . .	28.
3. Thurimas .	45.	.....	45.	Thurimas .	45.
4. Perdiccas .	51.	Perdiccas .	48.	.....	
5. Argæus . .	38.	Argæus . .	34.	Argæus . .	44.
6. Philippus .	38.	Philippus .	35.	Philippus .	45.
7. Aëropus . .	26.	Aëropus . .	23.	Aëropus . .	23.
8. Alcetas . .	29.	Alcetas . .	28.	Alcetas . .	28.
9. Amyntas . .	50.	Amyntas . .	42.	Amyntas . .	42.
10. Alexander .	43.	Alexander .	44.	Alexander .	44.
	360.		357.		329.

These numbers are obviously manufactured by chronologers, upon no certain or positive testimony, since none existed. In Scaliger's edition of Dexippus, *Perdiccas* seems omitted by corruption of the text.

It is well known that Herodotus and Thucydides omit all notice of the three first kings, and make *Perdiccas* the first king of Macedonia; at least of the dynasty founded by the Temenidæ.

AMYNTAS, the ninth king, (or the sixth, according to Herodotus,) was king of Macedonia at the time of the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ from Athens, in B. C. 510^a. He was already advanced in years, and his son *Alexander* arrived at manhood, when Megabazus, the Persian general, subdued Thrace, and sent ambassadors to Amyntas to require his submission: Herodotus^b. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀμύντεω, ὅτε νέος τε ἰὼν καὶ κακῶν ἀπαθής, οὐδαμῶς ἔτι κατέχειν οἶός τε ἦν ὥστε—εἶπε πρὸς Ἀμύντεω τάδε: “Σὺ μὲν, ὦ πάτερ, εἶκε τῇ ἡλικίῃ ἀπικῶν τε ἀναπαύεο, κ. τ. λ.” These transactions happened about the year B. C. 507. Our knowledge of the chronology of the early kings of Macedonia is confined to these few particulars. Of the predecessors of Amyntas, with respect to the times in which they reigned, nothing is known.

ALEXANDER, son of Amyntas, (the tenth king, according to chronologers,) who was king at the Persian invasion in B. C. 480, was still living in B. C. 463, when Cimon recovered Thasos: Plutarch^c. (Κίμων) ἐκείθεν ῥαδίως ἐπιβῆναι Μακεδονίας καὶ πολλὴν ἀποτεμίσθαι παρασχόν, ὡς ἐδόκει, μὴ θελήσας, αἰτίαν ἔσχε δάφους ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου συμπεπίσθαι. According to Justin^d, Alexander succeeded Amyntas soon after the events related by Herodotus^e. *Post discessum Bubaris Amyntas rex decedit: cujus filio et successori Alexandro cognatio Bubaris non Darii tantum temporibus pacem præstitit verum etiam Xerxen conciliavit.* If Alexander succeeded soon after B. C. 507, and was still alive in B. C. 463, he might reign something more than forty years.

^a See the Tables.

^b V. 19.

^c Cimon. c. 14.

^d VII. 4.

^e V. 17—22.

According to Herodotus^f, he presented himself at the Olympic games as a competitor, and made out his title to be admitted as a Greek by descent s.

11. PERDICCAS II. ^h Περδίκκας πρὸ Ἀρχελαίου βασιλεύει, ὡς μὲν ὁ Ἀκάνθιος φησι Νικομήδης, ἐτη ραΐ. Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι λεΐ. Ἀναξιμένης, μΐ. Ἰερώνυμος, κή. Μαρσύας δὲ καὶ Φιλόχορος, κγΐ. ⁱ Περδίκκας ἐβασίλευσεν ἐτη κγΐ. ^l ἂφ' οὗ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ δὲ υἱὸς Περδίκκας Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσεν ἐτη Η[Δ]ΔΔΔΠ . . . ἄρχοντας Ἀθήνησιν Εὐδότῃου. [B. C. 461.] ^m ἂφ' οὗ Ἀρχέλαος Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσε Περδίκκου τελευτήσαντος ἐτη Η οντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀστυφίλου. [B. C. 420.]

The variations, then, respecting the years of Perdiccas, are these :

Nicomedeas, and the Parian Marble, 41 years.

Theopompus 35.

Anaximenes 40.

Hieronymus 28.

Marsyas, Philoch. and Dexipp. . . 23.

Perdiccas was living at the latter end of B. C. 414ⁿ, at least *eighty-six* years after the accession of his father Alexander, and about *ninety-three* years after the transactions in B. C. 507, when Alexander was already a young man. The shorter date for his reign, twenty-three years, which places his accession at B. C. 437, is consequently the less probable, because it would extend the reign of Alexander to more than sixty years; [B. C. 500—437.] and would suppose him to have lived seventy years after a period at which he was already grown up to manhood. Dodwell^o, therefore, with reason supposes the longer periods to be nearer the truth, and assumes the accession of *Perdiccas* to have fallen within B. C. 454. This date for *Perdiccas* would suppose the two reigns to have been 45 + 41 = 86 years. From the uncertainty which prevails in writers so near the times as Theopompus, Anaximenes, Marsyas, and Hieronymus, with regard to the reign of *Perdiccas*, we may form some judgment with what degree of credit we ought to receive the numbers which chronologers have undertaken to assign to the reigns of the preceding kings. In *Amintas I.* and *Alexander I.* we gradually arrive at greater certainty; and are enabled nearly to determine their times and periods. But the first epoch in this series of reigns, of which we can fix the year, is the *last year of Perdiccas*; whose death may be placed, upon a comparison of Thucydides and Dexippus, in the archonship of *Pisander*, [B. C. 414^p,] the third year of the 91st Olympiad.

Demosthenes^p, by a singular oversight, has made *Perdiccas* king of Macedonia, instead of *Alexander*, at the Persian invasion: Περδίκκα τῷ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ βαρβάρου ποτ' ἐπιστρατεύειν βασιλεύοντι Μακεδονίας. The error is repeated in the oration (whether genuine or not) περὶ συντάξεως^q. Reiske^r attempts to justify Demosthenes, by supposing that *Perdiccas*, as the heir to the kingdom, might be properly said to reign, although in the lifetime of his father: *Quia Perdiccas*

^f V. 22.

^s Compare Justin, VII. 2.

^h Athen. V. p. 217. d. e.

ⁱ The lacuna in Athenæus (V. p. 217. e.) is thus supplied by Casaubon:—ἄρχοντας Ἐπαμείωνος, ἐφ' οὗ τελευτᾷ [Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν Περδίκκας διαδέχεται, ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἕως Καλλίου, ἐφ' οὗ τελευτᾷ] Περδίκκας. Both these dates are incompatible with history. The first, equivalent to B. C. 429, would give to Alexander a reign of more than seventy years; and is contrary to Thucydides, I. 57.

who mentions *Perdiccas* as king in B. C. 432. The other, B. C. 406, is contrary to Diodorus, XIII. 49. who describes Archelaus as already reigning in B. C. 410.

^l Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 262. D.

^m Mar. Par. N^o. 59. = Idem, N^o. 62.

ⁿ See the Tables, 414, 2.

^o Annal. Thucyd. p. 92, 93.

^p In Aristocrat. p. 687. ^q P. 173.

^r In Indice Historico v. *Perdiccas*.

regni generis et regni hæres erat, jam tum dici poterat βασιλεύειν. This excuse might have been valid, if Perdiccas had been grown up at that period, and capable of taking a part in affairs. But between the Median war, B. C. 480, and the death of Perdiccas, B. C. 414, is a space of sixty-six years; and this prince was either not yet born, or at least in infancy, at the expedition of Xerxes. Consequently, the great orator cannot be absolved from the charge of negligence on this occasion.

12. **ARCHELAUS**, the ninth in descent from Perdiccas I. began to reign in the archonship of Pisander, the beginning of B. C. 413^a. He reigned fourteen years: 'μετὰ Περδίκκην Ἀρχέλαος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη ιδ'. πρὸς δὲ καὶ Εὐριπίδης τραγωδιοποιὸς παραγενθεὶς πάντα τὸν χρόνον διῆξε τιμώμενος παρ' αὐτῶν. Archelaus therefore was assassinated B. C. 399, in the archonship of Laches; where Diodorus^v rightly places his death, although there is an error in the number of the years assigned to him: 'Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Λάχης—κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀρχέλαος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τινὶ κυνηγίᾳ πληγὴν ἀκουσίως ὑπὸ Κρατεροῦ τοῦ ἐραμένου τὸν βίον μετέλλαξε, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἑπτὰ. The error of seven years is sufficiently refuted by Diodorus himself^u, who mentions Archelaus as king ten years before, in the year of Glaucippus, B. C. 409^o. The Parian Marble, as is well known, has committed an opposite error, placing the accession of Archelaus in B. C. 420, seven years too high.

Archelaus is recognised as the son of Perdiccas by Thucydides^z: 'Ἀρχέλαος ὁ Περδίκκου υἱὸς, βασιλεὺς γενόμενος, τὰ νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἀποδόμωσε, καὶ ὁδοὺς εὐθείας ὅγμιε, καὶ τάλλα διεκόσμησε τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἔργοις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ κρείσσειν ἢ ἑμψαντας οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς ἐκτὼ οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ γενόμενοι. But, according to Plato^y, he was of spurious birth, and usurped the kingdom: προσήκε μὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐδὲν ἦν νῦν ἔχει, ὅντι ἐκ γυναικὸς ἢ ἡν δοῦλη Ἀλκίτου τοῦ Περδίκκου ἀδελφοῦ.—ὅς γε πρῶτον μὲν ταῦτον αὐτὸν τὸν δεσπότην καὶ φῆρον μετακαμψάμενος ὡς ἀποδόσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦν Περδίκκας αὐτὸν ἀφείλετο, ξενίσας καὶ καταμεθύσας αὐτὸν τε καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀλέξανδρον—ἀπίσφαξε.—καὶ ταῦτ' ἀδικήσας ἔλαθεν ἑαυτὸν ἀλμυρώτατος γενόμενος, καὶ οὐ μετεμέλησεν αὐτῶν, ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ὕστερον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν γήσιον, τὸν Περδίκκου υἱὸν, παῖδα ὡς ἑπταετῆ, ᾧ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐγγίγνωτο κατὰ τὸ δίκαιον,—εἰς θρόνον ἐμβάλων καὶ ἀποκνίξας, κ. τ. λ.^z ^a *Ælian* preserves the name of his mother: Ἀρχέλαος ὁ Μακεδόνα βασιλεὺς δαύλης υἱὸς ἦν τῆς Σπείριδος. According to Dio^b, Archelaus, the ancestor of Alexander the Great, was a herdsman: ἀπρόγονός σου Ἀρχέλαος—ἡ οὐκ αἰπάλος, ἢ ὁ Ἀρχέλαος, οὐδὲ ἦλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν αἰγας, ἐλαίμων. But Archelaus is probably here named by mistake for Perdiccas, the founder of the dynasty: to whom Herodotus^c ascribes a similar occupation.

According to Diodorus, the death of Archelaus happened by an accident. But according to better authorities he was assassinated by conspirators, among whom was Crataeus, Crateuas, or Craterus: Plato^d:—οἶμαι δὲ σε οὐκ ἀνέκον εἶναι ἐνὶ γῆ χθιζὰ τε καὶ πρῶτ' ἀγγενημένα· ὅτε Ἀρχέλαον τὸν Μακεδόνων τύραννον τὰ παῖδα—ἀπέναινε,—κατασχών δὲ τρεῖς ἢ τέτταρας ἡμέρας τὴν τυραν-

^a See the Tables, B. C. 414, 2.

^b Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 263. A.

^c XIV. 35. 37. ^d XIII. 43. 49.

^e II. 100.

^f Gorg. p. 471. a.

^g Athenæus (XI. 506. d. e.) censures Plato for relating these anecdotes of Archelaus. But it is remarked by Perizonius, ad *Ælian*. VIII. 9, that he does not charge Plato with falsehood in this narrative, but rather with ingratitude: reprehenditur hoc nomine Plato ab Athenæo, non ille

quidem, quod falsè dixerit, verum quod ea scripserit de Archelao, quum tamen Speusippus dicat eum fuisse φίλτατον Ἀρχέλαου. And the circumstances respecting the character of this prince, which are touched upon by Aristotle, make it credible that he might have risen to the throne, especially in those rude and unsettled times, by irregular means.

^h V. H. XII. 43.

ⁱ Orat. IV. p. 163. Reisk.

^j VIII. 137.

^k Alcib. II. p. 141. d.

νῖδα πάλιν αὐτὸς ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑφ' ἐτέρων τινῶν ἐτελεύτησε^c. Aristotle^f:—διὰ τὸ εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰσχύνησθαι—ἡ Κραταίου (ἐπίθεσις) εἰς Ἀρχέλαον· αἱ γὰρ βαρέως εἶχε πρὸς τὴν ὀμίλειαν· ὥστε ἱκανὴ καὶ ἐλάττωσαν ἐγένετο πρόφασις, διότι τῶν θυγατέρων οὐδεμίαν ἔδωκεν ὁμολογήσας αὐτῇ.—ἀλλὰ τῆς γε ἄλλοτριότητος ὑπῆρχεν ἀρχὴ τὸ βαρέως φέρειν πρὸς τὴν ἀρροδισιαστικὴν χάριν. Συντέθετο δὲ καὶ Ἑλλανοκράτης ὁ Λαρισσαῖος διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν.—Καὶ τῆς Ἀρχελάου δ' ἐπιθέσεως Δακάμνιχος ἡγεμὼν ἐγένετο, παροξύνων τοὺς ἐπιθεμένους πρῶτος· αἴτιον δὲ τῆς ὀργῆς, ὅτι αὐτὸν ἐξέδωκε μαστιγῶσαι Εὐρύκλῃ τῷ ποιητῇ. Plutarch^g:—Ἀρχέλαον ἀπέκτεινε Κρατεύας ἐρώμενος γεγονώς. Ælian^h transcribes the account of Plato, to which he adds a circumstance from Aristotle.

13. ORESTES, son of Archelaus. After the assassin Craterus was removed, *Orestes*, son of Archelaus, was made king under the guardianship of *Æropus*. τὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέξατο Ὀρέστης παῖς αὐτῶν, ὃν ἀνελὼν Ἀέροπος ἐπίτροπος αὐτῶν κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν ἔτη ἕξ. ἡ Ἀρχελάου δὲ ἀναίρεθίς, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Ὀρέστης υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔτη δ'. ὃν ἀνελὼν Ἀερόπας ἐπίτροπος, καὶ ἐβασίλευσε μετ' αὐτὸν ἔτη δ'. Diodorusⁱ:—περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον [in the year of *Diophantus*, B. C. 39½.] Ἀέροπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ, βασιλεύσας ἔτη ἕξ. *Æropus* reigned four years of this period jointly with *Orestes*, and the remainder alone. Diodorus ascribes the whole period to *Æropus*; *Dexippus* specifies the distinct portions of each. But the two reigns were not eight years collectively, because *Pausanias* succeeded in the sixth year from the death of Archelaus. We may therefore assign, with *Dexippus*, four years to *Orestes*, the minor; and two to the sole reign of *Æropus*. But the six years were not complete: for between *Laches*, in whose year Archelaus died, and *Diophantus*, in whose year *Pausanias* succeeded, are only four archons.

14. PAUSANIAS. Diodorus^m:—Ἀθήνησι μὲν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔλαβε Διόφαντος—Ἀέροπος ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησε νόσῳ—τὴν δὲ ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος *Pausanias* ὁ υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν. Diodorus is consistent in the date:—Ἀθήνησι μὲν Εὐβουλίδης ἤρξεν. [the successor of *Diophantus*]—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ *Pausanias* ὁ τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς, ἀναίρεθις ὑπὸ Ἀμύντου δόλῳ, ἄρξας ἐνιαυτὸν. In the fragments of *Dexippus*, *Pausanias* is not mentioned, and *Amintas* is made the successor of *Æropus*.

15. AMYNTAS II. According to Diodorus^o, *Amintas* began to reign in the archonship of *Eubulides*, B. C. 39½. τὴν βασιλείαν κατέσχεν Ἀμύντας καὶ ἤρξεν ἔτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα. and he died in the year of *Dyscinetus*, B. C. 37½. ῥ' Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἤρξε Δυσκίνητος.—Ἀμύντας Θαρβαλέου βασιλεύσας τῆς Μακεδονίας ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη εἰκοσι καὶ τέσσαρα, υἱοὺς ἀπολιπὼν τρεῖς, Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ Περδίκκην καὶ Φίλιππον. διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ ἤρξεν ἐνιαυτὸν. He did not however reign these twenty-four years without interruptions: Diodorus^q:—Ἀθήνησι μὲν παρ' ἔλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Δημόστρατος. [B. C. 39½.]—κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντας ὁ Φιλίππου πατὴρ,

^c Those who labour to adjust the allusions of Plato to historical exactness may add this circumstance to the examples which Athenæus (or rather Demochares) V. p. 216—218. XI. p. 505—509. has collected of the anachronisms of Plato. The death of Archelaus happened four or five years after the death of Alcibiades, and in the same year as the death of Socrates himself; and yet, in a dialogue which must be supposed to have occurred some years before the death of Alcibiades himself, mention is made of the assassination of Archelaus. But such minute criticism is idle and superfluous. As if the object of Plato had been to

study chronological precision, rather than truth of character and dramatic effect, in the scenery and colouring of his dialogues! This remark is equally applicable, on the supposition that the *Second Alcibiades* is to be ascribed to Xenophon rather than Plato; since the same petty cavils have been levelled at Xenophon.

^f Polit. V. 8, 11—13.

^g Amator. p. 768. F.

^h V. H. VIII. 9.

ⁱ Diod. XIV. 37.

^k Dexippus apud Syncellum, p. 263. A.

^l XIV. 84.

^m XIV. 82. 84.

ⁿ XIV. 85. 89.

^o XIV. 89.

^p XV. 57. 60.

^q XIV. 90. 92.

Ἰλλυριῶν ἐμβαλόντων εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ἐξέπιπτεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπογνοὺς δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ὀλυνθίοις μὲν τὴν σύνεγγυς χώραν ἐδαρῆσατο, αὐτὸς δὲ τότε μὲν ἀπέβαλε τὴν βασιλείαν μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον ὑπὸ Θεταλῶν καταχθεὶς ἀνακτήσατο τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα. Ἐνιοὶ δὲ φασὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐκπτώσιν τὴν Ἀμύντου διετὴ χρόνον Ἀργεὶον βασιλεύσαντα Μακεδόναν τότε τὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀνακτήσασθαι τὴν βασιλείαν. Amyntas, therefore, was expelled after having reigned a year: which is confirmed by Dexippus. Ten years afterwards, he is mentioned as having been in great difficulties, but as having recovered his authority: Diodorus^r;—ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου. [B. C. 383.]—κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Ἀμύντου τοῦ βασιλέως ἡττηθέντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπογνότος,—μετὰ δὲ ταύτ' ἀνελπίστως ἀναλαβόντος ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν ὅλην ἀρχὴν ἀνακτησαμένου. and as engaged in war against the Olynthians, with the Lacedæmonians for his allies: Ἀμύντας Ἰλιαν τε δύναμιν συνεστήσατο καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ποισάμενος συμμάχους ἔπεισεν ἐξαποστεῖλαι στρατηγὸν καὶ δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους. Confirmed by Isocrates^s: who has also described^t the vicissitudes of the reign of Amyntas; his expulsion by the barbarians; his recovery of the kingdom; and the final establishment of his authority. But it appears, from the testimony of Xenophon^v, that Amyntas, in B. C. 383, was still in great difficulties; which are noticed by the Acanthian ambassador^u: Ἀμύνταν αἰσθανόμεθα ἀποχωροῦντά τε ἐκ τῶν πόλεων καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἐκπεπτακότες ἤδη ἀπάσης Μακεδονίας. Dexippus^x seems to have specified the detached portions of his reign: Ἀμύντας ἔτος α' βασιλεύσας ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων ἐξεβλήθη· καὶ Ἀμύντας ὁ προβήθηθαι καθελρχθη, υἱὸς μὲν Ἀριδαίου τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀμύντου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, καθ' ὃν γέγονεν ἡ Ξέρξου διάβασις ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ἀμύντου τοῖωνν τούτου βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη ιβ', διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀλέξανδρος υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πρῶτος, ἔτος α'. But the amount, twenty-four years, three times repeated by Diodorus, represents the whole interval from the first accession of Amyntas to his death, including the interruptions.

With *Orestes*, the direct descendants of *Perdiccas II.* had failed; and Amyntas was of a collateral branch of the royal family, being descended from Alexander I. in the fourth degree. The father of Amyntas, who is called *Aridæus* by Dexippus, is named *Menelaus* by Justin^y and *Ælian*^z, and *Θαβράλεος* by Diodorus^a. Justin makes *Menelaus* brother to Alexander I. and consequently omits two steps in the pedigree: *regnum Macedoniae ad Amyntam fratris ejus (Alexandri) Menelai filium pervenit. Amyntas* son of *Philip*, mentioned by Thucydides^b, is supposed by a scholiast^c to be this king Amyntas II. But this is inconsistent with chronology; for Amyntas, who was grown up in B. C. 429, according to Thucydides^d, could not have reigned till B. C. 369: and is contrary to the accounts of Dexippus, Justin, and Diodorus.

16. ALEXANDER II. the eldest son of Amyntas, reigned one year: ^e ἤρξεν ἐνιαυτόν. One year is specified by Dexippus. But the narrative of Diodorus implies a longer space. He succeeded in the year of Dyscinetus^f, B. C. 373. He is noticed as king of Macedonia in the year of the next archon, Eysistratus; [B. C. 367.] ^g ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Λυσιστράτου—οἱ Ἀλευάδαι—ἀπελθόντες ἐκ Λαρίσσης εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἔπεισαν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν βασιλέα συγκαταλῦσαι τὸν τύραννον. And his death is recorded under the year of a third archon, Nausigenes^h. [B. C. 367.] And the account of his reign, which is given by Justinⁱ, also supposes a longer duration: *Alex-*

^r XV. 15. 19. ^s See the Tables, B. C. 382, 2.

^t Archidam. c. 18. p. 125. ^v Hellen. V. 2, 38.

^u Apud Xenoph. Hel. V. 2, 13.

^x Apud Syncellum, p. 263. A. ^y VII. 4.

^z V. H. XII. 43. ^a XIV. 92. ^b II. 95.

^c Cod. Cassel. apud Duker. Annot. in Schol. ad II. 95.

^d II. 100. ^e Diod. XV. 60. ^f Diod. XV. 60.

^g Diod. XV. 61. Compare also c. 67.

^h Diodor. XV. 71.

ⁱ VII. 5.

ander inter prima initia regni bellum ab Illyriis pacta mercede, et Philippo fratre dato obside, redemit. Interjecto quoque tempore, per eundem obsidem cum Thebanis gratiam pacis reconciliat. He might therefore have reigned nearly two years; from B. C. 369 to B. C. 367. conformably with the dates of Diodorus.

Alexander was assassinated by *Ptolemy Alorites*: ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Ναυσικηνούς—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλωρίτης ὁ Ἀμύντου υἱὸς ἐδολοφόνησεν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Μακεδονίας ἑτη τρία. Diodorus is confirmed by Marsyas¹, apud Athen.^m who ascribes the assassination to Ptolemy. Demosthenesⁿ mentions one of the persons concerned in this murder: καίτοι τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων ἦν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν Φιλίππου οὗτος ὁ Ἀπολλοφάνης.

The following picture of the condition of Macedonia at the death of Alexander is drawn by Æschines^o: Ἀμύντου νεωστὶ τετελευτηκότος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ πρεσβυτάτου τῶν ἀδελφῶν, Περδίκκου δὲ καὶ Φιλίππου παίδων ὄντων, Εὐρυδικῆς δὲ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῶν προδιδομένης ὑπὸ τῶν δοκούντων αὐτοῖς εἶναι φίλων, Πausanίου δ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτῶν κατιόντος, φυγάδος μὲν ὄντος τῷ καιρῷ δ' ἰσχύοντος, κ. τ. λ. In this distress, Eurydice placed her sons under the protection of Iphicrates the Athenian general; who drove out Pausanias: *P Eurydice, mater Perdiccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amynta mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa est.*

PTOLEMEUS ALORITES was neither king, nor the son of Amyntas, although called so by Diodorus^q.—Dexippus^r:—μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον, [Alexander] Πτολεμαῖος ἦρξεν ὁ λεγόμενος Ἀλωρίτης, ἀλλότριος τοῦ γένους, ἑτη γ'. Τοῦτον δὲ ἀνελὼν Περδίκκας υἱὸς καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀμύντου Æschines^s:—μετὰ ταῦτα εἶπον περὶ Πτολεμαίου, δὲ ἦν ἐπίτροπος καθεστηκώς τῶν πραγμάτων, ὡς ἀχάριστον καὶ δεινὸν ἔργον διεπραξάτο, διδάσκων ὅτι πρῶτον μὲν ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλειος ἀντέπραττε τῇ πόλει.—καὶ πάλιν ὡς Περδίκκας εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστάς ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλειος ἐπολέμησε τῇ πόλει. It seems probable, from a comparison of Æschines with the fragment in Syncellus, that Ptolemy was appointed regent in a regular way, during the minority of Perdiccas^t; that he afterwards abused his trust, and was in consequence cut off by Perdiccas. The duration of his administration, three years, is expressed by Diodorus^v: ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Χίλωνος—[B. C. 36½.]—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλωρίτης ἐδολοφονήθη ὑπὸ Περδίκκα, βασιλεύσας ἑτη τρία· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Περδίκκας ἐβασίλευσεν ἑτη πέντε.

17. PERDICCAS III. The dates of Diodorus^u are consistent. ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Καλλιμήδους, [B. C. 36½.] Φίλιππος παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν.—μετὰ γὰρ τὴν Ἀμύντου τελευτὴν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ πρεσβυτάτος τῶν υἱῶν διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχήν. τοῦτον δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀλωρίτης δολοφονήσας παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν· καὶ τοῦτον ὁμοίως Περδίκκας ἐπανελόμενος ἐβασίλευσε· τοῦτου δὲ παρατάξει μεγάλη λειψθέντος ὑπὸ Ἰλλυριῶν καὶ πεσόντος, Φίλιππος ὁ ἀδελφὸς παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν. Between Chion and Callimedes are four archons: which would give five years for the reign of Perdiccas. And the space of forty years between the death of Archelaus in the beginning of B. C. 399, and the ac-

^k Diod. XV. 71.

^l See, for the historian Marsyas, the Tables, B. C. 308, 3.

^m XIV. p. 629. d. ⁿ Fals. Leg. p. 402.

^o Fals. Leg. p. 31, 33. ^p Nepos, Vit. Iphicrat. c. 3.

^q XV. 71. ^r Apud Syncellum, p. 263. B.

^s Fals. Leg. p. 32, 7.

^t The account of Plutarch implies that Ptolemy was appointed regent in due form, by the consent of the parties, although Plutarch ascribes to Theban influence what Æschines ascribes to Athenian: Pelopid. c. 27. ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀνηρῆκε τὴν βασιλείαν καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν κατέαχεν· οἱ δὲ φίλοι τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἐκάλουν τὸν Πελοπίδαν.—ὡς δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐγένοντο,—

Πτολεμαῖος δεξιωσάμενος καὶ δεσφείας ὁμολόγησε τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν τοῖς τοῦ τεθνηκότος ἀδελφοῖς διαφυλάξειν.—According to Justin, (VII. 4, 5.) Eurydice conspired with a paramour first against her husband Amyntas, and afterwards against her own children; and Alexander and Perdiccas perished by the arts of Eurydice. The paramour would in this case be Ptolemy Alorites. But this account, which is unsupported by other testimony, is virtually contradicted by the narrative of Æschines. For these reasons, Mr. Mitford, with his accustomed judgment, has rejected the tale as fabulous. Vol. VII. p. 332, note.

^v XV. 77.

^u XVI. 2.

cession of Philip in the beginning of B. C. 359, corresponds with the detached numbers in Diodorus, who has specified the following years.

Aëropus, (including Orestes)	6 years.
Pausanias	1
Amyntas	24
Alexander	1
Ptolem. Alorites	3
Perdiccas III.	5
	40

It has been shewn, that the joint reigns of Aëropus and Orestes were something less than six years. But, to compensate for this, the reign of Alexander was something more than one. So that the total amount of forty years is not affected.

18. PHILIPPUS II. the eighteenth king, computed from *Caranus*; and the eleventh in descent from *Perdiccas I.* (the founder of the dynasty, according to Herodotus,) both extremes being included; and the third son of *Amyntas*, succeeded at twenty-three years of age, in the beginning of the year B. C. 359.

That Philip succeeded in B. C. 359, is probable from the following considerations.

His death happened in the beginning of the archonship of Pythodemus, soon after midsummer B. C. 336. Diodorus ascribes to him a reign of twenty-four years; *ἑἴκοσι καὶ τέτταρα ἔτη τῶν Μακεδόνων ἱβασίλευσεν.*—*Ἄρξας ἔτη τέτταρα πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι.* But Satyrus^z, the author of a life of Philip, states his reign at twenty-two years: *ἐν ἑτρεῖ γοῦν εἴκοσι καὶ δυσὶν, οἷς ἱβασίλευσεν, ὡς φησι Σάτυρος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ.* And Dexippus^b twice expresses twenty-three years as the amount: . . . *ἔτη κγ' κρατήσας τῆς βασιλείας Μακεδόνων, διόντως δὲ ἅπαντα πράξας καὶ κατὰ τάξιν, μεγίστην πασῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀναδείξας τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν.*—*βασιλεύσας, ὡς προλέλεκται, ἔτη κγ', καὶ ἀναιρεθεὶς ὑπὸ Πανσανίου.* We may therefore conclude his reign to have been less than twenty-four years. Between *Callimedes* and *Pythodemus* are twenty-three archons: and, if his accession happened about the seventh month of Callimedes, the actual duration of his reign would be twenty-three years and a half. Dexippus and Diodorus would be reconciled: the one speaking of complete, the other of current years.

The eleventh month of the archon Theophilus, or May B. C. 347, coincided with the thirteenth year of the reign of Philip^c; since the death of Plato, on the seventh of Thargelion, was in that year of his reign. But, Theophilus being the thirteenth archon from Callimedes, (both included,) this computation also agrees with the accession of Philip about the seventh month of Callimedes. The precise interval to the death of Plato being twelve years and four months, this would be accurately described as the thirteenth year (current) of his reign. Corsini^d is negligent in treating the commencement of the reign of Philip.

Philip, from the moment of his accession, without any interval of repose or preparation, was immediately engaged in encountering the dangers which surrounded him. This we collect

^z XVI. 1.

^y XVI. 95.

^a Apud Athen. XIII. 557. c.

^b This passage is marked in the edition of Schweighæuser, tom. V. p. 10. as a fragment of Dicaearchus. But, as *Dicaearchus* could not quote *Satyrus*, (who lived after him,) these are the words

of Athenæus: and the only words quoted from *Dicaearchus* are these; *ὅς περὶ τῶν ἱλίων πολέμων τρι- ακοσίας πενήκοντα περιήγετο παλλακὰς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δικαίρχος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου.*

^c Apud Syncellum, p. 263. ^c See the Tables.

^d Fast. Att. tom. iv. p. 18.

from Diodorus^c. The defeat of Argæus and the Athenians, the peace concluded with Athens, the expedition into Pæonia and Illyria, were operations of one campaign. But these operations are recorded by Diodorus partly under the year of Callimedes, and partly under the year of the next archon, Eucharistus^f. The account of Justin^g also implies that the first measures of Philip were prompt and rapid. According to Diodorus^h, the Illyrians were anticipated before they had followed up their victory over Perdiccas by new ravages: ὑπολειπομένων δὲ πολεμίων τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν, ἐφιλοτιμεῖτο καὶ τούτους καταπολεμῆσαι. εὐθὺς οὖν συναγαγὼν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας οἰκείοις λόγοις προτρέψάμενος εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν χώραν. It is not likely that many months should have elapsed between the battle in which Perdiccas fell, and this expedition. And yet it is placed by the historian in the year of Eucharistus; and is preceded by a victory over the Pæonians, in the year of the same archon. That expedition, then, into Illyria, was undertaken, at the soonest, in the autumn of B. C. 359. and the death of Perdiccas may be placed in the beginning of the same year^{hh}.

According to Justinⁱ, Philip died at the age of forty-seven: *Decessit Philippus quadraginta et septem annorum, cum annis viginti et quinque regnasset*. If this account of his age may be trusted, he was born in B. C. 382, and was thirteen years of age at the death of his father Amyntas, and the accession of his elder brother Alexander, in B. C. 369. When he was presented by Eurydice to the Athenian general Iphicrates, about a year after, he is thus described by Æschines^j: μετεπύματο Ἰφικράτην Εὐρυδικῇ ἡ μήτηρ ἡ σὴ, καὶ, ὥς γε δὴ λέγουσιν οἱ παρόντες πάντες, Περδίκκῃ μὲν τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν σὸν καταστήσασα εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τὰς Ἰφικράτους, σὶ δὲ εἰς τὰ γόνατα τὰ ἐκείνου θῆσα παιδίον ὄντα,—κ. τ. λ. Philip must have been then in his fifteenth year. These positions respecting his age will enable us to determine the value of some of the anecdotes concerning his residence at Thebes. Diodorus^k supposes him to have been received as a hostage from Alexander, in B. C. 368, and carried to Thebes by Pelopidas. The same writer, in another passage^l, relates that he had been delivered by Amyntas to the Illyrians, and by them committed to the father of Epaminondas; that Philip was educated with Epaminondas in the Pythagorean discipline; and that he escaped from Thebes, to take possession of the vacant throne, after the death of Perdiccas. Plutarch^m agrees with the former narrative. According to Justinⁿ, Alexander delivered Philip as a hostage first to the Illyrians, and then to the Thebans; and it is affirmed that he remained three years at Thebes. *Thebis triennio obses habitus prima pueritiæ rudimenta in urbe severitatis antiquæ, et in domo Epaminondæ—deposuit*. The residence of Philip at Thebes is alluded to by other writers: Ælian^o;—ἀμύρευσεν παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Φίλιππος ἔτι παῖς ὢν. Dio^p;—ἐν Θήβαις ὁμηρεῖον Πελοπίδα τε συνῆν, ἀνδρὶ πεπαιδευμένῳ—καὶ Ἐπαμινόνδου τὰ τε ἔργα ἑώρα καὶ τῶν λόγων δὲ ἤκουσεν.—ὅθεν, οἶμαι,

^c XVI. 2. 4.

^f See the Tables, B. C. 359.

^g VII. 6.

^h Diod. XVI. 4.

^{hh} Gemistus Pletho, Hellen. I. 13. allows a longer space: he remarks, δεύτερον ἦν ἔτος Φιλίππου, ὅτε Παιῶνας ἐπηγάγετο. And, after recording the war with the Illyrians, as the last remaining antagonists,—λοιπὸς δ' αὐτῇ ὁ πρὸς Ἰλλυριοὺς πόλεμος ἦν—the success of Philip, and the submission of the Illyrians, he subjoins: καὶ Φίλιππος, ἐπισφαλέστατα ἔχουσαν τὴν Μακεδονικὴν βασιλείαν παρείληφας, πρὶν δεύτερον αὐτῇ ἔτος ἐξῆκεν βασιλεύοντι, ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλέστατον κατεστήσατο. But Gemistus had no sources of information which are not accessible to us. He drew his

materials from Diodorus and Plutarch. Following the narrative of Diodorus, he would compute Olymp. 105. 1, 2. as the two first years of the reign of Philip: and all that is recorded by Diodorus under Olymp. 105. 2. (which corresponds with the archonship of Eucharistus,) would belong, in the estimate of Gemistus, to the second year of Philip.

ⁱ IX. 8. ^j Fals. Leg. 32, 1. ^k XV. 67.

^l XVI. 2.

^m Pelopid. c. 26.

ⁿ VII. 5.

^o V. H. XIII. 7.

^p Tom. II. p. 248. Reisk.

πολὸν διήνεγκεν ὁ Φίλιππος τῶν πρότερον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλευσάντων. Plutarch^q;—Πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Θηβαίων ἐπαιγέτην αὐτοῦ γενόμενον καὶ ξένον, ἐπηνίκα διήγεν ἐν Θήβαις ὁμηροῦσαν, κ. τ. λ.—Wesseling^r has brought this subject to the test of a severe and exact criticism. He arrives at these conclusions: 1. That, if Philip had been committed to the Thebans in the lifetime of his father, he would have been too young to have profited by his Pythagorean instructors. 2. That Epaminondas, from his age, (he would be thirty years older than Philip,) could not have been his fellow-pupil; especially under Lysis, who was already dead in B. C. 379, while Philip was in infancy. 3. That, upon the testimony of Æschines, Philip was not at Thebes at the death of his brother Alexander. 4. That, upon the evidence of Speusippus^s, he was already in Macedonia, and in the government of a province, (to which he had been recommended by Plato,) when Perdiccas was slain. These propositions seem indisputable. But we may admit the main fact, supported by so many testimonies, that Philip, during some period of his early youth, was placed at Thebes, where he profited by the instructions of Pelopidas and Epaminondas. That an alliance was made with Thebes, during the reign of the regent Ptolemy, is attested by Æschines^t: εἶπον περὶ Πτολεμαίου, ὅτι—πρὸς Θηβαίους διαφορομέναν Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο.

19. ALEXANDER III. The chronology of his life and reign is sufficiently determined by the authorities quoted in the Tables, at the years B. C. 356. 336. 323. He was born in the Macedonian month *Loüs*, on the 6th of the Attic *Hecatombæon*. Plutarch^v: ἐγενήθη δ' οὖν Ἀλέξανδρος ἰσταμίνου μηνὸς ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ὃν Μακεδόνες Λῶον καλοῦσιν, ἔκτῃ. He died on the 28th or 30th of the Macedonian month *Dæsius*^u; which corresponded with the Attic *Thargelion*^x. And the date of Ælian is justified by the testimonies which Plutarch has preserved to us. Ὑκαὶ ὁμολογοῦσι τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς (θαρρηλιῶνος) πάντα. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ γενέσθαι καὶ ἀπελθεῖν τοῦ βίου τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ πεπίστευται. Corsini^z supposes the 28th of *Dæsius* to have been also the 28th of *Thargelion*. *Alexander Thargelione mense, ut ait Ælianus, hoc est, Plutarcho teste, 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die e vivis excessit.—Plutarchus ex diariis asserit Alexandrum 28 Dæsi sive Thargelionis die obiisse.* And Larcher^a likewise assumes the two months to be conumerary. *Mort d'Alexandre le 29 du mois Macédonien Dæsius, qui répond au 30 Thargelion.* In the same manner Dodwell^b has understood Plutarch as if he had asserted that the 6th of *Hecatombæon* was also the 6th of *Loüs*. *Natalem Alexandri Loi VI^m. docet fuisse Plutarchus, &c.* But it is not affirmed that these months were conumerary. A part only of *Thargelion* coincided with a part of *Dæsius*, as a part of *Hecatombæon* would coincide with a part of *Loüs*. According to Ælian, Alexander died on the sixth

^q Apophthegm. p. 178. C.

^r Ad Diod. XVI. 2.

^s Apud Athen. XI. p. 506. f.

^t Fals. Leg. p. 32, 10. ^v Alex. c. 3.

^u Plutarch. Alex. c. 75, 76. See the detail in Plutarch compared with Arrian (VII. 26.) by Mr. Mitford, vol. X. p. 452—458.

^x Plutarch. Alex. c. 16. τῶν Δαρείου στρατηγῶν—παρετεταγμένων ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Γρανικοῦ, μάχεσθαι μὲν ἴσως ἀναγκαῖον ἦν, ὥσπερ ἐν πόλει τῆς Ἀσίας—ἐνίαν δὲ τῶν περὶ τὸν μῆνα νενομισμένων εἰσμένων δεῖν φυλάσσεσθαι· Δαίσιον γὰρ οὐκ εἰσθεῖσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐξάγειν τὴν στρατίαν· τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπερυβόσατο, κελύσας δὲύτερον Ἀρτεμίσιον ἄγειν. Idem, Ca-

mill. c. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ Γρανικῷ τοὺς βασιλεῖς στρατηγὸς θαρρηλιῶνος ἐνίκησεν. Ælian. V. H. II. 25. Καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον δὲ τὸν Μακεδόνα τὰς πολλὰς μυριάδας τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων φθεῖραι καὶ αὐτὸν λέγουσιν ἔκτῃ ἰσταμίνου, (θαρρηλιῶνος,) ὅτε καὶ Δαρεῖον καθέλειν Ἀλέξανδρος. Corsini (Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 459.) rightly understands Ælian here to speak of the victory at the Granicus; which Ælian places, with Plutarch, in the month Thargelion.

^y Ælian. Var. Hist. II. 25.

^z Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 50, 51.

^a Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 708.

^b Dissert. IX. s. 3.

of the month Thargelion. If this account be true, the 6th of Thargelion, in that year, corresponded with the 28th of Dæsius; consequently, the 1st of Thargelion fell upon the 23d of Dæsius. The observation of Ælian, that the death of Alexander, and his birth, happened upon the same day of the month, namely the *sixth*, is confirmed by Plutarch^c. He was born on the *sixth* of *Hecatombæon*; he died on the *sixth* of *Thargelion*^d.

It has been shewn in the Tables that Alexander's accession must be placed in the beginning of the archonship of Pythodemus. And this is farther confirmed by Arrian^e; who gives the following date for the voyage of Nearchus: ὤρμητο ἐπὶ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Κηφισοδώρου, εἰκάδι τοῦ βοηδρομιῶνος μηνός, καθότι Ἀθηναῖοι ἀγουσιν. ὡς δὲ Μακεδόνες τε καὶ Ἀσιανοὶ ἤγον, τὸ ἐνδέκατον βασιλεύοντος Ἀλεξάνδρου. The name of the archon is corrupted; but the date of the voyage of Nearchus is determined upon other testimony to Boëdromion of the archon Chremes, October B. C. 326^f. The eleventh year, then, of Alexander was *current*, and ten years of his reign were *completed*, in the third month of the archon *Chremes*: consequently, his first year commenced before the third month of the archon *Pythodemus*. We may also remark, that, according to Aristobulus, Alexander lived thirty-two years and eight months, and reigned twelve years and eight months: Aristobulus, therefore, reckoned him at his accession to be just twenty years of age, and no more: which fixes the beginning of his reign to Hecatombæon of the archon Pythodemus.

Our faithful guide, Arrian, determines the campaigns of Alexander by marking the dates of the principal events. Mr. Mitford has too much neglected Arrian in fixing the times of the transactions of Alexander's reign. It will be seen by the Tables, that Alexander passed into Asia in spring, B. C. 334; that *four winters* intervened between his arrival in Asia and the death of Darius; that this event happened in the *fifth* campaign of Alexander in Asia. It will be farther seen, that *three winters* intervened between the death of Darius and the defeat of Porus; that two campaigns were consumed in the northern provinces, and a third in India, in which Porus was encountered. Now, Mr. Mitford has deranged the times of these transactions. He supposes Alexander to be 5^t "toward twenty-seven" at the conclusion of that campaign in which Bessus was tried and put to death, during the winter quarters at Bactra: and "twenty-two" when he passed into Asia: which nearly describes the actual interval. Again, he rightly specifies the date of Arrian for the battle of Arbela^h, B. C. 331ⁱ. And yet he calls the operations of the following year^k "Alexander's *fourth* campaign in Asia." He rightly dates the pursuit of Darius B. C. 330.^l But the operations of the next year are called^m "the *fifth* campaign in Asia." Having marked the date, B. C. 330, for the death of Dariusⁿ, he dates the winter quarters of Alexander at Nautaca, after the Sogdian war, B. C. 329, 328^o,

^c Alex. c. 3.

^d Josephus, in Apion. I. p. 1184, places the death of Alexander in the *eleventh* year before the battle of Gaza: Ἐκαταῖος δ' Ἀβδηρίτης—μνημονεύει τῆς Πτολεμαίου περὶ Γάζαν πρὸς Δημήτριον μάχης· αὕτη δὲ γέγονεν ἐνδεκάτῳ μὲν ἔτει τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς, ἐπὶ δὲ Ὀλυμπιάδος ἐβδόμης καὶ δεκάτης καὶ ἑκατοστῆς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κασσωπ. προσθεὶς γὰρ ταύτην τὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα φησὶν Ἐπὶ ταύτης Πτολεμαῖος δ' Δάγῳ ἐνίκᾳ κατὰ Γάζαν μάχῃ Δημήτριον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Πολιορκητὴν. This passage will illustrate the Tables, B. C. 312, 2. The battle is accurately placed in that Olympiad: for it was fought in the beginning of the year of Polemon, and of Olymp. 117. 1. [B. C.

312.] The years from the death of Alexander are not quite correctly expressed; the actual space between the two events being eleven years complete, and twelve years current.

^e Indic. c. 21. p. 550.

^f See the Tables.

^g Vol. X. p. 88.

^h Except that he supposes the month Hecatombæon to correspond with the end of May or beginning of June, which is an error of about one month.

ⁱ Vol. IX. p. 399.

^k Vol. X. p. 1.

^l Vol. X. p. 10.

^m Vol. X. p. 45.

ⁿ P. 10 and 51.

^o P. 96.

which implies an interval of only *one* winter between the death of Darius and the Sogdian war. And yet Mr. Mitford himself, following Arrian, has marked *two* winters between the death of Darius and the quarters at Nautaca: ^p "Autumn was already advanced." And he arrived at the Oxus ^q "with advancing spring." This, then, is the *first* winter, B. C. 324½. He notices the ^r "advanced summer" during the operations beyond the Oxus; and afterwards, ^s "winter approaching, he moved for quarters to Zariaspa." This was the *second* winter: B. C. 323½. Then he relates the Sogdian war^t. After which ^v "winter approached" again. A *third* winter, then, after the death of Darius: consequently the winter of B. C. 322½.

Mr. Mitford had supposed the battle of Issus, and the siege and capture of Tyre, to have happened in the same summer, and to have formed parts of the *second* campaign^u. Hence he assigns a year too little to the succeeding campaigns: the *fourth* campaign is called the *third*; the *fifth* is called the *fourth*; and so of the rest. This defect of a year it seems his purpose to supply by supposing the sieges of the two hill forts and the marriage of Roxana to have ^x "consumed the summer." So that, after Chorienes had surrendered, another winter arrived, which was passed at Bactra, or Zariaspa^y. He again mentions these ^z "winter quarters at Bactra" as the period of the death of Clitus, and the conspiracy of the band of pages; ^a "in the winter quarters still of Bactra." And Alexander waited in these winter quarters ^b "till the spring was considerably advanced," before he set out for the Indus. Mr. Mitford, therefore, although he rightly dates the Indian expedition in the spring of B. C. 327, yet in the detail has made it a year later, and has interposed *four* winters after the death of Darius instead of three.

After the passage of the Indus, he supposes, with Diodorus, another winter, before the battle with Porus. ^c "At Taxila he took his winter quarters." When Alexander forded the Hydaspes, ^d "spring was advanced." Thus he renders ^e ὥρα ἔτους ἢ μετὰ τροπὰς μάλιστα ἐν θέρει τρέπεται ὁ ἥλιος^f: misled, as it should seem, by the false reading ^g μουνυχίωνος. He has therefore enumerated *five* winters between the death of Darius and the passage of the Hydaspes. These five winters would obviously bring down the engagement with Porus as low as B. C. 325. a date, at which it is confessed that Alexander had already arrived in Susiana.

When Alexander took his head quarters at Zariaspa, after his marriage with Roxana, he is said to be ^h "now but about in his twenty-sixth year:" and yet this period is the winter of B. C. 323½. according to Mr. Mitford himself. And, according to Mr. Mitford himself, Alexander passed into Asia at twenty-two, in the spring of B. C. 334. an interval of near seven years, instead of five. It is correctly statedⁱ that "at the early age of twenty-four" Alexander took possession of Egypt.

Mr. Mitford, therefore, by neglecting the true time of the surrender of Tyre, has lost a year between the first passage of Alexander into Asia, and the death of Darius. He has again, by neglecting the chronology of the campaigns in the northern provinces, interpolated two years between the death of Darius and the defeat of Porus.

His arrangement, however, is judicious in the period which follows the voyage of Nearchus:

^p Vol. X. p. 51. ^q P. 65. ^r P. 80.
^s P. 84. ^t P. 91—95. ^v P. 96.
^u See c. 48. s. 4. His marginal date, at p. 366.
vol. IX. is inconsistent with his own description,
p. 307, 392.
^x Vol. X. p. 108. ^y P. 108. ^z P. 120.
^a P. 125. ^b P. 136. ^c Vol. X. p. 166.

^d P. 168. ^e Arrian. V. 9. p. 330.
^f Arrian uses similar expressions elsewhere:—
ἐπὶ τροπὰς ἀστίνως τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ ἥλιος ἐπιστρέφει. (VII.
21.) which Mr. Mitford, vol. X. p. 427, has rightly
interpreted.
^g In Arrian. V. 19. See the Tables, B. C. 327.
^h Vol. X. p. 109. ⁱ Vol. X. p. 359.

and he determines rightly that Alexander approached Babylon in the spring of the 324th year before Christ. On the concluding transactions of Alexander's life, he has some just remarks. Dr. Vincent^j had supposed the voyage of Nearchus to have occurred in B. C. 326, and the death of Alexander in B. C. 324. He finds it, however, to be ^k "more probable that Alexander died May B. C. 323." "One objection, however," he observes, "only remains; which is, that I cannot discover in any of the historians two winters after Alexander's return to Susa. One is evident: that in which he subdued the Cossæi. But the year and five months afterwards is not filled up by the transactions recorded." This objection Mr. Mitford^l undertakes to answer; and has answered it most sufficiently by shewing that the leisure of one winter at Babylon was little enough for the performance of the things which were accomplished in that interval:—the building and preparation of a powerful fleet; the excavation of a dock to receive it; extensive surveys for the improvement of the inland navigation; the erection of a town on a hostile frontier; the arrangement of the administration in the provinces of that vast empire. And he points out the two voyages down the river to the lake, requiring two distinct seasons of flood for their performance. Mr. Mitford in these observations has cleared this part of the history from much of the difficulty with which it was supposed to be embarrassed.

In describing the march of Alexander through the Upper Asia^m, I have followed the geography of Major Rennell, in his "Memoir of a Map of Hindostanⁿ:" where that great geographer traces the route of Alexander from the Caspian sea to the Indus. The distances have been corrected from the recent map of Arrowsmith, which, under the modest title of "Outlines of the Countries between Delhi and Constantinople," contains most valuable geographical information respecting those countries. Those who are curious to follow Alexander's route from Zadracarta to the Iaxartes, will find the distances in English miles nearly these.

<i>Zadracarta to Herat</i> ^o	522 miles.
<i>Herat to Zarang</i> ^p	232.
<i>Zarang to Agriaspæ</i> ^q	207.
<i>Agriaspæ through Arachosia (Arokhage) to Alexandria</i> ^r	188.
<i>From Alexandria, northwards, to Ghizni</i>	213.
<i>Ghizni to Bactra</i> ^s	307.
<i>Bactra to Nautaca</i>	230.
<i>Nautaca to Maracanda (Samarcand)</i>	22.
<i>Maracanda to Cyropolis</i>	163.
	2084.

^j Voyage of Nearchus, p. 36. ^k P. 530.

^l Vol. X. p. 424—427.

^m In the Tables, B. C. 330. 329. 328.

ⁿ P. 200. third edit. 1793.

^o *Herat*, in the modern Korasan, corresponds in name and situation with the ancient *Aria*, which is described by Strabo, XV. p. 724, as bounded, in its more limited sense, by the *Paropamisadae* on the east: by *Drangiana* on the south: and by *Parthia proper*, and the *Caspia Pylæ*, on the west.

^p "Zarang appears in the Tables of Nasereddin and Ulugbeig; and no doubt represents the an-

cient capital of the *Zarangæi*. It is reckoned a "very ancient city." Rennell, Geography of Herodotus, p. 196. *Zarang*, nearly due south of *Herat*, is situated on the northern bank of the river *Hindmend*, in the modern province of *Segistan*.

^q The *Agriaspæ* (the *Εἰσπύρα* of Alexander's historians) are recognised in the modern *Der-gaspæ*: likewise on the banks of the *Hindmend*, nearly due east of the city of *Zarang*.

^r The *Paropamisan Alexandria*, or *Alexandria ad Caucasum*, was founded by Alexander before he

Strabo¹, describing the course of Alexander's march into Bactriana, confirms and verifies the authorities quoted in the Tables, both with respect to the position of the several provinces, and the season at which the march was performed. The army passed through *Aria*, the *Drangæ*, the *Euergetæ*, the *Arachoti*, and arrived among the mountains of *Paropamisus* in the autumn. There a city was founded, (the *Paropamisan Alexandria*), and after wintering there, the army, proceeding in a N. W. direction over the mountains, reached Bactriana in fifteen days from Alexandria: εἰς τὴν Ἀριανὴν ἦκεν· εἰτ' εἰς Δράγγας—εἰτ' ἐκ Δραγγῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς Εὐεργέτας ἦκεν,—καὶ τοὺς Ἀραχωτοὺς, ἧτοι διὰ τῶν Παροπαμισαδῶν ὑπὸ Πλειάδος δύσιν. ἔστι δ' ὁρεινὴ καὶ κοχυονόβλητο τότε, ὥστε χαλεπῶς αὐδεύετο.—διαχειμάσας δ' αὐτόθι, ὑπερδέξιον ἔχων τὴν Ἰνδικήν, καὶ πόλιν κτίσας, ὑπερήκρισεν εἰς τὴν Βακτριανὴν διὰ ψιλῶν ὁδῶν.—πεντεκαίδεκαταῖος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς κτισθείσης πόλεως καὶ τῶν χειμαδίων ἦκεν εἰς Ἀδραψα, πόλιν τῆς Βακτριανῆς. According to Strabo's account, conformably with that of Arrian and Curtius, Alexander entered the province of *Bactriana* in the spring of B. C. 329.

While Alexander was engaged in his *fourth* campaign in Asia, B. C. 331, the action between Agis and Antipater happened in Peloponnesus. The date of this action is not easily fixed. The words of Alexander, recorded by Plutarch², imply that it occurred about the time of the battle of Arbela. When Alexander was at Susa, about a month after that battle, he had not heard of it; for he directed his officers on the sea coast ἄποστῆλαι παρ' Ἀντίπατρον ὥσαν ἂν δέηται Ἀντίπατρος ἐς τὸν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους πόλεμον. Curtius³ supposes the battle to have preceded the victory at Arbela: *Prius finitum est (bellum) quam Darium Alexander apud Arbela superaret*. According to Justin⁴, Alexander received the news of Antipater's success after the death of Darius: *Dum hæc aguntur, epistolæ Antipatri e Macedonia ei redduntur, quibus bellum Agidis—continebatur*. As the action had certainly happened before the cause of the Crown was pleaded, all these authorities concur in placing it at least within the archonship of *Aristophanes*.

Diodorus places this battle, and the death of Agis, one year lower, in the archonship of *Aristophan*. He supposes the report of the battle of Arbela to have already reached Greece before the Lacedæmonians began the war with Antipater. But it is plain from Arrian⁵, that the war between them already existed, when the battle of Arbela was fought. And the expressions of Diodorus himself⁶,—ἔως ἔτι τὰ Περσῶν πράγματα διαμείνη τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀντέχουσαι. βοηθήσει γὰρ αὐτοῖς Δαρεῖον.—εἰ δὲ περιόψονται τοὺς Πέρσας καταπολεμηθέντας, μονωθήσονται τοὺς Ἕλληνας, κ. τ. λ.—these expressions sufficiently shew that the event of the great battle with Darius was still doubtful; for this reasoning would have been absurd *after* it. Moreover, Diodorus relates the death of Darius as subsequent to the defeat of Agis. But, as the death of Darius happened

passed northwards to Bactria: Arrian. III. p. 230. πρὸς τὸν Καύκασον τὸ ὄρος ἦγεν, ὧς καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε, καὶ ἀνέμασεν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. καὶ θύσας ἐνταῦθα τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπερέβαλε τὸ ὄρος τὸν Καύκασον. Bactriana was to the north and west, at the distance of fifteen days' march: Strabo. XV. p. 725. ἔστι τὰ προσάρκτια καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Βάκτρια.—πεντεκαίδεκαταῖος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς κτισθείσης πόλεως ἦκεν εἰς Ἀδραψα, πόλιν τῆς Βακτριανῆς. These positions make the site assigned to Alexandria in Arrowsmith's map highly probable; where it is placed 213 English miles SSW. of Ghizni, and 75 miles to the east of *Arokhage*, or *Arachotia*. The narrative of Curtius, VII. 3,

places Alexandria on the north of the mountains, and nearer to the borders of Bactriana.

¹ The city of Bactra, or *Zariaspa*, (the modern *Balk*), is situated less than forty miles from the river *Oxus*. But the province of Bactria extended far to the south; and its borders, which Alexander entered at *Adrapa*, would be not many miles from *Ghizni*, although the precise limits and extent of the ancient province are uncertain.

² XV. p. 724, 725.

³ Agesil. c. 15.

⁴ Arrian. III. p. 198.

⁵ VI. 1.

⁶ XII. 1.

⁷ III. p. 198.

⁸ XVII. 62.

in the very first month of Aristophon, from hence again it appears that the defeat of Agis occurred in the year of the preceding archon.

Dinarchus^a alludes to this war between Agis and Antipater: *ὅτι ἐπ' Ἀγίδος* [according to the happy correction of Wesseling, ad Diod. XVII. 62.] *ἐγένετο, ὅτε Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἅπαντες ἐξεστράτευσαν, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ καὶ Ἡλείοι τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκοινώνουν, ὑπὲρχον δὲ ξένοι μύριοι, Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ, ὡς οἱ λέγοντες, ἐν Ἰνδοῖς ἦν.* This assertion of Alexander's being then in India must not be taken in its literal meaning. He did not reach India till three years after. The orator only expresses the vast distance at which Alexander was then removed from the affairs of Greece.

For the revolutions in the Macedonian government, during a space of about forty-three years which followed the death of Alexander, our best guide is Dexippus. As I frequently refer to that fragment, it will be convenient to give the whole passage at once.—^b *Θάπτεται τὸ σῶμα (Ἀλεξάνδρου) σταλὲν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὑπὸ Ἀριδαίου ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ πρὸς πατρός, ὃς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον ἦρξε Μακεδόνων μετονομασθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν Φίλιππος, σὺν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς Δαρείου(?) παιδὸς τοῦ μεγάλου Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἐγγὺς ἔτη ζ'.*—*Ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἐχρῆν πρὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου βασιλείας περὶ τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς παραθεῖσθαι συνοπτικῶς ἤδη προτέτακται μέχρις αὐτοῦ. λοιπὸν δὲ καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτὸν διαδοξαμένους τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπισημοτέρους ἄξιον εἰπεῖν καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐν κεφαλῇ.* Μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν διαιροῦνται τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Μακεδόνων μὲν, ὡς ἤδη λέλεκται, Ἀριδαῖος, ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ πρὸς πατρός ἐκ Φιλίνης τῆς Θεσσαλῆς, ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φίλιππος πόσις τῶν Μακεδόνων τῷ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Φίλιππον, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος παῖς ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς Ὀξυάρτου· εἶτα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἕκαστος· ὧν οἱ προύχοντες ἦσαν Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου κληροσάμενος τὴν Αἰγύπτου βασιλείαν· Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ Συρίας καὶ Κιλικίας μέχρι Βαβυλῶνος· Περδίκκας ὁ λαβὼν παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸν δακτύλιον ἐπὶ τῆς μεγάλης τάττεται Φρυγίας· Λυσίμαχος τὴν εἰς δεξιὰ τοῖς πλείουσι τὸν Πόντον ἡγεμονίαν παραλαμβάνει· Ἀντίγονος Φρυγίας τῆς μικρᾶς καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Λυκίας ἀρχεῖ· Εὐμένης Παφλαγονίας καὶ Καππαδοκίας κληροῦται· Κάσανδρος ^d ὁ Ἀντιπάτρου σὺν τῷ πατρὶ τὴν Ἀριδαίου καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου διοικεῖ βασιλείαν ἐν Μακεδόσι καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κρατεῖ. Ταῦτα πάντα συντρέχει κατὰ τὴν ^e ριδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, καθ' ἣν ἀρχομένην, πρὶν ἂν ἔλθῃ τὸν Ἀριδαῖον, Ὀλυμπιάς ^{ee} κτείνεται ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρου μήτηρ, ἣ παρὰ Αἰάκου σταλαῖσα τοῦ βασιλέως Ἡπείρου, ^f ἣ τοῦτον φυγοῦσα καὶ πρὸς Μακεδόνας ἔλθοῦσα, διττῶς γὰρ ἱστορεῖται. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἀνελοῦσα σὺν τῇ γαμετῇ ζ' ἔτει τῆς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλείας αὐτοῦ καὶ αὕτῃ μετὰ βραχὺν χρόνον ἀναιρεῖται ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου. βασιλεύει δὲ Μακεδόνων ἀρχαμένη σὺν δύο ^g παυσὶν Ἀλεξάνδρου τῷ τε ἐκ Βαρσίνης τῆς Ἀγταβάζου Ἡρακλεῖ καλουμένῳ, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ προβῆθέντι ἐκ Ῥωξάνης τῆς θυγατρὸς Ὀξυάρτου Βάκτρων βασιλέως· οὗς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Κάσανδρος ἀνελὼν, τὴν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ἄταφον ἐκμήκας, ἐαυτὸν Μακεδόσι βασιλείᾳ ἀνηγόρευσε, γήμας τὴν Φιλίππου τοῦ βασιλέως γαμετὴν Θεσσαλονίκην, καὶ βασιλεύσας ἔτη ιθ', φθινάδι τε νόσῳ διαλυθεὶς ἐπὶ τρισὶν υἱοῖς, Φιλίππῳ, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ. ὧν Φίλιππος ^h πρῶτος ἦρξε μετὰ Κάσανδρον ἐν Ἐλατσίᾳ θανάων· Ἀντίπατρος δὲ Θεσσαλονίκην ἀνελὼν τὴν ἰδίαν μητέρα συμπράττουσαν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ⁱ [εἰπόντων] φεύγει πρὸς Λυσίμαχον, καὶ ἀναιρεῖται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καίπερ γήμας θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ Λυσάνδρῳ τὴν Πτολε-

^a In Demosth. p. 94, 30.

^b Syncell. p. 264. B.—267. B. ed. Paris. Scaliger. Euseb. p. 58. This fragment of Macedonian history is rather an abstract of Dexippus than a transcript. Porphyry, apud Scalig. p. 62, 63, who has drawn from the narrative of his contemporary Dexippus, has some variations, and some additional particulars.

^c Sic Scalig. τὸ δακτύλιον Syncell.

^d Sic Syncell. Κάσανδρος Ἀντιπάτρου Scalig.

^e Sic Syncellus; με' Scalig.

^{ee} Hæc corrupta videntur.

^f Sic legendum videtur. ἡ τοῦτον Scalig. ὡς ταῦτον Syncell.

^g Sic Syncell. δύο παύσι, τῷ τε ἐκ Φαρσίνης τῆς Φαρναβάζου Ἡρ. Scalig.

^h Sic Syncell. α' ἦρξε μετὰ Κ. τὸν πατέρα Μακεδόνων ἐν Ἐλάτρῳ θανάων. Scalig.

ⁱ * εἰπόντων redundat. Syncell. in margine. τῶν ἀδελφῶν περὶ βασιλείας εἰπόντων Scalig.

μαίον γαμῆ, παρὰ Δημητρίου δὲ ἀναιρεῖται τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, συμμαχήσειν κατὰ Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ νεωτέρου ἀδελφοῦ τούτου προσκαλεσαμένου. καὶ ἄρχει Μακεδόνων Δημήτριος ὁ Ἀντιγόνου μὲν παῖς οὗτος, (τοῦ τὴν μικρὰν κληρωσαμένου Φρυγίαν, ὡς ἀνωτέρω προεῖρηται, φοβερωτάτου δὲ τῶν τότε κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν βασιλέων, ὃς καὶ ἐν Φρυγίᾳ θήσκει, πάντων αὐτῶν διαφόρων ἐπιτεθέντων δυναστῶν, ἔτη ἡ' τῆς βασιλείας κρατήσας,) Πολιορκητὴς δὲ ἐπικληθεὶς, διότι ἡ ὥφθη δεινότητος ἐν τῇ πολιορκίᾳ βασιλεύσας ἀπάντων τῶν τηνικαῦτα. Οὗτος τῆς μὲν Ἀσίας τῆς μικρᾶς ἔτη ιζ', Μακεδόνων δὲ 5' ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη μόνᾳ μετὰ τὸ ἀνελεῖν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Κασάνδρου καὶ ἐκβάλλεται τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπὸ Πύρρου βασιλέως τῆς Ἠπειροῦ υἱοῦ μὲν Αἰακοῦ Ἠπειρώτου δυνάστου διαδεξαμένου τὴν Ἠπειρωτικὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, εἰκοστοῦ δὲ καὶ τρίτου ἀπὸ Ἀχιλλέως τοῦ Θέτιδος καὶ Πηλίας, ἀνδρὸς καὶ χειρὶ δυνατοῦ καὶ εὐβουλία στρατηγικοῦ. ὃς Πύρρος ἐκβαλὼν Δημήτριον, ὡς προσηκούσης αὐτῷ τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς μετὰ τὸ γένος Φιλίππου, δι' Ὀλυμπιάδα τὴν Ἀλέξανδρου τοῦ κτιστοῦ μητέρα φέρουσαν ἐκ Πύρρου (τοῦ καὶ Νεοπτολέμου) παιδὸς Ἀχιλλέως τὸ γένος, ἐκράτησε ὁ Μακεδόνων μῆνας ζ'. Λυσίμαχος δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς, Ἀγαθοκλέους παῖς, εἰς τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου δαρυφῶσαν, Θράκης τε καὶ Χερρόνησου τῆς λοιπῆς τε βασιλείων ὁμόρου χώρας τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ, ταύτῃ ἐπιδραμὼν ὡς γείτονι, Πύρρον μὲν διεδέξατο αὐτὸς δὲ ἐβασίλευσε Μακεδόνων ἔτη m' ε' καὶ μῆνας 5'. οὗτος ἡττηθεὶς ἐν τῇ πρὸς Σέλευκον τὸν Νικάτορα μάχῃ βασιλείᾳ Συρίας καὶ Ἀσίας, αἰχμάλωτον ἐλθὼν καὶ τὸν Πολιορκητὴν Δημήτριον, ἐκίπτει τῆς ἀρχῆς. Φανεροῦ δὲ ὄντος τοῦ τρόπου καθ' ὃν Ἀντιγόνος τε, ὁ τῆς μικρᾶς ὁ Φρυγίας καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Λυκίας ἄρξας εὐθὺς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον, τέθηκε καὶ ὅπως ὁ τούτου παῖς Δημήτριος δόλῳ κρατήσας Μακεδόνων ὑπὸ Πύρρου ἐξεβλήθη, αἰχμάλωτός τε αἰλούς ὑπὸ Σελεύκου ἐν Κιλικίᾳ τηρούμενος βασιλικῶς θήσκει καὶ αὐθις ὁ Λυσίμαχος Πύρρον ἐκβαλὼν Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσεν καὶ ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος καταπολεμηθεὶς ἐκπέπτωκε τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπολείπεται δεῖξαι καὶ Σέλευκον ὅπως τῆς βασιλείας ἔτυχεν. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου πρῶτος τῆς Αἰγύπτου μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσας ἔτη μ' ἐλθὼν εἰς Παλαιάγαζαν συνάπτει μάχην Δημητρίῳ τῷ Ἀντιγόνου, καὶ νικήσας ἀναδείκνυσιν Σέλευκον βασιλείᾳ Συρίας καὶ τῶν ἄνω τόπων. Σέλευκος δὲ ἀναβὰς μέχρι ὁ Βαβυλωνίας, καὶ κρατήσας τῶν βαρβάρων, βασιλεύει ἔτη λβ'. διὸ καὶ Νικάνωρ ἐπεκλήθη. τῷ γοῦν λβ' ἔτι τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ, οὐ' τῆς ὅλης ζωῆς, Λυσίμαχον ἐκβαλὼν τῆς Μακεδονικῆς ἀρχῆς ὁ ἐπαρθεὶς δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναιρεῖται ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου τοῦ Κεραυνοῦ λεγομένου, μέλλων δὲ Μακεδόνων ἄρχειν. καὶ κρατεῖ Μακεδόνων Πτολεμαῖος οὗτος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Εὐρυδίκης παῖς τῆς Ἀντιπάτρου, Σέλευκον ἀνελὼν εὐεργέτην τε ὄντα ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἐκ φυγῆς ὑποδεξάμενον, ἔτος 9' ἐν καὶ μῆνας 4', ἀναιρεῖται καὶ αὐτὸς Γαλάταις πολεμῶν κατακοπεὶς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους, τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐπικειμένων τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ καὶ λεηλατούντων αὐτὴν, διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἐπεμβαλόντας τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρὸς βραχὺ κρατεῖν καὶ ἐκίπτειν αὐτῆς ὥν εἰς καὶ Μελέαγρος ἀδελφὸς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου πρὸς ὀλίγας ἡμέρας δυναστεύσας καὶ ἐκπεσὼν ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ Ἀντίπατρος ἡμέρας μ' μεθ' ὃν Σωσθένης ἔτι δὲ Πτολεμαῖος πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Πύρρος Ἠπειρώτης οἱ πάντες ἔτη τρία κατὰ Διόδωρον ἐβασίλευσαν. Ἀντίγονος ὁ Γονατῆς ἐπικληθεὶς διὰ τὸ ἐν Γόνις τῆς Θεσσαλίας τραφῆναι, υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, βασιλεύει Μακεδόνων ἔτη ν' μδ' προβασιλεύσας ἔτη ιβ' τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς Μακεδονικῆς ἀρχῆς σὺν τῇ Ἑλλαδικῇ ἀντικοινησάμενος ἐν κράτος. μετὰ τούτον ὁ υἱὸς Δημήτριος ἔτη ι' βασιλεύσας τελευτᾷ καταλιπὼν Φίλιππον υἱὸν νήπιον. τούτου ἐπίτροπος Ἀντίγονος ὁ κατασταθεὶς κρατεῖ Μακεδόνων

i Habet Scalig. διὰ τὸ μετὰ θάνατον Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν Ἐφέσῳ διασωθῆναι φυγὰς, ἥρκα τῆς ὅλης Ἀσίας ἀποσφαλθεὶς ὥφθη—. omissa in Syncell.

k Sic Syncell. τῆς Μακεδόνων ἀρχῆς Scalig.

l Sic Syncell. βασιλεύει Scalig.

m ἔτη δ' Syncell. in margine.

n Sic Syncell. ὁ τῆς μικρᾶς Φρυγίας εὐθὺς μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσας Scalig.

o Sic Syncell. Βαβυλῶνος Scalig.

oo Forte εὐθὺς δὲ ἐπὶ—ex Porphyrio.

p Sic Scalig. πρὸς Syncell.

q ἔτος α' καὶ μῆνας 4' Scalig.

r Sic Syncell. τοὺς χρόνους ιζ' [Ὀλυμπιάδος] Scalig.

s Post αὐτὴν lacuna signum apposuit Scalig.

t ἔτη γ' κατὰ Διόδωρον Scal. omisso ἐβασίλευσαν.

v Sic Syncell. idem quoque in margine. κδ' Scalig.

u Ἀ. κ. ὁ Δημήτριον Scalig.

ἐτη ιβ'. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Διόδωρον, ἐτη θ'. μεθ' οὗ ὁ Φίλιππος αὐξηθεὶς ἀπέλαβε τὴν πατρῴαν ἀρχὴν, καὶ ἤρξεν ἐτη μβ'. τούτου τελευτήσαντος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν Περσεύς ἐτη ι'.

According to Dexippus, the nineteen years of CASSANDER are to be computed, not from the death of *Philip Aridaeus*, but from the death of *Olympias*, about eighteen months afterwards, towards the end of the year of Democles; or spring B. C. 315. Cassander, then, died in the archonship of Antiphates, about the beginning of B. C. 296.

The deaths of *LYSIMACHUS*, *SELEUCUS*, and *PTOLEMY CERAUNUS*, fell nearly within the limits of the 124th Olympiad: Polybius^x. 'Ολυμπιάς ἦν εἰκοστὴ καὶ τετάρτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν—καιροὶ δὲ καθ' οὓς Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Λυσίμαχος ἔτι δὲ Σέλευκος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Κερραυνὸς μετήλλαξαν τὸν βίον. πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι περὶ τὴν προσηρμένην ὀλυμπιάδα τὸ ξὺν ἐξέλιπον. *Ptolemy* son of *Lagus* died after a reign of forty years, computed from the death of Alexander, towards the close of Olymp. 124. 1. or the beginning of B. C. 283.^y *Seleucus* was slain, after a reign of thirty-two years. Computed from the era of the Seleucidae, [autumn B. C. 312.] thirty-one years would be completed towards the end of B. C. 281. in the very beginning of Olymp. 124. 4. He died seven months after Lysimachus: ** menses admodum septem.*

Dexippus places the death of *Seleucus* seventeen months before the death of *Ptolemy Ceraunus*. Dodwell^a, upon the authority of Dexippus and Pausanias, thus determines the dates. *Seleucus interiit anno Olymp. 124. 4. ad exitum vergente*: [early in B. C. 280.] *inde ergo coeperit regnum Ptolemæi in Macedonas, ab anno Olymp. 124^a. 4^o. desinente.* *Huius autem annum unum et menses quinque tribuunt fragmenta.*—*Exibunt Ol. 125^a. 21. anni mense circiter quarto.* [about October B. C. 279.] This chronology is not satisfactory. 1. It is contrary to Polybius; who assigns the death of Ceraunus to the 124th Olympiad, or, at least, near it: περὶ τὴν προσηρμένην ὀλυμπιάδα. But this arrangement of the dates places that event in the middle of the 125th Olympiad. 2. The Gauls, after the overthrow of Ceraunus, allowed some time to elapse before their irruption into Greece. According to Pausanias^b, the forces which had destroyed Ceraunus returned into their own country, and the expedition of Brennus into Greece was subsequent: ὁ μὲν Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.—προσελθεῖν δὲ ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὐδὲ τότε ἐθάρρησαν οἱ Κελτοί, καὶ ὁ δεύτερος οὕτω στόλος ἐπανήλθεν ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν. ἔνθα δὲ ὁ Βρέννος πολὺς μὲν ἐν συλλόγοις τοῖς κοινοῖς πολὺς δὲ καθ' ἕκαστον ἦν τῶν ἐν τέλει Γαλατῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπαίρων στρατεύεσθαι.—ἀνέπεισέ τε δὴ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐλαύνειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.—^c τοῖς δὲ γε Ἑλλησι—τὰ ἐς Μακεδόνας καὶ Θρᾷκας καὶ Παίονας τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς προτέρας καταδρομῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἔτι ἔκειτο ἐν μνήμῃ. The defeat of Ceraunus, then, and the irruption of Brennus into Greece, were the transactions of two distinct campaigns. And this is confirmed by the succession of the reigns in Macedonia. After *Ceraunus*, *Meleager Antipater* and *Sosthenes* reigned in

^x II. 41.

^y *Ptolemy Soter* governed seventeen years, and reigned twenty-three. See the Tables, B. C. 306, 2. *Philadelphus* reigned two years with his father, and thirty-six alone. Porphyr. in fragmento apud Scalig. Euseb. ἐπεὶ ζῶν ἔτι τῆς ἀρχῆς παρεχώρησε τῇ υἱῷ Πτολεμαίῳ τῇ παιδί τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένῳ, οὐκέτι δὲ τεσσαράκοντα, τριάκοντα δὲ καὶ ἑκτὰ, τὰ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου λογίζονται. τούτων διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ υἱὸς ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φιλάδελφος καὶ ζῶντος μὲν ἔτι τοῦ πατρὸς δύο πληροὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἔτη, ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἑκτὰ [legendum ἔξ] καὶ τριάκοντα. ὡς καὶ τούτῳ ἑκτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα τοὺς τῆς βασιλείας ἔτη, ἴσους τοῖς τοῦ πα-

τρὸς, ἀποδιδοῦσθαι. *Philadelphus* reigned thirty-six years after the death of his father, and not thirty-eight. We must therefore substitute ἔξ for ἑκτὰ. The reasoning of Porphyrus is this: The whole amount of the two reigns was seventy-six years. There were counted to each thirty-eight years of sovereignty, by including in the reign of the son the two years of joint reign with his father, and by leaving to the father the thirty-eight years of his sole reign, before the association of his son. So that 40 + 36 became 38 + 38.

^a Justin. XVII. 2. ^b Dissert. X. p. 564, 565.

^c X. 19, 4. 5.

^d 20, 1.

successive order^d: and, according to Justin^e, Sosthenes was defeated by Brennus in this second expedition, before the passage into Greece. The Gauls, who invaded Greece in the year of Anaxicrates, were at Delphi in the winter^f: consequently, the winter of that archon, which determines their invasion to the autumn of B. C. 279. And the death of Ceraunus will be raised by these circumstances to the archonship of Gorgias, and perhaps to the autumn of B. C. 280, and of Olymp. 125. 1. a date more conformable to the terms of Polybius. 3. The duration of this usurper's reign is variously stated. Dexippus gives him seventeen months: but, in Eusebius, he has a year by one account, and nine months by another^g. As in the narrative of Dexippus no account is taken of the intermediate months, between the death of Lysimachus and the death of Seleucus, it is probable that these vacant months were sometimes included in the reign of Ceraunus^h. Hence the variations in the computations of his reign: nine months from the death of *Seleucus* would be *seventeen* from the death of *Lysimachus*. I have accordingly, in the Tables, preferred the *nine* months of Eusebius, as more consistent with Polybius and with the circumstances of the Gallic war: and I have supposed the *seventeen* months of Dexippus to represent the whole interval from the death of Lysimachus^h.

Seleucus is thus mentioned by Appianⁱ: Σίλευκος—τελευταῖα τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη βίωσας, καὶ βασιλεύσας αὐτῶν δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. These forty-two years include his whole government, from the second distribution of the provinces made by Antipater in B. C. 321. Ἐντὶ πατρὸν πάλιν ἄρχειν εἴλοντο· καὶ ποιεῖται νέμεισιν καὶ αὐτὸς τῆς Ἀσίας.—Αἰγυπτον μὲν Πτολεμαίου εἶναι.—Σελεύκῳ δὲ τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν προσέθηκεν. The age of Seleucus is reported variously. Justin^l: *Lysimachus quatuor et septuaginta annos natus erat, Seleucus septem et septuaginta*. According to Dexippus, he was seventy-five. Lysimachus, who was slain seven months before Seleucus, in the summer of B. C. 281, had reigned, or governed, more than forty years;

^d Meleager, who has only a few days in Dexippus, has two months in Porphyry and Eusebius. The forty-five days of the *Etesian* are verified by the peculiarity of the number. Porphyry, apud Scal. p. 63, gives two years to Sosthenes; whose reign had commenced before the expedition of Brennus into Greece: (Ἀντίπατρον) Σωσθένης τις τῶν δημοτικῶν ἐξελαίνει ὡς ἀδύνατον στρατηγεῖν, Βρέννου τοῦ Γαλάττου ἐκινύτος.—Σωσθένης δὲ Βρέννου ἐξελάσας, καὶ ἔλυν δύο ἐτῶν προτὰς τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀποθήσκει· καὶ γίνεται ἀναρχία Μακεδόνων. Porphyry computes ten years between the death of Demetrius Poliorcetes and the establishment of Antigonus in Macedonia. But this is inconsistent with all accounts, and even with his own. The three years, B. C. 280—277, computed by Diodorus for the troubled interval which followed the death of Ceraunus, are more probable. Pyrrhus, indeed, who is named among the usurpers within that period, could only have asserted his pretensions by his partisans, or agents. He was not personally present in Macedonia, till B. C. 274, after the conclusion of his Italian wars, and after the establishment of Antigonus: Plutarch. Pyrrho, c. 26. ἐξαετῇ χρόνῳ ἀναλώσας περὶ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου—ἐπέβαλεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Δημητρίου βασιλεύοντος.

^e XXIV. 5.

^f We discern a winter in the narrative of Pausanias: X. 23, 3—6. βῆρος ἰσχυρὸν καὶ νυφτός.—χειμῆριος νύξ.

^g Eusebius Pontaci. p. 131. *Ptolemæus cognomento Ceraunus an. 1. Meleagrus menses 2. Antipater dies 45.* Eusebius Scaligeri: Μακεδόνων ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Κεραυνὸς μῆνας θ'. μετ' αὐτὸν ἐβασίλευσε Μελέαγρος μῆνας γ'. μετ' αὐτὸν Ἀντίπατρος ἡμέρας μί'.

^h In the list of reigns, in Porphyry. apud Scal. p. 64, Ceraunus follows Lysimachus without any interval:

Δυσίμαχος ἔτη ε' μῆνας ε'.

Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Κεραυνός. . . ἔτος α' μῆνας ε'.

ⁱ Memnon, apud Photium, cod. 224. p. 717. ascribes to Ceraunus a reign of two years: πολλὰ καὶ παράνομα ἐν δυοῖ διαπραξάμενος ἔτισιν—ἀξίως τῆς ἀμύνητος καταστρέφει τὸν βίον. Two years, current, may express in round numbers the seventeen months of Dexippus. Two years, strictly taken, and computed from the death of Seleucus, are wholly irreconcilable either with Polybius, or with the dates of the Gallic irruption into Greece.

^j Syr. c. 63.

^k Arrian. apud Photium, cod. 92. p. 224.

^l XVII. 1.

^m ἡ βασιλευσε τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη μάλιστα σὺν οἷς ἰσατράπευσεν. This space must be computed from the first division of the provinces made at Babylon by Perdiccas; when Thrace was given to Lysimachus: ⁿ Θράκης καὶ Χερρόνησου καὶ ὅσα Θραξὶ σύνορα ἔσθην—Λυσιμάχῳ ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐκτίττατο. From the year of Cephisodorus, Olymp. 114. 2. (a few months after the death of Alexander,) to Olymp. 124. 3. both inclusive, the actual interval is forty-two years. The age of Lysimachus, as of Seleucus, is differently stated. Justin makes him seventy-four. Appian^o, seventy: τοῦ μὲν ἐς ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη τοῦ δὲ ἐς πλέονα τούτων ἔτι ἄλλα τρία. Hieronymus^p, eighty: ἐν τῇ πρὸς Σέλευκον ἀπόλειτο μάχῃ, ἔτος ὀγδοηκοστὸν τελῶν, ὡς φησιν Ἰερώνυμος.

Lysimachus, at the period of his defeat and death, had reigned in Macedonia five years and six months. The date of his death fixes the commencement of that space to the beginning of B. C. 286. or the middle of Olymp. 123. 2. At that time Pyrrhus had held Macedonia seven or eight months. He therefore occupied it in B. C. 287. in which year Demetrius Poliorcetes was consequently expelled^q. Having fixed this point, we are enabled to ascend to the occupation of Macedonia by Demetrius, seven years before.—^r ἑπταετίαν ὑπὸ Δημητρίου βεβαίως ἀρχθείσης. As the seven years terminated at the end of Olymp. 123. 1. [about midsummer B. C. 287.] they would commence at the end of Olymp. 121. 2. in the year B. C. 294. There were therefore about two years and a half between the death of Cassander, and this seven years' reign of Demetrius. These two years and a half were filled by the sons of Cassanderⁿ. *Philippus* reigned first, according to Dexippus. Plutarch^s:—ὁ πρεσβύτατος αὐτοῦ τῶν παίδων Φίλιππος οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἐβασίλευσε. The rest of the interval, whatever it was, was occupied by the contests of the surviving brothers, *Antipater* and *Alexander*^t, till Demetrius slew Alexander and reigned in his stead, B. C. 294.

At the close of this period of forty-three years from the death of Alexander, the foundations of the *ACHÆAN LEAGUE* were laid, according to Polybius. After fixing the commencement, or rather revival, of the League, to Olymp. 124, and the period of the passage of Pyrrhus into Italy^v, he proceeds to a more particular detail: ^x πρῶτοι μὲν συνέστησαν Δυμαῖοι, Πατρεῖς, Τριταῖς, Φαραῖς. διόπερ οὐδὲ στήλην ὑπάρχειν συμβαίνει τῶν πόλεων τούτων περὶ τῆς συμπολιτείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα μάλιστα πῶς ἔπει πέμπτῳ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλόντες Αἰγυῖς μετέσχον τῆς συμπολιτείας· ἐξῆς δὲ τούτοις Βούριοι—ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Κερυνεῖς. Afterwards, resuming the subject from the beginning, he states that the confederacy subsisted twenty-five years, before the appointment of a single annual prætor; that at the end of twenty-five years *Marcus Cerynensis* was appointed; that, in the *fourth* year after the prætorship of Marcus, *Aratus* delivered Sicyon; and that, in the *eighth* year after that achievement, Aratus was prætor for the second time, in the year before the defeat of the Carthaginians: ^z εἴκοσι μὲν οὖν ἔτη τὰ πρῶτα καὶ πέντε συνεπολιτεύσαντο μεθ' ἑαυτῶν αἱ προειρημέναι πόλεις, γραμματεῖα κοινὸν ἐκ περιόδου προχειριζόμεναι καὶ δύο στρατηγούς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐνὰ καθιστάνειν.—καὶ πρῶτος ἔτυχεν τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης Μάρκος ὁ Κερυνεύς. τετάρτῳ δ' ὕστερον ἔπει τοῦ προειρημένου στρατηγοῦντος, Ἀρατος ὁ Σικυωνίος ἔτη μὲν ἔχων εἴκοσιν—ἐλευ-

^m Appian. Syr. c. 64.

ⁿ Arrian. apud Phot. p. 216. ^o Syr. c. 64.

^p Lucian. Macrob. c. 11.

^q Compare Plutarch. Pyrrho, c. 11, 12. Demetr. c. 43, 44. Justin. XVI. 2, 3.

^r Plutarch. Demet. c. 44.

ⁿ Porphyry, apud Scalig. p. 63, assigns three years and a half to the sons of Cassander: τούτων διαδέχονται οἱ παῖδες, Φίλιππος καὶ Ἀντίπατρος· οἵτινες

ἔτη τρία καὶ μῆνας ε' ἐβασίλευσαν μετὰ τὸν πατέρα. But then, with Dexippus, he gives six years to Demetrius in Macedon instead of seven; so that he agrees in computing nine years and a half as the interval between the death of Cassander and the expulsion of Demetrius by Pyrrhus.

^s Demet. c. 36.

^t See Plutarch. Ibid.

^v See the Tables, B. C. 280, 2.

^u II. 41.

^z II. 43.

θεράσας τὴν πατρίδα προσένευμα πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν.—ὁ γὰρ δὲ πάλιν ἔτι, στρατηγὸς αἰρεθεὶς τὸ δεύτερον,—ἐλευθεράσας Κορινθίους προσηγάγετο πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν.—Ταῦτ' ἐγένετο τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτι τῆς Καρχηδονίαν ἡττης.

Larcher⁷ imagines that the five years *precede* the twenty-five, and arranges the circumstances in this manner: B. C. 284. *Fondemens de la ligue des Achéens jetés par les habitans de Patres, de Dyme, et de Phares.* B. C. 280. *Environ cinq ans après que les villes de Dyme, de Patres, et de Phares, eurent posé les fondemens de la ligue, le reste des villes chassa ses tyrans, &c.* But this is contrary to Polybius. For the coalition of Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ, which, according to him, was coincident with the expedition of Pyrrhus, would be placed by this arrangement four years before that expedition. The five years, then, were included in the twenty-five, and formed a part of the whole period. Larcher seems to have been influenced by the expression αἱ προειρημέναι πόλεις. But those expressions do not refer to all that had preceded, but only to the towns, Dymæ, Patræ, Tritæa, Pharæ, of which especial mention had been made by the historian².

The five years being included in the twenty-five, we obtain from the enumeration of Polybius the following distribution.

	Y.	B. C.
League of Dymæ, Patræ, Tritæa, Pharæ	5	} 25 {
Addition of Ægium	^a 20	
Marcus Cerynensis prætor	4	255
Aratus delivers Sicyon ^b	8	251
Aratus prætor the second time	1	243
Carthaginenses Lutatio et Postumio consulibus } devicti ad Ægates. Liv. XXIII. 13.		242

26. ANTIGONUS GONATAS, son of *Demetrius*, and grandson of the first Antigonus, died B. C. 239. after a reign of forty-four years, at the age of eighty: ὁ Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς μὲν ἦν Δημητρίου υἱανὸς δὲ Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ μονοφάλμου· οὗτος τέσσαρα καὶ τσσαράκοντα Μακεδόνων ἑβασίλευσεν ἔτη, ἐβίωσε δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα, ὡς Μήδιός τε ἱστορεῖ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς. Lucian agrees with Dexippus in the duration of his reign. His death is placed by Porphyry^d in Ol. 135. 1. λογίζεται δὲ αὐτῷ

⁷ Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 718, 719.

² Strabo, VIII. p. 384. marks the expedition of Pyrrhus as the era of the League: ἀνέλαβον σφᾶς πάλιν κατὰ μικρὸν. ἤρξαν δὲ Πύρρου στρατεύσαντος εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν τέσσαρες συνῶσαι πόλεις, ὧν ἦσαν Πάτραι καὶ Δύμη. ἔπειτα προσελάμβανόν τινες τῶν δώδεκα. understanding Polybius in the sense which I have ascribed to him.

^a Strabo, VIII. p. 385. εἴκοσι μὲν δὴ ἔτη διετέλεσαν γραμματεῖα κοινὸν ἔχοντες καὶ στρατηγὸς δύο κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ Ἀχαιοί, καὶ κοινοβούλιον εἰς ἓνα τόπον συνήγετο αὐτοῖς, ἀκαλεῖτο δὲ Ἀρνέριον, ἐν ᾧ τὰ κοινὰ ἐκρημάτιζον καὶ οὗτοι καὶ οἱ Ἴωνες πρότερον. ἔπειτα ἔδοξεν ἓνα χειροτονεῖσθαι στρατηγόν. We may suppose, with Casaubon and Schweighæuser, that the word πέντε has escaped from the text of Strabo; or, with the Leipsic editor, that the amount is expressed in round numbers;—*majorem numerum summationem ponere.* But

it is also possible that the text of Strabo is right, and that he intended accurately to express by *twenty years* the actual period, computed from the erection of the pillar which recorded the Union. And this is the more probable, because he notices the place of Assembly; Ἀρνέριον, Ἀνέριον, or Ὀμάριον. (See Schweigh. ad Polyb. II. 39.) And this stood at Ægium: Strab. VIII. 387. Pausan. VII. 24, 3. VII. 7, 1. and consequently became the place of meeting after the accession of Ægium to the Union.

^b In his *first prætorship*, according to the opinion of Gronovius, Reiske, and Larcher. But this opinion is shewn to be erroneous by Schweighæuser; ad Polyb. II. 43, 2. Polybius does not notice the first prætorship of Aratus.

^c Lucian. Macrob. c. 11.

^d Apud Scalig. Euseb. p. 63.

τὰ πάντα ἔτη τῆς βασιλείας τέσσαρα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. ἦν γὰρ βασιλεὺς καὶ πρὶν τῆς Μακεδονίας κρατῆσαι ὅλοις ἔτεσι δέκα πρότερον.—τελευτᾷ δὲ τῆς ὀλ᾽ Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτει πρώτῳ. These forty-four years were computed from the death of his father Demetrius, in B. C. 283. and terminate in B. C. 239. His reign of ten years, preceding his recovery of Macedonia, commenced at the captivity of Demetrius, in B. C. 286. This is confirmed by Plutarch^c: ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἐν τοιαύτῃ τύχῃ γεγονὼς ἐπέστειλε πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν, καὶ τοὺς περὶ Ἀθήνας καὶ Κόρινθον ἡγεμόνας καὶ φίλους—Ἀντιγόνου τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πράγματα διαφυλάττειν, κ. τ. λ. The ten years would terminate in B. C. 277, after the expiration of those three years which followed the death of Ceraunus^f.

The three years' captivity of Demetrius commenced at the expulsion of Pyrrhus by Lysimachus, or rather preceded it^{ff}. And, as that expulsion is determined by the death of Lysimachus to the year B. C. 286, the captivity of Demetrius began in 286, and consequently ended in 283, forty-four years before the death of his son Antigonus^g. Respecting his age there is some variation. He is said to have been twenty-two in the year of Polemon, B. C. 312^h, which would suppose his birth in B. C. 334; and yet fifty-four at his death in B. C. 283, which would give B. C. 337 for his birth. The latter date is the most probable, from the age of his son Antigonus. Demetrius married Phila daughter of Antipater, after the death of her first husband Craterusⁱ, who was slain in B. C. 321. ^k ταύτην κομιδῇ νέον ὄντα τὸν Δημήτριον ἐπειθεν ὁ πατὴρ λαβεῖν. Antigonus, the offspring of that marriage, who died at the age of eighty in B. C. 239, would be born B. C. 318. when Demetrius, by the largest computation of his age, would be no more than nineteen. The larger computation is therefore the most probable.

27. DEMETRIUS II. Polybius^l agrees with Dexippus in assigning ten years to Demetrius. Δημητρίου βασιλεύσαντος δέκα μόνον ἔτη καὶ μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον περὶ τὴν πρώτην διάβασιν εἰς τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα Ῥωμαίων. The Romans passed into Illyricum in B. C. 229, when Postumius Albinus and Cn. Fulvius were consuls^m, precisely ten years after the death of Antigonus Gonatas; the termination of whose reign in B. C. 239 is confirmed by this circumstance.

28. ANTIGONUS DOSON. The nine years of Diodorusⁿ are verified by Polybius^o. Antigonus died soon after the battle of Sellasia, which may be placed in B. C. 222. Immediately after that victory, Ἀντίγονος—εἰς Ἀργὸς ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἦλθε τὴν τῶν Νεμέων πανήγυριν.—ἀρμυσε κατὰ σπουδὴν εἰς Μακεδονίαν. καταλαβὼν δὲ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ συμβαλὼν—τῇ μάχῃ κατέσθαισε.—μετ' αὐτὸν (δὲ) νόσῳ τὸν βίον μετέλλαξε. Plutarch^p attests the same. And the successor of Antigonus was in the throne in B. C. 220. This king therefore reigned only nine years. The erroneous number, twelve years, adopted from Dexippus, had deranged this whole period. Dodwell sagaciously recovered the true amount of the reign of Antigonus, without which the dates are irreconcilable with Polybius.

29. PHILIPPUS V. The two terms of his reign, his accession and death, are accurately marked by Polybius and Livy; and verify the forty-two years ascribed to him by Dexippus.

^c Demet. c. 51.

^f According to the writer of the life of Aratus, Antigonus flourished in Ol. 125: Γέγονε δὲ Ἀντίγονος κατὰ τὴν ρκ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Vit. Arat. tom. II. p. 431. ed. Buhle. Whence we may restore the date in another life of Aratus. tom. I. p. 4. Buhle. ἦν δ' Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, καὶ παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ ἑκατοστὴν καὶ πέμπτῃ [leg. ἑκατοστὴν καὶ εἰκοστὴν καὶ πέμπτῃ] Ὀλυμπιάδα. καθ' ἣν Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἀγύστην ἐβασίλευσε. This marks

the date of his recovery of Macedonia, in B. C. 277. Olymp. 125. 1.

^{ff} See Plutarch. Pyrrho. c. 12.

^g Ol. 135. 1. the date of Porphyry for the death of Antigonus, is equivalent to B. C. 213.

^h See the Tables, B. C. 312, 2.

ⁱ Diod. XIX. 59. ^k Plutarch. Demet. c. 14.

^l II. 44.

^m Polyb. II. 10, 11.

ⁿ Apud Dexippum.

^o II. 70.

^p Vit. Cleomen. c. 27, 30.

He was already king at seventeen years of age⁹:—when *Ariston* was prætor of the *Ætolians*¹, and *Timoxenus* of the *Achæans*². *Ariston* was prætor from autumn B. C. 221 to autumn B. C. 220. The year of *Timoxenus* extended from spring B. C. 221 to spring B. C. 220.³ We may therefore place his accession in the very beginning of B. C. 220. And his death is recorded by *Livy*⁴ in B. C. 179. *Eodem anno [Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus] Philippus rex Macedonum senio et mærore consumptus decessit*. He therefore reigned U. C. Vari. 534—575. [B. C. 220—179.] both inclusive: a period of forty-two years.

30. *PERSEUS*. The battle of *Pydna* is fixed by the eclipse, which happened the night before, to June 22d B. C. 168. *Perseus* was captured in *Samothrace* soon after: "*Perseus* Q. *Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit, regnavit undecim annos*. *Dexippus* reckoned ten years. Both are consistent: *Livy* computed *current*, *Dexippus*, *complete* years. The actual duration of his reign was about ten years and a half⁵.

The number of the *Macedonian kings* is variously stated in the present text of authors who have mentioned them⁷. If all the usurpers are computed, the kings of *Macedonia* will amount to thirty-eight.

V.

IONIAN WAR.—MARATHON.—SALAMIS.

THE Naxian war and Ionian revolt are raised four years too high by the error of supposing *seven* years between the capture of *Miletus* and the expedition of *Datis*, where *Herodotus* only specifies *three*. The error is apparent in the following dates given by *Larcher*^a and *Reizius*^b.

LARCHER.	A. J. C.
Commencement des troubles de l'Ionie	504.
Incendie de Sardes	503.
Les Cypriens se révoltent	502.
Les Cypriens sont réunis sous le joug ..	501. (V. 116.)
Prise de Milet	498.
Aristagoras est tué	498.
Prise des Iles de Chios, Ténédos, &c. ..	497.
Préparatifs de guerre de Darius contre la Grèce	496.
Mardonius se met en route au printemps ..	495.
Les Thasiens abattent leurs murs	493.
Les lérauts de Darius en Grèce	493.
Nouveaux préparatifs des Perses contre la Grèce	492. { VI. 50. 51.
Les Perses pillent l'île de Naxos, &c. ...	490. { 65. 94.

REIZIUS.	A. C. Herodot.
Naxiorum status	506. V. 28.
Palam rebellant	504. V. 37.
Sardes capiunt Iones	503. V. 100.
Cyprus deficit	502. V. 104.
Cyprus denuo subjecta	501. V. 115.
Aristagoras occiditur	498. V. 126.
Miletus sexto anno capta	498. VI. 18.
Altero post Miletum captam anno Persæ cæteros Ionas subigunt	VI. 31.
Proximo vere Mardonius Europam petit ..	495. VI. 43.
Altero anno post, Darius et Thasids navibus exiit et in Græciam mittit qui aquam terramque petant	VI. 46—48.
Datis et Artaphernes in Græciam tendunt	490. VI. 94. 113.

⁹ Polyb. IV. 5, τὴν ἡλικίαν τοῦ προεστῆτος· ὃς γὰρ εἶχε πλείων ἐτῶν τότε Φιλίππος ἐπτακαίδεκα.

¹ Polyb. Ibid. ² Polyb. IV. 6.

³ For *Ariston* consult *Polybius* IV. 9. 17. For *Timoxenus*, IV. 6. 7.

⁴ XL. 54.

⁵ Liv. XLV. 9.

⁷ *Porphyry* agrees in this: who thus records the reigns of *Philip* and *Perseus*: (apud *Scalig.* p. 63.) (Φιλίππος) δὲ τοῦ Δημητρίου υἱὸς, ὃν οἱ Μακεδόνες καλὸν

ἐκπύμαζον, χωρὶς τοῦ ἐκπύρου ἀπὸ τῆς μὲν δρυμνιάδος ἄρχων ἤρξατο· καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτεσιν ὅμοις δύο καὶ μ'. τελευταῖα δὲ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς μὲν [leg. π'] δρυμνιάδος, ἢ τὰ ὅλα βιὸς ἔτη. Περσεὺς δὲ υἱὸς τοῦ Φιλίππου, Δημητρίου τὸν ἀδελφὸν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ διαβολαῖς ἀποκτείνας, βασιλεύει ἔτεσι δέκα καὶ μηνὶν ἑκτό.

⁷ See *Drakenborch.* ad Liv. XLV. 9.

^a *Hérodote*, tom. VII. p. 636—641.

^b Ad Marg. *Herodoti*.

Larcher, by omitting to specify the expressions of Herodotus, *δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων*, κ. τ. λ.: conceals the errors of the dates. The version given by Reizius brings the incongruity immediately into view: *altero anno*,—*proximo vere*, and *altero anno post*, are made to designate a space of seven complete years, B. C. 497—491, both inclusive. To the notes *altero anno*, and *altero anno post*, he has forborne to annex a date: perhaps because the inconsistency was too manifest.

The death of Aristagoras is removed from its proper position, and is made to fall within the year of the capture of Miletus. Larcher makes it *subsequent* to the capture. But Aristagoras was slain before Histæus came down to the coast. And Histæus came down two years before Miletus was taken^c. Aristagoras, then, was slain in the *third* year of the war, and not in the *sixth*. Corsini^d has an opposite error: he places the death of Aristagoras at Olymp. 69. $\frac{1}{4}$. [B. C. 501.] and the capture of Miletus at Olymp. 71. $\frac{1}{4}$. [B. C. 495.]^e Aristagoras, then, had perished before the war commenced! The cause of this error will be explained elsewhere^f.

From the date of the battle of Marathon we are carried to the beginning of the Ionian war. *Ten* years are specified. In the first of these the Ionian revolt began; in the last, Datis and Artaphernes passed over into Greece. *Six* years were occupied by the Ionian war: the *seventh* year is clearly described by Herodotus^g. The *eighth* campaign was employed in the expedition of Mardonius, who set forth *ἄμα ἔαρι*^h. In the *ninth* year, these particulars occurred: Dariusⁱ, after dismantling Thasos, sent heralds into Greece: *ἄλλους δὲ κήρυκας διέπεμπε εἰς τὰς ἑαυτοῦ δασμοφόρους πόλεις τὰς παραθαλασσίους, καλεῖων νέας τε μακρὰς καὶ ἱππαγωγὰ πλοῖα ποιεῖσθαι*. Then followed a *tenth* year^k, in which Datis and Artaphernes are sent against Athens and Eretria: *ὥς δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὗτοι πορευόμενοι παρὰ βασιλῆος ἀπίκοντο εἰς τὸ Ἀλφειὸν πεδίον—ἐνθαῦτα στρατοπεδευόμενοι· ἐπὶ μὲν ὁ ναυτικὸς πᾶς στρατὸς ὁ ἐπιταχθεὶς ἐκάστοισι· παρεγίνοντο δὲ καὶ αἱ ἱππαγωγαὶ νέες τὰς τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει προῖκε τοῖσι ἑαυτοῦ δασμοφόροις Δαρείῳ ἐτοιμάζουσιν*. The armament of Mardonius, the mission of the heralds, and the expedition under Datis, are here distinguished, as three separate and successive years of action.

A seeming inconsistency occurs. Darius is said in the year following the failure of Mardonius—*δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων*—to have sent heralds into Greece. And in the year subsequent to this, (which is therefore designated as ^l τὸ πρότερον ἔτος,) Datis and Artaphernes set forth. And yet the first armament is said to have been sent ^m τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει, which would be the year *immediately preceding* the expedition of Datis. This seeming difficulty may be reconciled by computing Attic or Olympic yearsⁿ, which began at the summer solstice. Mardonius set out *ἄμα ἔαρι*. [spring B. C. 492.] Olymp. 71. 4. *exunte*. The storm at Athos happened in July or August B. C. 492. Olymp. 72. 1. *incunte*. The second armament sailed before midsummer B. C. 490. Olymp. 72. 2. *exunte*. The storm at Athos, then, might be properly said to have occurred *πρότερον ἔτει*, in the preceding Olympic year; although the actual interval would be about twenty months.

The battle of *Marathon* was fought in Boëdromion B. C. 490. *ten* years before the battle of Salamis^o. All ancient authorities, as we shall presently see, concur in computing ten years,

^c See the Tables, B. C. 496. 494.

^d Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 133.

^e See c. 9. *Amphipolis*.

^f VI. 31—42. See the Tables, B. C. 493, 2.

^g See B. C. 492, 2. ^h Herodot. VI. 46. 48.

ⁱ Herodot. VI. 94. 95. ^j VI. 95. ^k VI. 95.

^l P. 140.

ⁿ That Herodotus did not compute the beginning of the year from the winter solstice appears from his expression *κατὰ τὸ ἔτος τούτῳ*. IX. 121. with reference to the siege of Sestos. See the Tables, B. C. 479.

^o The exact space between the two battles was

and no more, between the two actions. And yet *eleven* years are assigned as the interval by Scaliger, by Duker^p, by Wesseling, and others. Wesseling^q thus states the argument: *Disidium de intervallo temporis quo certamen disjungitur utrumque, his decem, illis undecim annos probantibus. Herodoti calculos nos subducemus. Apparatum Darii ad novum in Græcos bellum triennale signavit c. 1. adjungens, quarto post Marathoniam pugnam anno Ægyptios descivisse; tum proximo ab eorum defectione Darium diem obiisse supremum. c. 4. qui quintus utique a prælio Marathonio. Sequuntur pleni quatuor anni a Xerxe in comparandis ad Græcum bellum rebus absumti: πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτι, volvente sive procedente anno quinto, rex Persa expeditionem ingreditur: delatusque Sardes post iter longum interquiescit, ac ibidem hiemem transigit. c. 32. vere deinde incunte Abydum proficiscitur. c. 37. Unde consequens videtur, ut pro Herodoti rationibus rex undecimo post Marathoniam cladem anno in Europam moverit Græcosque.*

The error of this reasoning is, that the expressions *πέμπτῳ ἔτι ἀνομένην ἱστρατηλάτεις* are understood to point at the march of Xerxes *from Susa to Sardis*^s, in B. C. 481. Whereas they are to be understood as referring to the setting forth of Xerxes *from Sardis to Abydos*, in the spring of B. C. 480. The historian means to speak of the commencement of the expedition. But the expedition, or war against Greece, could not be said to commence with the arrival of Xerxes at Sardis; where he wintered, and when the preparations were still proceeding. The expedition, then, or campaign, properly speaking, began with the march to the Hellespont: and that is the point of time designated by the words *πέμπτῳ ἔτι ἱστρατηλάτεις χειρὶ μεγάλῃ πλήθεος*. These expressions refer to movements which were made after the four years of preparation were wholly complete and expired. But the march from Susa to Sardis is spoken of as taking place during the progress of the operations at Mount Athos: *ἐν τῷ δὲ οὗτοι τὸν προκαίμενον πόνον ἐργάζοντο, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ περὶ ἀπας ἅμα Ξέρξης ἐπορεύετο εἰς Σάρδεις*. Those operations were not yet finished^v. And they occupied only three of the four years of preparation^u. It may be likewise remarked, that Herodotus employs terms of different import in describing the two marches. In the march from Sardis to Abydos, *ἱστρατηλάτεις. — ἑλῶν εἰς Ἀβυδὸν. — ὥρμητο ἑλῶν. — ἐξήλασε ἐκ Σαρδίων. — ἐμελλε μὲν ἑλᾶν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*. And afterwards, *ἐξήλαυνε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θρηίκης. — ταύτης τῆς ἐλάσεως. — τὸν στρατὸν ἤλασε*. But, in the march from *Susa to Sardis*, *ἐπορεύετο εἰς Σάρδεις. — παρεγένοντο εἰς Κελαινάς. — ἐπορεύετο τὸ πρόσω. — ἐσεβάλε εἰς τὴν Λυδίην. — πορευομένην. — ἀπίκετο εἰς τὴν Λυδίαν τὸ ἄστυ*. The word *ἐλαύνειν* is not used by the historian in the first march. I do not mean to contend that *ἐλαύνειν*, in its different forms, derivatives, and compounds, when applied to the march of an army, is always limited to the actual hostile movement or advance. This would be refuted by Herodotus himself^k; where Darius, after his Thracian expedition, *ἀπῆλαυνε εἰς Σούσα*. It is only assumed, that the marked difference of expression observed by the historian, in relating the two marches, con-

ten years and fourteen days: the one being fought on the 6th Boëdromion B. C. 490. the third month of Olymp. 72. 3. the other on the 20th Boëdromion B. C. 480. the third month of Olymp. 75. 1. See the Tables, B. C. 490. 480.

^p Duker ad Thucyd. I. 18. records the opinion of Scaliger, who computed eleven years as the interval, while Petavius reckoned only ten. Duker follows Scaliger, whom he defends. Gottleber, the recent annotator upon Thucydides, concurs

with Duker in estimating the space at eleven years.

^q Ad Herodot. VII. 20.

^r Herodot. VII. 20.

^s Herodot. VII. 32.

^t VII. 26.

^v c. 33. 37.

^u c. 21.

^x c. 20.

^y c. 33.

^z c. 37.

^a c. 41.

^b c. 57.

^c c. 105.

^d c. 106.

^e c. 115.

^f VII. 26.

^g c. 26.

^h c. 30.

ⁱ c. 31.

^k V. 25.

firms the conclusion which is established by other arguments; that, in using the terms ¹ἱστρατηλάτης χειρὶ μεγάλῃ, he had in his mind, not the preliminary movement from Susa, but the hostile advance of Xerxes from Sardis to the Hellespont.

The understanding of those words of Herodotus as if they applied to a preliminary march, made during the years of preparation, and not to the actual commencement of the war, has contributed much to embarrass the chronology of the period. Dodwell^m, who rightly fixes the period between Marathon and Salamis at ten years, is nevertheless constrained to put a forced interpretation upon the detail of the period in Herodotus, because, like Wesseling, he applied the expression ⁿἱστρατηλάτης to the march from Susa: *Numerat annos quatuor apparatus ipsius Xerxis. VII. 20. Quos tamen annos ternario numero mox concludit. c. 21. Vel inde intelligimus tres annos tantum fuisse completos. Horum annorum primo, altero post Darii mortem, Xerxis expeditionem contra Aegyptios statuit Herodotus, VII. 7.—Inde incunte anno quinto Sardes movisse tradit, ibique hyemasse. VII. 20.^o* But Wesseling^p justly rejects this interpretation. *Errant qui tres hos annos eosdem statuunt, ac quatuor apparatus ad bellum. c. 20. Illi enim pleni et ad universum expeditionis paratum; hi intra eorum ambitum propter Athon erant.* Dodwell, applying Herodotus, VII. 20, to the march from Susa, reduced the four years to three, because he had fixed the march from Susa to the *ninth* year after Marathon. Wesseling rightly interpreted the four years of preparation; but then, understanding the word ἱστρατηλάτης in the sense of Dodwell, he made the setting forth from Susa to be in the *tenth* year from Marathon, instead of the *ninth*. The one erred in the detail of the period, the other in the total amount; although the error of each may be traced to the same cause.

It remains to collect the testimonies referred to in the Tables, B.C. 490, 2. which establish ten years and no more between Marathon and Salamis:—Plato¹:—*σχεδὸν γὰρ δέκα ἔτεσι πρὸ τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίας ἀφίκετο Δαῖτις Περσικὸν στόλον ἄγων.* Thucydides²:—*δεκάτῳ ἔτει μετ' αὐτὴν, (τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶν μάχην,) αὐτῆς ὁ βάρβαρος τῷ μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα δουλωσάμενος ἦλθε.* It has been already shewn that Herodotus was not to be understood as referring to the progress from Susa, when he described the commencement of the expedition. There was still less reason for understanding Thucydides (as Duker has done) to refer to that previous march in the present passage. The terms of this historian, *ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, clearly, naturally, and obviously refer to the march of Xerxes to the Hellespont, which is placed accordingly in the tenth year after the battle of Marathon. The Parian Marble³:—*ἀφ' οὗ ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο—ἐτὶ ΗΗΔΔΠΗ.—ἂφ' οὗ—ναυμαχία τοῖς Ἑλλήσι περὶ Σαλαμῖνα πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας—ἐτὶ ΗΗΔΠΗ.* The interval is just ten years. Herodotus has the following passages. (After the battle of Marathon) ^u*ἡ Ἀσίη ἐδονέετο ἐπὶ τρία ἔτη.—τετάρτῳ ἔτει Αἰγύπτιοι, ὑπὸ Καμβύσῳ δουλαθέντες, ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσέων.—ἀλλὰ γὰρ μετὰ ταῦτά τε καὶ Αἰγύπτου ἀπόστασιν τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει παρασκευαζόμενον συνήνεκε αὐτὸν Δαρεῖον ἀποθανεῖν.—Ἐξέζης—ἀπὸ Αἰγύπτου ἀλώσιος ἐπὶ μὲν τέσσαρα ἔτη πλήρεια παρατίετο στρατιὴν τε καὶ τὰ πρόσφορα τῇ στρατιῇ· πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτει ἀνομένῳ ἱστρατηλάτης.* He

¹ VII. 20.

^m Annal. Thucyd. p. 44.

ⁿ In Herodot. VII. 20.

^o Dr. Hales, vol. III. p. 151. note, has adopted the same opinion: "Herodotus counts these four full years of preparation from the reduction of Egypt. b. VII. 20. But this must be a mistake: we must count only three years from that time, with Herodotus himself, c. 21. and Diodorus Si-

culus, b. XI." But this is sufficiently answered by the observation of Wesseling.

^p Ad Herodot. VII. 21.

^q In reality, Xerxes set out from Susa in the spring of the ninth year, B. C. 481. and from Sardis in the spring of the tenth, B. C. 480.

^r Leg. III. p. 698. c. ^s I. 18. ^t N^o. 49.

^v N^o. 52. ^u VII. 1, 4. ^x VII. 20.

had already said, γὰρ δὲ ἀνεγνώσθη Ξέρξης στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐνθαῦτα δευτέρῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου πρῶτα στρατιήν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀπαστεῶτας. τούτους μὲν νυν καταστρεφάμενος—ἐπιτρέπει Ἀχαιμένει. We must be careful to note the difference between *complete* and *current* years. Herodotus, like other writers, in speaking of current years, reckons both extremes. Thus, he uses ^a δευτέρῳ ἔτει to denote the year immediately subsequent to the event in question: ^a δευτέρῳ ἔτει τούτων, means “the year following these transactions;” ^b τῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει implies the year *next after* the capture of Miletus. In the same manner other writers:—Aristides ^c:—ἀπὸ Λάχης εἰς Εὐβουλίδην ἑβδομος ἄρχων Εὐβουλίδης αὐτός· ἀπὸ δὲ Εὐβουλίδου πάλιν ἄρχων ὄγδοος Θεόδοτος. Here 7+8 would suppose *Theodotus* the 15th from *Laches*. But between *Theodotus* and *Laches* are only twelve archons. Aristides counts Eubulides twice over. He is the last term in the former series, and the first term in the latter. Herodotus speaks after the same form in the passages before us; and the characters of time are all included within the limits of ten years: as the following scheme will shew.

1st.	Marathon	πρῶτον ἔτος.
2d.		δεύτερον ἔτος.
3d.		τρίτον ἔτος.
4th.		τετάρτῳ ἔτει Αἴγυπτος ἀπίστη.
5th.	Xerxes	τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει Δαρείος ἀπέθανε.
6th.	δευτέρῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὸν Δαρείου θάνατον Αἴγυπτον καταστρέψατο.	Πρῶτον ἔτος τῶν τεσσάρων.
7th.		δεύτερον ἔτος.
8th.		τρίτον ἔτος.
9th.		τέταρτον ἔτος.
10th.		πέμπτῳ δὲ ἔτει ἰστρατηλάται.

The word ^d ἀνομένῳ is ill rendered by Reiske and Portus by the word *EXEUNTE anno quinto*. Wesseling more justly—*volvente*. And Larcher—*dans le courant de la cinquieme*. But the interpretation of Valla and Dodwell is the best: *INEUNTE anno quinto*. Four years were completed, τέσσαρα ἔτεα πλήρη, from the reduction of Egypt; and in the commencement of the fifth, πέμπτῳ ἔτει ἀνομένῳ, Xerxes set forth from Sardis, ἅμα ἔαρι, in spring B. C. 480. The reduction, then, of Egypt was already effected in spring B. C. 484; and at that period, spring B. C. 484, one year had elapsed, and a second had commenced, from the death of Darius. He was already dead, then, before the spring of B. C. 485. This computation critically agrees with the date of the Astronomical Canon. According to that Canon, the *thoth* of the first year of Xerxes was December 23, B. C. 486. and his accession was in N. E. 263. The chronology, therefore, of Herodotus agrees with the Canon in placing the accession of Xerxes in the beginning of B. C. 485.^e Egypt was reduced in the beginning of B. C. 484, when the second year of Xerxes had begun. Four years were completed from that date, and the fifth had commenced, in spring B. C. 480, when Xerxes in the *tenth* year after the battle of Marathon, according to Plato, Thucydides, Herodotus, and the Marble, set out from *Sardis*. The space preceding the death of Darius is easily adjusted. Egypt revolted in the *fourth* year after the

^y VII. 7. ^z VII. 7. ^a VI. 46.

^b VI. 31. ^c Tom. II. p. 286.

^d In Herodot. VII. 20.

^e The rule is well laid down by Dr. Hales, vol.

I. p. 285. *Each king's reign* [in the Canon] *begins at the thoth, or new year's day, before his accession, and all the odd months of his last year are included in the first year of his successor.*

battle of Marathon; but only *three* years were completed. Darius died in the *fifth* year from the battle of Marathon; but only *four* years were completed: the fifth was current: and the actual interval might be four years and four months. From the 6th Boëdromion B. C. 490 to December 23d B. C. 486, (the *thoth* of the first year of Xerxes,) are four years and three months, or nearly.

VI.

ATHENIAN EMPIRE.

I HAVE followed Diodorus^a in placing the beginning of the ATHENIAN EMPIRE in the third year after the battle of Salamis, or the archonship of Adimantus, Olymp. 75. 4. But Dodwell^b, extending the Lacedæmonian Empire, or Presidency, to ten years from the invasion of Xerxes, fixes the mission of Pausanias to his foreign command in B. C. 470. In that year he supposes that the Lacedæmonians lost, and the Athenians acquired, the lead of the allies. Corsini^c adopts the opinion of Dodwell: *Huic anno* [Ol. 77. $\frac{2}{3}$. B. C. 470.] *Pausaniæ Lacedæmonii στρατηγία adscribi debet. Id perspicue contra Diodorum demonstravit Dodwellus.*—*Eiones et Scyri occupatio anno Ol. 77. $\frac{2}{3}$. contigit, ut superius ostensum fuit, atque accuratissime demonstravit Dodwellus.* Wesseling^d follows Dodwell. And so does Mr. Mitford^e. It is therefore necessary to examine the testimonies upon this point of history, in order to shew the reasons of my dissent from their opinions.

The various periods assigned to the Athenian Empire are thus stated by a modern historian of Greece^f: “By the battle of Ægospotami the Athenians lost the empire of the sea.—They “enjoyed that sovereignty from B. C. 477 to 405. that is, a period of seventy-two years. This “important computation is not to be found in any ancient author; and no two writers agree “in calculating the duration of the Athenian Empire. *Lysias* says, seventy years; *Diodorus*, “sixty-five years. *Isocrates* in one place agrees with *Lysias*, in another with *Diodorus*. *Andocides* states it at eighty-five years; *Lycurgus* at ninety. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* at “sixty-eight; *Demosthenes* variously at forty-five, sixty-five, and seventy-three years.” Much of what is here stated is perfectly just. The discrepancy, however, is not quite so great as it is here affirmed to be. For *three* authors here specified agree in *sixty-five* years; and *two* in the list, but in reality *six*, agree in *seventy* years. The computation, *seventy-two* years, is no other than that of *Demosthenes* himself, and of *Aristides*^g.

The learned editor of *Isocrates*, Dr. Coray^h, specifies these varieties in similar terms: ἐνταῦθα ὁμολογῶν τῷ Λυσίᾳ ἐβδομήκοντα φησὶν ἔτη διαμείναι, κ. τ. λ.—διαπεφώνηται γὰρ μάλιστα τὰ περὶ τοῦ χρόνου τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῆς. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Δημοσθένης ὅτε μὲν πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα, ὅτε δὲ ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τρία ἔτη προστῆναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τῶν Ἑλλήνων λέγει. Λυκούργος δὲ, ἐνενήκοντα. (πλὴν εἰ μὴ γραφικῶς ἡμάρτηται ὁ ἀριθμὸς, ὥς τινες ὑπειλήφασιν.) Ἀνδοκίδης δὲ, πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. Διονύσιος δὲ, δυοῖν δέοντα ἐβδομήκοντα.

^a XI. 41. See the Tables, B. C. 477, 2.

^b Annal. Thucyd. p. 60—62.

^c Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 181—183.

^d Ad Diod. XI. 44.

^e Hist. of Greece, vol. II. p. 340.

^f Dr. Gillies. Hist. of Greece, chapter XXII.

^g In Panathenaïco.

^h Ad Isocrat. Panegy. p. 58, 22.

The date of the commencement of this empire is rightly placed by Dr. Gillies at B. C. 477; and all the computations of its duration proceed from this date.

The period of *forty-five* years is intended to express the space which ends at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; B. C. 477—432. And it is accurately marked in the language of Demosthenes by its peculiar character, that the Athenians received the *willing* obedience of the Greeks: ἱκεῖνοι τοίνυν—πάντες καὶ τετταράκοντα ἔτη τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἤρξαν ἐκόντων. Upon which Ulpian^j remarks;—πῶς τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε νῦν εἰπὼν ἐν ἑτέρῳ λόγῳ τρία καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα φησί;—λέγομεν ὅτι προσέθηκεν ἐνταῦθα τὸ ἘΚΟΝΤΩΝ· τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα ὅκτω καὶ εἴκοσι ἔτη ἈΚΟΝΤΩΝ αὐτῶν ἤρξαν.

The computation of *sixty-five* years will include the Athenian defeat in Sicily, and terminate with B. C. 413 inclusive.

The term of *seventy-three* years, called *seventy years and upwards* by Aristides, and in round numbers *seventy* years by others, includes the Peloponnesian war itself; and expresses the whole space from the commencement of the empire to the capture of Athens, B. C. 477—404. The following passages describe it in round numbers as *seventy* years. 1. Lysias^k:—ἑβδομήκοντα μὲν ἔτη τῆς θαλάττης ἄρξαντες. 2. Plato^l:—ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη διεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν. 3. Isocrates^m:—ἑβδομήκοντ' ἔτη διτελέσαμεν. 4. Aristidesⁿ:—πλέον ἢ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη κατέσχον^o. 5. Demosthenes^p:—καίτοι προστάται μὲν ὑμῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη καὶ τρία τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐγένεσθε, προστάται δὲ τριάκοντα ἐνδὸς δέοντα Λακεδαιμόνιοι^q ἴσχυσαν δέ τι καὶ Θηβαῖοι τοὺς τελευταίους τουτουσί χρόνους μετὰ τὴν ἐν Δεύκτροις μάχην.—καίτοι πάνθ' ὅσα ἐξημάρτηται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντ' ἐκαίνοις ἔτεσι καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις προγόνοις ἐν τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα, κ. τ. λ. The amount of the periods is here repeated in round numbers. Whence we are taught how to understand the expression of *seventy years* in other writers. This valuable political sketch is in strict consistency with the former computation, *forty-five* years. In the former, he reckoned *exclusive* of the Peloponnesian war; in the present, *inclusive* of that war. In the former, he described the

^l Olynth. III. p. 35. The words are repeated in the oration περὶ συντάξεως. p. 174. But the genuineness of that piece is reasonably doubted.

^j P. 25, 33. ed. Paris.

^k Or. fun. p. 195, 38. ^l Epist. VII. p. 332. b.

^m Panegyr. c. 30. p. 62. e. Morus (ad locum) interprets these seventy years in a singular manner. He understands Isocrates to designate a period of seventy-six years, which commenced with the first annual archon Creon; B. C. 684—608. *Sermo est de vera democratia, quæ a tempore archontum annuorum initium cepit. Porro per hoc totum tempus nullus extitit tyrannus, nulla seditio, nec bella sunt cum aliis gesta.* But Isocrates would hardly select so obscure a period for reference. Besides, that period was so far from being a specimen of pure democracy, that the times before Solon are described as *ὡς ἄκρατος ἐλυγαρχία*, by Aristotle. (Polit. II. 9, 2.) Aristides, (in Panegyr.) who every where copies the *Panegyric oration* of Isocrates, states the same number, seventy years, and understands them of the naval empire. Moreover Isocrates, in the outset of that passage, mentions the Athenian empire as the period within

which these circumstances occurred:—ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἡγεμονίας—. But what empire did they possess in the time of Creon the first annual archon? It is true that Isocrates has an expression—*εἰρήνην ἄγωντες πρὸς πάντας ἀνθρώπους*—apparently incompatible with a period which included the Peloponnesian war. But if we compare a parallel passage in Isocrat. Panathenaic. c. 18, we may perhaps elicit a probable meaning. The orator intends a description of the Athenian policy to their allies or subjects, contrasted with that of the Lacedæmonians. These established ten harmosts in all the states of their confederacy: while the Athenians gave to *their* allies a constitution similar to their own. In this sense Isocrates might use the terms *εἰρήνην ἄγειν*, as contradistinguished from the ten tyrannical harmosts imposed by the Lacedæmonians. Coray (Isocrat. tom. II. p. 45.) mentions the opinion of Morus, but himself adopts the ordinary interpretation.

ⁿ Panathen. tom. I. p. 170. Jebb.

^o Dr. Coray and Dr. Gillies both omit the testimonies of Plato and Aristides.

^p Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.

Athenians as receiving a willing obedience; in the present passage, as simply holding the ascendancy. 6. Lycurgus⁹:—'ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ μὲν ἔτη τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίης κατέστησαν. Taylor proposes in this passage to read 'ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ. an emendation approved, as it should seem, by Coray^r, and of which there can be little doubt; so that Lycurgus may be added to the number of those who describe the period as seventy years.

But Andocides^s computes *eighty-five* years: καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε ἡμῶν ἔτεσιν ἐγένετο. As he is not describing the *empire* of Athens, but the period of her *prosperity*, (including, indeed, the period of her empire,) his calculation ascends to the battle of Marathon: from the date of which, B. C. 490, to the battle of Ægospotami, B. C. 405, are just eighty-five years.

The computation of Dionysius of Halicarnassus^t is not so plain: ἤρξαν δύοιν δέοντα ἑξομῆκοντα ἔτη. Sixty-eight years, rigidly taken, would bring the period down to B. C. 409, and the archonship of Glaucippus, the sixty-eighth archon from Adimantus. But that year was the era of advantages obtained by the Athenians over their enemies. Perhaps he intended to designate the constitution of the Four-hundred, reckoned by Thucydides to have been about the hundredth year after the expulsion of the tyrants. And, as the Athenian empire commenced in the year of Adimantus, thirty-two years after that event, sixty-eight might represent the residue of that period of a century computed by Thucydides.

In this number, however, there is a difficulty. But this difficulty is far outweighed by the agreement of seven passages in *seventy-three* years, *seventy* years and *upwards*, *seventy* years in round numbers; and by the obvious consistency of the three other numbers, forty-five, sixty-five, or eighty-five, when they are understood of different points in history.

Dodwell^v, however, brings down the commencement of the Athenian Empire to B. C. 470. only sixty-six years before the capture of Athens by Lysander. He founds this hypothesis upon a passage in Isocrates^u: Σπαρτιάται μὲν γὰρ ἔτη δέκα μόλις ἐπιστάτησαν αὐτῶν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πέντε καὶ ἑξήκοντα συνεχῶς κατέχομεν τὴν ἀρχήν. Dodwell remarks, *loquitur de Græcis in Persas federatis*: and he understands this empire of ten years to have been begun at the Persian war, and to have ended with the recal of Pausanias by the Spartans. Corsini and others, as we have seen, adopt this interpretation.

But in that passage Isocrates does *not* speak of the Greeks confederated against the Persians. In that piece he institutes a comparison between Athens and Lacedæmon from the earliest times. Having discussed the earlier transactions of each, he adverts to the Persian war; and opposes to the ten ships supplied by Lacedæmon the superior number of the Athenian ships: and to the Spartan *Eurybiades* he opposes the Athenian *Themistocles*. Having finished this topic, he proceeds to compare the *naval empire* which had been held by the two states. "In administering this, the Athenians permitted the subject cities to retain their own governments and laws, but the Lacedæmonians appointed ten governors (harmosts) to each city. This empire with the Spartans lasted ten years; with the Athenians sixty-five: the Athenians held out for ten years against their enemies, and recovered themselves in a shorter space than that which had been required for their destruction: the power of Lacedæmon was irreparably broken by the loss of a single battle to the Thebans." This is the sum of his argument^w. But what *naval* empire had the Spartans in the time of

⁹ In Leocrat. p. 157, l.

^r Ad Isocrat. p. 58, 22. • De Pace, p. 28, 20.

^s Antiq. lib. I. p. 8.

^v Annal. Thucyd. p. 60, 61.

^u Panathenæic. c. 19. p. 244. b.

^w C. 18, 19. p. 243. c.—244. e.

Xerxes? Or when did they appoint the ten harmosts, so obnoxious throughout all Greece, before the end of the Peloponnesian war? It is altogether surprising that so diligent an investigator as Dodwell should have so missed the sense of that passage. Isocrates, in another oration, describes the empire of the two states, and the evils which it had brought upon each. After describing that of Athens, he thus proceeds with the subject^x: "Nor has it fared better with Lacedæmon. The empire of the sea has displayed its effects there in even a shorter period than at Athens. It has shaken and nearly overthrown the institutions which had stood the assault of seven centuries. It has taught individuals injustice, idleness, and the love of money; and has inspired the public with disdain for their allies, with the ambition of conquest, and a contempt of oaths and treaties." He enumerates the particulars of the misconduct of the Spartans, which was revenged in the day of Leuctra. In these remarks the orator has no naval empire in view but that which followed the victory at Ægospotami. In another composition^z he distinctly asserts that the Lacedæmonian empire was ended by Conon: Κόνων—συστάντος αὐτῷ ναυτικοῦ περὶ Ῥόδον καὶ νικήσας τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς. And Aristides^a (who copies Isocrates) describes the Lacedæmonian empire as that which was ended by the victory of Conon: ἡ πόλις, [Athens] κλαπείσα τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῇ καθ' Ἑλλησποντον,—ἐκείνους μὲν [the Lacedæmonians] δι' ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀφείλετο τῆς θαλάττης τὴν ἀρχήν. Again: ^b Ἀθηναίων ἀνὴρ εἰς τῆς θαλάττης Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφείλετο τὴν ἀρχήν, μόνος ἀνθρώπων ἅμα τῷ βασιλεῖ στρατηγήσας καὶ τῇ πόλει.—αὐτὴν τοίνυν τὴν τῆς θαλάττης ἀρχήν ἡ μὲν πόλις [Athens] ἐξ ὧν τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησεν ἐκτίσαστο· οἱ δὲ, [the Lacedæmonians,] ἐξ ὧν ἡ πόλις ἡττήχασε. He distinctly marks the Spartan empire as subsequent to the Peloponnesian war. And Demosthenes^c by the words τοῦτο μὲν—καὶ πάλιν—expresses the priority of the Athenian empire.

Dodwell, then, has arranged the Chronology of Themistocles and Pausanias, and has imagined a Lacedæmonian empire of ten years, prior to that of Athens, upon false premises, which derive no support from Isocrates. Nor is he less at variance with the facts of history. He supposes that the command of Pausanias was only of one year; and that consequently he was not sent out till the year B. C. 470. He supposes, then, an interval of *eight* complete years from the capture of Sestos, (in B. C. 479,) during which nothing was done. But no interval of time, much less of eight years, is either alluded to or implied in the summary of Thucydides^d; who describes the rebuilding of the walls of Athens as *immediately* following the siege of Sestos, and from that narration proceeds to the mention of Pausanias. The expedition of Pausanias was the next military operation to the capture of Sestos.

Wesseling^e, who adopts the theory of Dodwell, supposes—(in this, at least, differing from him) that the argument for the longer term is this: because too little space is otherwise allowed for the actions of Pausanias. *Id autem diligenter animadvertendum est, Diodorum in hunc annum conjicere obsidionem Byzantii, Pausaniæ prodicionem, ablatumque Lacedæmoniis imperium, atque in Athenienses transcriptum: quæ omnia tam brevi tempore administrata non sunt. Constat ex Isocrate Panath. p. 357, Spartanos pæne in decennium Græciæ imperium curasse, tumque ad Athenienses transisse, &c.—Vide H. Dodwell. Annal. Thucyd. p. 61.* But the command of Pausanias was only of a single year. Dodwell^f admits this: *Pausanias spatio plusquam annuo esse in provincia ne quidem potuit.* Thucydides^g speaks of that com-

^x De Pace, c. 32, 33. p. 178, 179.

^y The meaning of Isocrates in Panath. c. 19. is taken in the right sense by Coray, ad loc. and by Casaubon and Schweighæuser, ad Polyb. I. 2.

^z In Philipp. c. 25. p. 94.

^a Panathen. tom. I. p. 164.

^b P. 170.

^c Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.

^d I. 89—94.

^e Ad Diod. XI. 44.

^f P. 61.

^g I. 94.

mand as of the ordinary duration; that is, annual: ἐστράτευσαν ἐς Κύπρον—καὶ ὕστερον ἐς Βυζάντιον, Μήδων ἔχοντων, καὶ ἐξεπολιόρκησαν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ. And his scholiast^h remarks, διὰ μίσου τὴν τειχοποιίαν εἰπὼν, εἰκότως πάλιν ἐπανέρχεται ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ Πausanias—rightly judging that no space intervened between the siege of Sestos and the acts of Pausanias. The question therefore is, whether the siege of Sestos was immediately followed by other operations, or whether the Greeks remained in complete inaction for eight years.

But ancient writers suppose no such interval of inaction. Plutarchⁱ represents the Greeks as allowing the Persians no respite: οὐ γὰρ ἀνῆκεν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπηλλαγμένον, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἐκ ποδὸς διώκων, πρὶν διαπνεῦσαι καὶ στῆναι τοὺς βαρβάρους, τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ ὀρθῇ, κ. τ. λ. And Aristides^k:—ἐνίκαν μὲν τὴν ἐν Μυκάλῃ μάχην—διηρυνήσαντο δὲ τῆς Εὐρώπης τὰς ἀκτὰς εἴ που τις ἔτι κρύπτοιο τῶν ἐπελθόντων. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος ἤλασαν τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Σηστοῦ τοὺς δ' ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου.—ἅμα μὲν περιέπλεον τὴν Ἀσίαν [the Athenians] ἅμα δὲ ἀνέπλεον διὰ τῶν δοχομένων ποταμῶν, ἅμα δ' ἤκούοντο ἅμα δ' ἰσχυροῦντο.—οὕτω δὲ πυκνὸν καὶ σύντονον ἐξήλλαντο ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν ὥστε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῖς μὲν πρώτοις τῶν ἔργων παρεγένοντο, ἔπειτ' ἀπῆραν, ὥσπερ πτηνοῖς ἀκολουθεῖν οὐ δυνάμενοι. Sestos and Byzantium are mentioned together by Plutarch^l: ἐπεὶ ἐκ Σηστοῦ καὶ Βυζαντίου πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων αἰχμαλώτους λαβόντες οἱ σύμμαχοι τῷ Κίμωνι διανεῖμαι προσέταξαν. The sieges of Sestos, then, and of Byzantium, happened at no great distance of time, and were a part of the same series of actions. Dodwell places nine years between them.

There is nothing, then, in Isocrates to warrant the theory of Dodwell. It is contrary to the probable course of events; contrary to the implied meaning of Thucydides, and to what has been delivered by Plutarch and Aristides; and to the duration assigned to the Athenian empire by Lysias, Isocrates himself, Plato, Demosthenes, Aristides, and, we may perhaps add, Lycurgus.

VII.

LACEDÆMONIAN EMPIRE.

THE LACEDÆMONIAN EMPIRE followed that of Athens. All computations, which mention the two empires together, uniformly speak of that Lacedæmonian sovereignty which was acquired by the victories of Lysander, and of no other. Casaubon^a understood Isocrates^b to speak of that, and had no suspicion of a contrary meaning. But the *duration* of that empire is not so clearly defined as the duration of the Athenian.

Isocrates, as we have seen^c, calls it *ten* years: Polybius^d—μόλις ἔτη δέκα καταῖχον αὐτὴν ἀδύριτον. Aristides^e—οὐδ' εἰς τρεῖς ὀλυμπιάδας διεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν. The computation of ten years ends with the battle of Cnidus, B. C. 394. ten complete years after the surrender of Athens. The numbers of Polybius, “scarcely twelve years,” and of Aristides, “not three ‘Olympiads,’” (which amounts to the same thing,) also ending at the battle of Cnidus, take their beginning from the battle of Ægospotami; Eubulides, in whose year the battle of Cnidus

^h Ad I. 93.

ⁱ Cimon. c. 12.

^c In the passage quoted in the preceding chap-

^k Panathen. tom. I. p. 151. Jebb. ^l Cimon. c. 9.

ter.

^a Ad Polyb. I. 2.

^b In Panath.

^d I. 2.

^e Panathen. tom. I. p. 170. Jebb.

was fought, being the twelfth archon, both inclusive, from Alexias. There were accordingly eleven complete years, or twelve years current.

But Demosthenes^f states a different period: *τριάκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα*, and in round numbers *τριάκοντα*. And Dionysius^g follows the same computation: *ἐπαύθησαν ὑπὸ Θηβαίων οὔτε ὅλα ἔτη τριάκοντα τὴν ἀρχὴν κατασχόντες*. It is not easy to determine the precise limits of this calculation: but if Casaubon^h had remembered the date of Demosthenes, he would not have proposed to correct the numbers of Dionysius by reading *τετταράκοντα* for *τριάκοντα*.

If we compute thirty years from the battle of Ægospotami, they will terminate at the battle of *Naxos*; which was gained by Chabrias in the year of Charisander, the latter part of B. C. 376. while the battle of Ægospotami was fought in the year of Alexias, B. C. 405. Including both extremes, and computing both archons, we have thirty years; counting the intermediate space, we have twenty-nine years. The battle of Naxos, then, may perhaps have been the term to which the Lacedæmonian empire was extended by Demosthenes and Dionysius.

VIII.

SUMMARY OF THUCYDIDES.

THUCYDIDES is allowed the praise, above all historians, of being scrupulously exact and accurate. But in this summary he professes to be especially so; and the reason expressly given for undertaking this digression is, that other historians had either omitted the period, or had treated it *ἁβραχέως καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις, οὐκ ἀκριβῶς*. When, therefore, Mr. Mitford^b laments that Thucydides in this summary does not always distinguish the dates of the facts, or even the order in which they happened, and that the chronology of these times remains very imperfect, he does not do sufficient justice to this part of the history of Thucydides. In reality, that summary is valuable with a view to the chronology of the times; and accurate in following the order of time, which is only neglected in two cases: the first is, the case of the Messenian war; the termination of which, for the sake of clearness, is subjoined to the account of its commencement: the other is, the Egyptian war; the termination of which is also related in connection with the preceding events of that war. And the recital of these had been delayed by the historian, that he might not break the continuity of his narrative. We have the means of fixing the dates of the leading facts with more precision than could have been expected, seeing that our only authentic contemporary information is contained in so short a sketch. The chronology in truth was not perplexed till Dodwell made it so. For Dodwell, from a strange misapprehension of a passage in Isocrates, (which has been already examined in a preceding part of this Appendix^c;) and from an hypothesis which he adopted respecting the archons^d, has greatly perplexed the arrangement of this period. His labours therefore are less valuable in the beginning of this period than in the remainder of his work. The wrong distribution of the archons, for instance, had rendered the testimony of Pausanias use-

^f Philipp. III. p. 116, 117.

^g Antiq. I. p. 9.

^h Ad Polyb. I. 2. tom. I. p. 738. ed. Ernest.

^a I. 97. ^b History of Greece, vol. II. p. 338.

^c See above, c. 6. p. 226.

^d See the Introduction, p. xiv.

less to him, as to the beginning of the war of the Helots, when in fact it is remarkably coincident with Thucydides.

This period in the whole contains an actual space of forty-seven years. [B. C. 478—432.] For the sake of clearness, it may be divided into three portions, by some remarkable notes of time furnished by Thucydides himself. The *first* division of the period is terminated by the Revolt of Thasos, and the establishment of a colony attempted on the Strymon; events which are fixed by Thucydides to the year B. C. 465. From this date we are carried to the siege of Sestos, B. C. 479, the last event recorded by Herodotus, and the first recorded by Thucydides; clearly forming the connection between the two historians. The *second* division is terminated by a military expedition of Pericles, which is fixed by circumstances to the year B. C. 454. The *third* division contains the space between that date and the Peloponnesian war; an interval of twenty-three years, nearly one half of the whole period.

I. Within the first division, in a space of thirteen years, [B. C. 478—466.] the following events are recorded^e. 1. The Athenians rebuild their walls, and complete the walls of the Piræus: εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Μήδων ἀναχώρησιν^f. 2. The expedition of Pausanias to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium; which was besieged and taken during the period of his command: ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ^g. 3. [B. C. 477.] The allies, disgusted with Pausanias, transfer the command to the Athenians^h. 4. The siege and capture of Eion on the Strymon; the first operation of Cimonⁱ. 5. The reduction of Scyros. 6. The war with the Carystians of Eubœa. 7. The siege of Naxos: which surrenders. The first of the confederate states that was reduced to slavery. 8. After these things—μετὰ ταῦτα—the battles of Eurymedon^k. 9. [B. C. 465.] Afterwards—χρόνον δ' ὕστερον—the revolt of Thasos.

II. The next portion of time of eleven years [B. C. 465—455.] is a busy period, full of interesting events: which it is the purpose of Thucydides for the most part to relate in the order in which they happened. 1. [B. C. 465.] With the revolt of Thasos is connected, as happening at the same time,—ὡπὸ τοῦς αὐτοῦς χρόνους—the colony at Drabescus^l. 2. [B. C. 464.] The earthquake at Sparta, and war with the Helots. 3. [B. C. 463.] Thasos surrenders, πλεῖστον ἔτι.

In the remaining eight years of this period are the following events: 4. [B. C. 461.] The Athenians, marching to assist at the siege of Ithomë, are dismissed, and connect themselves with the Argives^m. For the sake of clearness, in his narration, he here suspends the order of time to follow the order of events: relating the result of the Messenian war, which ended in the tenth year with the surrender of Ithomë and the settlement of the Messenians at Nau-pactus.

5. Resuming the order of time, he relates, as the next transaction to the return of the Athenian succours from Peloponnesus, and the alliance formed with Argos, that the Athenians gain Megara and Pegæⁿ. 6. [B. C. 460.] Revolt of Inarus. The Athenians, who had two hundred ships at this time at Cyprus, sail to Egypt to his assistance. Dodwell^o places the Egyptian war *before* the march of the Athenian succours to Ithomë. In this case, Thucydides would have justly deserved the imputation of having neglected the order of time, since he relates the Egyptian revolt and war *after* that march. But in reality Dodwell himself is wrong, in placing the Egyptian war at least two years too high: which Mr. Mitford^p has not

^e Thucyd. I. 89—100.

^g c. 94.

^k c. 100.

^h c. 95.

ⁱ c. 98.

^m c. 102.

^f c. 90—93.

^l c. 98.

ⁿ c. 103.

^p Vol. II. p. 401.

^o Annal. Thucyd. p. 83.

failed to remark and to correct. 7. The Athenians are beaten at Halizæ by the Corinthians. They are victorious at Cecryphalæ¹. ¹They defeat the Æginetans in a great battle¹. 8. [B. C. 457.] ²After this series of naval actions, he relates that the Corinthians and Peloponnesians, securing the heights of Gerania, descend with their forces into the lands of Megara². ³The Athenians, without withdrawing from Ægina³, though at the same time occupied with the war in Egypt³, march out under Myronides; and a battle ensues, in which both claim the victory, but the advantage is with the Athenians. Twelve days after, the Corinthians march out again to erect their trophy. The Athenians issue forth upon them, and gain a victory⁴: the Corinthians retreating are surrounded in a deep place and cut off by the Athenians.

9. About the time of these transactions,—κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τούτους—the Athenians begin their long walls⁵. 10. The Lacedæmonians (also at the same time) march against the Phocians, who had invaded Doris. 11. In their return, they are intercepted by the Athenians, who are now in possession of the passes of the Isthmus: and they consequently halt in Boeotia. 12. A design is mentioned of subverting the democracy, and preventing the completion of the long walls, while the Lacedæmonian army lay in the neighbourhood. 13. The Athenians, with their allies the Argives, to the number of fourteen thousand, and with some Thessalian cavalry, who desert in the action, are defeated at Tanagra. The Lacedæmonians, having obtained by their victory a free passage, retire into Peloponnesus.

Mr. Mitford⁶ thinks Dodwell “clearly right in placing the battle of Œnophyta one year “later than Diodorus:” and supposes the battle of Tanagra to have been fought in the spring, B. C. 456. [Olymp. 80. 4.] and Œnophyta in the autumn of the same year 456. [Olymp. 81. 1.] But in fact Dodwell⁷ never questions Diodorus in placing the Theban war in Olymp. 80. 4. and distinctly asserts that the battle of Tanagra happened in December: *mense Posideone pugnatum*. And it is clear that the battle of Tanagra took place in the autumn of that year in which the Lacedæmonian army returned from its campaign in Doris. ⁸According to Mr. Mitford’s date, that army must have kept the field without hazarding a passage through the winter: for which he quotes Diodorus, “giving him credit for this circumstance, which Thucydides has not specified⁸.” But the two historians are at variance. In *Thucydides*, the Lacedæmonians after the action at Tanagra effect their passage home through the Isthmus: in *Diodorus*, it would seem that they remained in Boeotia till the battle of Œnophyta, at which, according to his account, the Lacedæmonians assisted; while Thucydides mentions no Lacedæmonian forces at Œnophyta. Plato⁹ agrees with Thucydides in both these particulars: and Aristides¹⁰ argues upon the assumption that the Lacedæmonians withdrew immediately after the battle of Tanagra.

¹ The author of the oration ascribed to Lysias, ἐπιτάφιος τοῖς Κορινθίαις βοηθοῖς, p. 195, (ὁστέρῃ δὲ χρόνῳ, Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ καταστάτης, κ. τ. λ.) describes these actions with splendid eloquence, and agrees with Thucydides in their order.

² In all these facts, the action at Cecryphalæ, the descent into the Megarid, &c. Aristides, Panath. (tom. I. p. 155. Jebb.) though rhetorically ornamenting the narration, yet agrees with Thucydides in the circumstances.

³ c. 107.

⁴ Vol. II. p. 410. note.

⁵ Annal. Thuc. p. 91.

⁶ Plutarch is aptly quoted by Dodwell, to confirm the fact that the battle of Tanagra was fought in the winter: Cimon. c. 17. νεκικημένοι ἐν Τανάγρα, καὶ προσδεκνῆτες εἰς ἄραν ἔτους στρατείας Πελοποννησίου ἐκ’ αὐτοῦ. Pericl. c. 10. ἡττημένους ἐπὶ τῶν ἡρῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, προσδεκνῆτας δὲ καὶ βαρὺν εἰς ἔτους ἄραν πλέμω. ἄρα ἔτους would be “the ensuing spring.” We may therefore place the battle of Tanagra about November: towards the end of autumn or beginning of winter.

⁷ Vol. II. p. 408. note.

⁸ Menex. p. 242. b.

⁹ Panath. p. 156.

14. [B. C. 456.] On the sixty-second day—*δευτέρα καὶ ἑξηκοστὴ ἡμέρα*—after the battle of Tanagra, the Athenians attack the Boeotians, when their allies had left them, and are victorious at Ctenophyta^a. Plato^b mentions the two engagements in the following terms: *μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο γενομένου πολέμου συνέβαλον μὲν ἐν Τανάγρα ὑπὲρ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ἐλευθερίας Λακεδαιμόνιοι μαχόμενοι, ἀμφισβητήσιμον δὲ τῆς μάχης γενομένης διεκρίνει τὸ ὕστερον ἔργον· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄρχοντο ἀπίοντες, καταλαίποντες Βοιωτοὺς οἷς ἰβοῦντο, οἱ δ' ἡμέτεροι, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις νικήσαντες, τοὺς ἀδίκως φεύγοντας δικαίως κατήγαγον.* After *τρίτῃ*, the word *ἑξηκοστὴ* seems to have escaped. Plato probably wrote *τρίτῃ καὶ ἑξηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, as in Thucydides *δευτέρα καὶ ἑξηκοστὴ ἡμ.* Plato differs from other authorities in calling the battle of Tanagra a doubtful action. According to Thucydides, the Lacedæmonians had the victory: *ἐνίκων*. And Herodotus also^c clearly attests that they were victorious at Tanagra.

15. The Athenians finish their long walls: and Ægina, after these events,—*μετὰ ταῦτα*—surrenders^d. 16. [B. C. 455.] Tolmides (at the same time with the surrender of Ægina) circumnavigates Peloponnesus, and ravages Laconia^e. During these transactions, the Athenians in Egypt still held out: *ἐνὶ ἐπιμένον*. And their surrender is now related, as the next event in the order of time to the campaign of Tolmides. Thucydides had deferred noticing the progress of the Egyptian war, that he might not interrupt the narration of transactions in Greece. Having now arrived; in the order of time, at the conclusion of the war in Egypt, he digresses into a review of the preceding circumstances. He relates that at the beginning the Athenians had the advantage: that the court of Persia had sent Megabazus to Sparta in the hope of bribing the Lacedæmonians to invade Attica; in which he failed:—that the Persians had then raised a large force, which finally recovered Egypt, (with the exception of the country which Amyrtæus held in the marshes,) after a war of six years^f.

18. Returning to the order of his narrative, he relates that the Athenians undertook an expedition to Pharsalus, for the purpose of restoring Orestes, a Thessalian prince^g. This is the last occurrence in the series of eleven years which form the second division of the period. The next event recorded by the historian is fixed by circumstances to the year B. C. 454. The war in Egypt, which was carried on during six of these eleven years, terminated in B. C. 455. Mr. Mitford^h, as quoted above, justly rejects the chronology of Dodwell, formed upon Diodorus, for the dates of this war. But, in fixing its termination at B. C. 454, he seems to have brought it down one year too low. For Thucydides plainly determines that they *still held out* at the time of the expedition of Tolmides; but he also implies that the Athenians had surrendered before the expedition into Thessaly, which was followed by the campaign of Pericles. The campaign of Tolmides is fixed to B. C. 455, by the surrender of Ithomæ, with which it is coincident: and the campaign of Pericles is fixed to the autumn of B. C. 454. The Egyptian war, then, ended in the course of the year 455.

III. The last portion of the period embraced by the Summary, a space of twenty-three years, is determined as to its leading dates by Thucydides himself. It ends in B. C. 432. and that year was the fourteenth of the thirty-years' truce. Before that truce was a truce of five years, and before the five-years' truce, an interval of three years, following the campaign of Periclesⁱ.

^a c. 108.

^b Menex. p. 242. b.

^c IX. 35.

^d c. 108.

^e Æschines (Fala. Leg. p. 38, l. referred to in the Tables, B. C. 454, 2.) thus characterises this expedition: *τὴν Τολμίδου ζήλου στρατηγίαν κελεύον,*

ὃς χιλίους ἔχον ἐπιλέκτους Ἀθηναίων διὰ μέσης Πελοποννήσου πολεμίας εὐσθῆς ἀδελῆς διεξέει.

^f c. 109, 110.

^g c. 111.

^h Vol. II. p. 401.

ⁱ Thucyd. I. 111. 112. 115. 87.

	Y.
Campaign of Pericles	1
Three-years' interval	3
Five-years' truce	5
Thirty-years' truce, first fourteen years	14
	23

That campaign of Pericles could not be *later* than B. C. 454, because twenty-two years followed it, of which the last was B. C. 432. It could not be *earlier*, because the expedition of Tolmides, which preceded it, was in B. C. 455. The events of the first fifteen years of this period are recorded in the order in which they happened. 1. [B. C. 454.] *μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλὰ ὕστερον*—that is, not long after the expedition to Thessaly and the close of the war in Egypt—Pericles, embarking at Pegæ, sails to Sicyon; and thence, taking on board his Achæan auxiliaries, proceeds to Acarnania; and besieging Æniadæ without success returns home^k. 2. Then followed an interval of three years; after which [B. C. 450.] a five-years'^l truce is

^k c. 111.

^l This five-years' truce appears to be touched upon by Plutarch. Cimon. Theopompus, in fragmento apud Marx. by Andocides, and by Æschines. For the allusions of Plutarch and Theopompus, see the Tables, B. C. 450, 2. The passage of Andocides is to the following effect: De Pace, p. 23, 40—24, 10. *ἦν γὰρ τοίνυν ἡ μὲν ἐπὶ πόλεμος ἡμῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, Μέγαρον δὲ εἴχομεν καὶ Πηγάς καὶ Τροιζήνα, εἰρήνης ἐπιθυμήσαμεν, καὶ Μιλτιάδην τὸν Κίμωνος ὡστράκισμένον καὶ ὄντα ἐν Χερσονήσῳ καταδεξάμεθα δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρέξενον ὄντα Λακεδαιμονίων, ὅπως πέμψαιμεν ἐς Λακεδαίμονα προκηρυκευόμενον περὶ σπονδῶν. καὶ τότε ἡμῶν εἰρήνη ἐγένετο πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτη πέντε, καὶ ἐνεμείναμεν ἀμφότεροι ταύταις ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἔτη τριακαίδεκα.—ἀγαθὰ δὲ ὅσα ἐγένετο διὰ ταύτην τὴν εἰρήνην ἐγὼ ὑμῶν φράσω. πρῶτον μὲν τὸν Πειραιᾶ τότε ἐτείχισαμεν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ· εἴτα τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος τὸ βέριον ἀπὸ τῶν τριήρων αἱ τότε ἡμῶν ἦσαν παλαιαὶ καὶ ἄπλοι—ἐκατὸν τριήρεις ἐναυπηγήσαμεθα, κ. τ. λ. Æschines, Fals. Leg. p. 51, 12—20.—καταστάντες πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους εἰς πόλεμον, πολλὰ καὶ παθόντες κακὰ καὶ ποιήσαντες, Μιλτιάδου τοῦ Κίμωνος προκηρυκευσαμένου πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅπως πρέξενον, σπονδὰς τοῦ πολέμου πεντηκονταετῆς ἐποιήσαμεθα, ἐχρησάμεθα δὲ αὐταῖς ἔτη τριακαίδεκα. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐτείχισαμεν τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὸ βέριον τεῖχος ἐκοδομήσαμεν, ἐκατὸν δὲ τριήρεις πρὸς ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ἐναυπηγήσαμεθα, κ. τ. λ. The opinions in favour of the genuineness of the Oration of Andocides are enumerated by Sluiter, Lect. Andocid. p. 204, 205. *Non germanam esse hanc orationem, præter Dionysium Halicarnasæum, auctore Argumenti teste*, [he observes, δὲ Διονύσιος νόθον εἶναι λέγει.] *judicarunt etiam alii, aut saltem dubitarunt an vere esset ab Andocide conscripta. Harporationem, qui ter eam laudat*, [v. Ἑλληνοταμίαι, κέραια, Πηγάς,] *semper addit, εἰ γνήσιος.—Taylorus, suo more non dubiam tibi visus censuram agere, so-**

phista orationem esse statuit. Valckenario contra accurate lecta Andocidis esse videbatur: etiam Weselingius ad Diod. XII. 8. et Ruhnkenius in Hist. Crit. Or. Græc. etscriptum ab Æschine censent Andocidem.

Neither Dodwell nor Mr. Mitford notice these remarkable passages of the two orators. Taylor, Lect. Lysiac. p. 261. Reisk. corrects Andocides by Æschines, and reads *πεντήκοντα* for *πέντε*. Sluiter, Lect. Andocid. p. 208. passes the word *πέντε* unnoticed. Reiske, in his notes upon Andocides, merely approves the emendation of Taylor. But we have nowhere any account, except in Æschines, of this league of fifty years, negotiated by Miltiades, son of Cimon. Nor could any cessation of hostilities for thirteen years occur between the two states, within the period specified. The Athenians acquired Megara and Pegæ, in B. C. 461. they concluded the thirty-years' truce in B. C. 445. Within these two points of time the transactions are included by the orators. But it will be seen, on a reference to the Tables, that the two states were engaged in war in B. C. 457, 455, 454. Some error, then, exists somewhere. Either the orator has perverted facts, or the number *τριακαίδεκα* is corrupt. Perhaps the allusion in these passages is to the five-years' truce; and Æschines is to be corrected by Andocides. And, if in both passages we read *τρία* for *τριακαίδεκα*, the sketch of the orator (for Æschines only transcribes his predecessor) will be brought into some conformity with Thucydides: *Εἰρήνη ἐγένετο ἔτη πέντε*. [B. C. 450.] *καὶ ἐνεμείναμεν αὐταῖς ἔτη τρία*. [B. C. 450. 449. 448.] This would be consistent with the historian: for, in the fourth year of the truce, B. C. 447, the war in Boeotia arose. But the short space of three years would not be sufficient for his argument. And other difficulties

concluded with the Peloponnesians^m. 3. [B. C. 450. 449.] The Athenians abstain from war in Greece: Ἑλληνικοῦ μὲν πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—and send Cimon with two hundred ships to Cyprus. But this cessation from war at home did not extend to the whole duration of the truce: for the battle of Coronea was fought in the fourth year of the truce, or autumn B. C. 447. 4. A part of the ships being detached to Egypt to assist Amyrtæus, the rest besiege Cittium. But, Cimon dying, the siege is abandoned. 5. After the death of Cimon they defeat the Phœnician and Cilician ships and forces off Salamis in Cyprus, and then return home. 6. After these things—μετὰ ταῦτα—the sacred war: in which the Lacedæmonians give the possession of the oracle and temple to the Delphians. 7. As soon as the Lacedæmonians were withdrawn, the Athenians restore the presidency to the Phocians. 8. [B. C. 447.] After some interval—χρόνου ἐγγενομένου—the Athenians march into Boeotia, and occupy Chaeronea. In their return home, they are attacked and defeated at Coronea, and obliged to evacuate the whole of Boeotiaⁿ. 9. [B. C. 445.] Not long after,—μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον—Eubœa revolts from Athens. 10. As Pericles was passing into Eubœa, news arrived that Megara had revolted, and that the Peloponnesians prepared to invade Attica. 11. [B. C. 445.] Pericles hastily withdraws from Eubœa: and, after this,—μετὰ ταῦτα—the Peloponnesians penetrate to Eleusis; and, advancing no farther, return home. 12. Pericles returns to Eubœa, and recovers the whole island. 13. Not long after,—οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον—the thirty-years' truce is concluded. The Athenians cede *Nisæa*, *Achaia*, *Pegæ*, and *Træzen*. 14. [B. C. 440.] In the sixth year of the truce, Samos revolts, and Byzantium. 15. Samos surrenders, in the ninth month of the siege. Byzantium is also recovered. The summary concludes with the surrender of Samos: the subsequent events, τὰ Κερκυραϊκὰ καὶ τὰ Ποτιδαιαιτικὰ, had been already described at large—μετὰ ταῦτα γίγνεται οὐ πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ὕστερον τὰ τε Κερκυραϊκὰ, κ. τ. λ.^o The sea-fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans [B. C. 435.] was about five years after the revolt of Samos.

The discordance between Diodorus and Thucydides has been noticed already. Formerly the authority of Diodorus was too highly rated. A critic of great eminence^p could remark, upon a point on which the two historians differed, *Ergo vel non fuit satis exactus Thucydides*

still remain. Andocides makes the rebuilding of the long walls subsequent to the treaty; while in Thucydides this work preceded it: (See the Tables, B. C. 456, 2.) According to Andocides, the northern wall, and the wall of the Piræus, were the fruit of peace with Lacedæmon; while we know from the historian that they were begun and completed in the midst of war. I therefore incline to think, that, although the five-years' truce was the real fact alluded to, the orator in his short historical sketch, delivered sixty years after the events, has adapted the facts to his purpose without precise attention to the strict truth of history. This opinion is confirmed by what follows in the two orators. Their narrative proceeds to the thirty-years' truce: in the fifteenth year of which we know that the Peloponnesian war began. But they describe it in the following terms: Andocides—οἱ μὲν εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο ἐπὶ τριάντοισιν. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ χρόνῳ ἔστιν ἔπος ὃ δῆμος κατέλιθε;—ἀπὸ γὰρ ἡ εἰρήνης τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων ὑψηλὸν ἦρε καὶ κατέστησεν ἰσχυ-

ρὸν οὕτως, ὥστε πρῶτον μὲν ἐν τούτοις τοῖς ἔτεσιν εἰρήνην λαβόντες ἀνηρέκαμεν χίλια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, —καὶ τὸ τεῖχος τὸ μακρὸν τὸ νότιον ἐτεύχεσθαι. *Æschines*—εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τριάντοισιν ἡγήγομεν, ἣ τὸν δῆμον ὑψηλὸν ἦρεν· χίλια μὲν γὰρ τάλαντα ἀνηρέκαμεν εἰς ἀκρόπολιν, κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος τὸ νότιον ἐτεύχεσθαι. The orators do not scruple to assert that the thirty-years' truce lasted thirty years! And they place within it: the completion of the southern wall, or that to Phalarum; which according to Thucydides was built ten years before, in B. C. 456. This whole historical sketch in Andocides, and in *Æschines* who follows him, is an example how negligent the orators could venture to be, when they found it for their purpose to comment upon facts which were removed by time to some distance from the recollection of their auditors.

^m c. 112.

ⁿ I. 113. This victory at Coronea is alluded to by the Boeotian Pagondas, in Thucyd. IV. 92.

^o c. 118.

^p Palmerius ad Diod. XI. 70.

in ea narratione, vel calculus Diodori falsus est. viderint chronologi quomodo conciliantur. The accuracy of Diodorus is now better estimated, and no critic would make it a matter of doubt or question which of the two writers should be followed. Where the dates of Diodorus are consistent with the course of events, and confirmed, or at least not contradicted, by other authorities, (as in the date of the Athenian empire,) we may receive them with some confidence. But, within the period which we are now considering, this is not the case. Taking Thucydides for our guide and standard, and trying him by that test, we shall have reason to lament his great inaccuracy in the arrangement of many important facts. As in the following examples.

B. C.

47 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Demotion.* Cimon takes Eion and Scyros, and gains the victories of the Eurymedon: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν. XI. 60. 62. The capture of Eion and Scyros are placed six years too late: since these conquests immediately followed the accession of the Athenians to the command, which, according to Diodorus himself, happened in B. C. 477. The battles of the Eurymedon are placed four years too high: since they happened after the siege of Naxos in B. C. 466. He has accordingly placed in one year transactions which were ten years distant from each other.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Apsephion.* The Spartan earthquake, and war with the Helots. He specifies that the war lasted ten years. XI. 63. 64. A *prochronism* of five years. This error appears to proceed from the wrong arrangement of the reign of Archidamus. The earthquake happened in his fourth year: but that fourth year, which in reality was B. C. 464, was B. C. 471 according to Diodorus.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ptolemaeus.* Revolt of Inarus, and Egyptian war. XI. 71. A *prochronism* of three years.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Phrasichides.* Egyptian war ended. XI. 77. A *prochronism* of five years. Dodwell, having his eye fixed upon Diodorus for this war, neglects Thucydides. He partly however corrects Diodorus, by enlarging this last year into two; and by bringing down the termination of the war to B. C. 457.

45 $\frac{3}{4}$. *Philocles.* Sea-fights at Haliaë, &c. XI. 78.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Bion.* Battles in the Megarid. War in Doris. Battle of Tanagra. XI. 79. 80.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mnesithides.* Between the battles of Tanagra and CEnophyta he inserts, XI. 81. 82. a great victory gained in Bœotia; for which, as Mr. Mitford (vol. II. p. 412.) has observed, there is no authority in Thucydides or Plato: or, we may add, in Aristides. Panath. p. 157. tom. I. Jebb. Then follows in Diodorus, XI. 83. the battle of CEnophyta.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Callias.* Campaign of Tolmides: and, *at the same time*,—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον—the surrender of Ithomē. XI. 84. Diodorus had already dated the beginning of this war 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Its conclusion, therefore, in 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. And yet, in contradiction to himself, he here places the fall of Ithomē in the same year as the campaign of Tolmides: four years too late, according to his own dates. The *inconsistency* of Diodorus enables us to correct his *inaccuracy*. He confirms Thucydides without intending it, and illustrates him by supplying a material circumstance: that the expedition of Tolmides coincided with the fall of Ithomē. Learning this fact from Diodorus, we are enabled by Thucydides to do the rest.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Soristratus.* Campaign of Pericles. XI. 85.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Ariston.* The περὶ τῆς σπονδῆς. XI. 86. A *prochronism* of three years.

B. C.

- 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Lysicrates*. Campaign of Pericles. XI. 88. Which he had already described with all its circumstances two years before, and which he now makes subsequent to the truce.
- 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Philiscus*. Revolt of Megara. XII. 5. Not only a *prochronism* of two years; but also contrary to the course of events. For the revolt of Megara was *after* the revolt of Eubœa, and *in consequence of* the disasters of the Athenians in Boeotia. Diodorus places it *before* them both.
- 44 $\frac{1}{8}$. *Timarchides*. The disasters in Boeotia. XII. 6.—rightly placed. The Peloponnesian invasion of Attica. Ibid. A *prochronism* of two years. The truce also still subsisting.
- 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Glaucides*. The Corinthian war began. XII. 30. A *prochronism* of four years.
- 43 $\frac{1}{7}$. *Theodorus*. Sea-fight of the Corinthians and Corcyreans. XII. 31. A *prochronism* of three years.
- 43 $\frac{6}{7}$. *Lysimachus*. Sea-fight, in which the Athenians assisted the Corcyreans. XII. 38. A *prochronism* of four years.
- 43 $\frac{1}{4}$. *Antilochides*. τὰ Ποτιδαϊτικὰ. XII. 34. A *prochronism* of three years. Afterwards, under the year of *Pythodorus*, he describes in its true year the battle of Potidæa; which, however, preceded the siege in reality, although represented by Diodorus as three years after it.

The inaccuracies of this historian in this portion of history may be partly attributed to the want of materials. Down to the time of Thucydides, ἡ ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρὶον. It may be presumed that in the subsequent parts of his history he is less deficient. In the times which followed the Peloponnesian war, he might draw from many historians contemporary, or nearly contemporary, with the events: from Theopompus, Ephorus, Callisthenes, Philistus, Anaximenes, and others, who had treated copiously, accurately, and distinctly of those times. Hence we may follow Diodorus as our chronological guide with greater confidence in his latter extant books, than in the period which has been now examined. Even in the later times, however, instances will occur in which we may detect error; as in the dates of the Cyprian war¹. And some examples of negligence may be collected, within the Peloponnesian war itself, where he had Thucydides before him².

IX.

AMPHIPOLIS.

THE authorities recited in the Tables fix the death of Aristagoras to B. C. 497, the first establishment of ten thousand settlers to B. C. 465, at the distance of thirty-two years from the death of Aristagoras, and the colony of Agnon to B. C. 437, in the twenty-ninth year after the former attempt. Thucydides³ describes the transactions of B. C. 465: ἐπὶ Στρυμόνα

¹ Thucyd. I. 97.

² See c. 12 of this Appendix.

³ See Duker, ad Thucyd. V. 116. The contradiction in the expedition of Eurymedon, who sails ἐπὶ ἡλίου τροπᾷ τὰς χειμερινὰς in Thucydides, VII.

16. and περὶ τὰς θερινὰς τροπὰς in Diodorus, XIII. 8. may be perhaps imputed to a transcriber rather than to Diodorus himself.

⁴ I. 100.

πέμψαντες μυρίους οικήτορας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμάχων ὑπὸ τοῦς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, [at the time of the revolt of Thasos,] ὡς οἰκιστὲς τὰς τότε καλουμένας Ἑννία ὁδοὺς νῦν δὲ Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἐκράτησαν ἃς εἶχον Ἡδωνοὶ· προελθόντες δὲ τῆς Θράκης εἰς μεσόγειαν διαφάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ τῇ Ἡδωνικῇ ὑπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν συμμάχων, οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον αἱ Ἑννία ὁδοὶ κτιζόμενον. Diodorus^b follows Thucydides. He mentions that Aristagoras first attempted a settlement; and he dying, and his followers being cut off by the Edoni, μετὰ ταῦτα ἔπειτα ὁσὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἀρριόκοντα Ἀθηναῖοι μυρίους οἰκήτορας εἰς αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψαν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τούτων ὑπὸ Θρακῶν διαφάρωντων περὶ Δραβήσκου, διαλκόντες ἔτη δύο [lege cum Wesseling. εἴκοσι καὶ ἑννία]. πάλιν ἐκράτησαν τὴν πόλιν Ἀπίωνος [leg. cum Wess. Ἀγνῶνος] ἡγουμένου. He describes the failure of the ten thousand colonists in the same terms as Thucydides, and under the year of the archon Archidemides^c, B. C. 464. And he places the establishment of Agnon under the year of Euthymenes^d, B. C. 437. From Herodotus and Pausanias we gather that the ten thousand colonists were led by Sophanes and Leagrus. Herodotus^e:—αὐτὸν δὲ Σωφάνεια χρόνῳ ὑστερον ταυτῶν κατέλαβε, ἀνδρὰ γινόμενον ἀγαθόν, Ἀθηναῖον στρατηγόντα ἅμα Λεάγρῳ τῷ Γλαυκῶντι ἀποβαλὼν ἐπὶ Ἡδωνῶν ἐν Δάτρῃ, περὶ τῶν μετάλλων τῶν χρυσεῶν μαχεόμενον. Pausanias^f:—πρῶτον δὲ ἐπέφθινεν [in the Academy] οὗς ἐν Θράκῃ ποτὶ ἐπικρατοῦντας μέχρι Δραβήσκου τῆς χώρας Ἡδωνῶν φονεύουσιν ἀνέλιπτοι ἐπιθήμενοι. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ὡς κεραυνοὶ πέποιεν ἐπ' αὐτούς. στρατηγοὶ δὲ ἄλλοι πεπῆται καὶ Λεάγρος, ὃ μάλα κατατίτραπτο ἡ δύναμις, καὶ Δεκελεὺς Σωφρόνης. [sic.] There can be no doubt of the identity of the ten thousand settlers whom Thucydides and Diodorus mention, and of the expedition which Herodotus and Pausanias have noticed. Corsini^g himself (who adopts an hypothesis of Dodwell, to be mentioned presently,) admits that they were the same as ὁ αὐτὸς ἄλλος [at Drabescus] non modo Pausanias, Attic. c. 29. sed Herodotus etiam, lib. IX. memorat. The expedition, then, in which Leagrus held a chief command, was the colony described by Thucydides, and no other.

But the Scholiast of Æschines^h, part of whose words are quoted in the Tables, B. C. 437, speaks of two failures of the Athenians, before the colony of Agnon. He recounts none failures at Amphipolis: τὰ δὲ ἀτυχήματά ἐστι ταῦτα. πρῶτον μὲν Λυσιστράτου καὶ Λεονόστρου καὶ Κρακίνου στρατευσάντων ἐπ' Ἡδῶνα τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ Στρυμόνι. διαφάρησαν γὰρ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν, ἐπὶ Ἡδῶνι, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι Φαίδωνοςⁱ. [B. C. 476.] δεύτερον, οἱ μετὰ Λεωγόρου κληροῦχοι, ἐπὶ Λυσικράτους. [B. C. 453.] τρίτον, οἱ μετ' Εὐκλείους καὶ Θουκυδίδου. [B. C. 424.] τέταρτον, οἱ μετὰ Κλέωνος, ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Ἀλκαίου. [B. C. 422.]—The establishment of Agnon is dated by the Scholiast in the archonship of Euthymenes; [B. C. 437.] agreeing with Diodorus. Two failures are enumerated prior to the establishment of Agnon; and neither agrees in date with that recorded by Thucydides. But, as it was impossible that the affair of Drabescus could have been omitted in this enumeration, one of these two was doubtless intended for that expedition. Dodwell^k supposes the first failure, under the year of Phædon, to be the failure at Drabescus: and Corsini agrees with him. Dodwell, to make Thucydides and the Scholiast harmonize, removes Phædon from the year 476, contrary to the testimony of Diodorus and Dionysius, makes him archon of the year 465, and supposes the second failure, in the Scholiast, to be a subse-

^b XII. 68.^c XI. 70.^d XII. 32.^e IX. 75.^f I. 29, 4.^g Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 194.^h Ad Fals. Leg. p. 755. Reisk.ⁱ This date refutes the scheme of Dodwell for the acts of Pausanias, after the Persian war, and confirms the arguments which have been offeredin this work for the commencement of the Athenian empire. We learn from the Scholiast that the Athenians had already possessed themselves of Eion on the Strymon, in the archonship of Phædon. See the Tables, B. C. 476, 2.—the Appendix, c. 6. p. 226.
^k Annals, Thucyd. p. 76.

quent occurrence, unnoticed by Thucydides. Corsini¹ supposes the failure at Drabescus to have happened in B. C. 465, but the colony to have been planted four years earlier. Therefore, instead of the numbers in Thucydides, 29 + 32, we must understand 29 + 4 + 32. By this arrangement he raises the death of Aristagoras to B. C. 501; that is, to a date preceding the commencement of the Ionian war, which Aristagoras conducted^m: and he feigns two *archontes eponymi* in one year; [B. C. 469.] that the archon *Phædon* of the Scholiast may be reconciled to this distribution. But, rejecting these fanciful theories of Corsini and Dodwell, which are wholly without authority, we shall rather inquire whether the Scholiast committed an error in the date of the *first*, or of the *second*, of these incidents: in other words, did he make his mistake by ascribing the affair of Drabescus to the year of *Phædon*, or did his error consist in attributing it to the year of the archon *Lysicrates*? This is the question which we have to examine, instead of displacing archons, or putting a forced interpretation upon the text of Thucydides.

The *first* expedition mentioned by the Scholiast was not the failure at Drabescus, because all the circumstances were different. The commanders were different persons. At Drabescus, *Leagrus* and *Sophanes* were among the leaders; in the Scholiast, *Lysistratus*, *Lysurgus*, and *Cratinus* are named. Would *Leagrus* have been omitted, who had the chief direction?—The objects were different. At Drabescus the object was to establish a colony, and plant settlers. *κληροῦχοι* or *οικιστῆς* are the expressions of Thucydides and Diodorus: in the Scholiast, a military expedition is mentioned, and nothing more. The scene of action was different. In the account of Thucydides, Herodotus, and Pausanias, the Athenians advanced up the country to Drabescus, and were cut off by the *Edoni*, an inland peopleⁿ: in the narrative of the Scholiast, *Eion* only is mentioned; neither Amphipolis nor Drabescus are noticed. And *Eion* and *Amphipolis*, although confounded together by Stephanus Byzantinus^o, were distinct positions. *Eion* was at the mouth of the river Strymon. *Amphipolis* at the distance of three miles higher up the river P. There is nothing, then, in the circumstances to mark the identity of the *first* expedition recorded by the Scholiast, and the defeat of the ten thousand colonists at Drabescus, recorded by Thucydides, and attested by so many other writers. The *second* failure, then, of the Scholiast is the affair of Drabescus. Here colonists, *κληροῦχοι*, are mentioned; and the leader is *Leagoras*, an easy corruption of *Leagrus*. The error in the date will be corrected, if for ἐν ἈΤΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ [B. C. 453.] we read ἐν ἈΤΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, [B. C. 467.] or ἐν ἈΤΣΙΘΕΟΥ. [B. C. 465.] This last correction will give the actual year marked by Thucydides. And the whole passage may be amended thus: δεύτερον, οἱ μετὰ Λαγόρου κληροῦχοι ἐπὶ Λυσισθένου. The first, then, of the two expeditions, and not the second, is one of inferior note, and not recorded by Thucydides.

Leagrus, the leader of this band of settlers, was of one of the most illustrious families at Athens. His son *Glaucôn* was joined with Andocides in the command of a fleet in B. C. 432, about thirty years after. And his grandson seems to be mentioned by Plato the comic poet, in a fragment preserved by Athenæus^q: Πλάτων Λαγρόν

¹ Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 136. 184.

^m See the Tables, B. C. 500—497. and this Appendix, c. 5. p. 220.

ⁿ The *Edoni*, by whom the colonists were slain at Drabescus, were a people of the inland country. Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 419. οἱ μὲν Ἥδωνες παρὰ θάλασσαν οἰκοῦσιν, Ἥδωνοι δὲ τῶν μεσσηνίων.

^o V. Ἀμφίπολις.

^p The two places are distinguished from each other by Marcellin. vit. Thucyd. p. xxv. by Anon. vit. Thucyd. p. xxxv. by Plutarch. Cimon. c. 8. Herodotus, VII. 113. 114. and by Thucydides himself, IV. 104. 106.

^q II. 68. c.

..... οὐχ ὄρξῃς
 38' ὁ Μελέαγρος, Γλαύκωνος ὦν μεγάλου γένους,
 * * * κόκκυξ ἡλίθιος περιέρχεται,
 σικυοῦ πέπνος εὐνοαρχοῦ κτήματος ἔχων;

The metre is thus restored by Porson^r:

..... οὐχ ὄρξῃς ὅτι
 ὁ Μελέαγρος Γλαύκωνος ὦν μεγάλου γένους
 [λαμπροῦ τε] κόκκυξ, κ. τ. λ.

This emendation restores the metre, but touches upon no other point: I should therefore rather read the line thus:

..... οὐχ ὄρξῃς
 38' ὁ Λεάγρος Γλαύκωνος ὦν μεγάλου γένους

Leagrus, son of *Glaucion*, (the *Leagrus* of whom Andocides^s speaks,) would be ridiculed by Plato thirty, or perhaps forty years^t, after his father had commanded the fleet, and sixty or seventy years after his grandfather had fallen at Drabescus. And the genealogy of this family would stand as follows:

Leagrus. ὁ Γλαύκωνος. leader of the settlers at Drabescus, B. C. 465.
Glaucion. ὁ Λεάγρου. commander of the fleet in B. C. 432.^v
Leagrus. ὁ Γλαύκωνος. ridiculed in the *Λαίος* of Plato.

The Scholiast^u pursues his enumeration thus: *πρώτοι, οἱ ἐνοικούντες ἐπ' Ἡῖον Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξηλάθησαν. ἔκτον, οἱ μετὰ Σομβρίχου στρατηγούντος διεφάθησαν. ἑβδομοι, ὅτε Πρωτόμαχος ἀπέτυχεν. ὄγδοοι, ἐκπαμφθῆς ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιμοσθέους Ἀλκίμαχος ἀπέτυχεν αὐτοῦ παραδόντος αὐτὸν Θραξὶν ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχοντος. [B. C. 364.] ἑνατον, Τιμόθεος ἐπιστρατεύσας ἡγήσθη ἐπὶ Καλαμίας [Καλλιμήδους] ἀρχοντος. [B. C. 360.]* The eighth failure seems to have occurred during the opposition made by *Perdiccas III.* respecting Amphipolis, described by *Æschines*^x: καὶ πάλιν αἱ Περδίκκας εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστὰς ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως ἐπολέμασε τῇ πόλει. The transaction mentioned by the Scholiast would happen in the beginning of his reign. And possibly *Timosthenes* of the Scholiast is no other than the *Callisthenes* of *Æschines*. The ninth defeat at Amphipolis; when *Timotheus* was repulsed, is recorded in the *Tables*, under the year 360.

^r *Adversar.* p. 58.

^s *De Myster.* p. 16.

^t For the age of Plato, who wrote comedy B. C. 428—391, see the Introduction, p. xxi. His *Λαίος* was a late comedy, because *Philonides*, the lover of the courtesan *Lais*, was ridiculed in that piece. *Schol. Pluti.* 179. And *Philonides* was the subject of ridicule in the second *Plutus* of *Aristo-*

phanes; (see the *Introd.* p. xlii.) and in the pieces of *Nisochares* and *Theopompus*: (*Schol. Pluti.* 179.) who belonged to the later periods of the old comedy.

^v *Thucyd.* I. 51.

^u *Ad Æschin. Fals. Leg.* p. 755.

^x *Fals. Leg.* p. 32, 12.

X.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE subsisted as an independent state about five hundred and twenty years, from its foundation by Archias of Corinth to its overthrow by Marcellus, B. C. 212. We are unable to determine the actual year of the foundation of Syracuse, because Thucydides, our only authentic guide, has omitted to specify the date with precise exactness. We obtain from him the following particulars.

Megara Hyblæa was founded two hundred and forty-five years before its conquest by Gelon: ^a ἔτη οἰκήσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια, ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακουσίων ἀνέστησαν. This event could not have happened before the year B. C. 485, which was the first of Gelon's reign at Syracuse. *Megara Hyblæa*, then, was founded, at the earliest, B. C. 484 + 245, or B. C. 729, and probably a year or two later than that date.

The interval between *Syracuse* and *Megara* is thus stated. "Leontium and Catana were founded in the fifth year after Syracuse: and about the same time Lamis attempted a settlement at Trotilus; and, after having coalesced for a short time with the Leontines, was driven from thence and slain at Thapsus: his followers withdrawing from Thapsus founded *Megara Hyblæa*:" ^b ἔτι πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθεῖσας Λεοντίνους οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς Κατάνην.—κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Λάμις ἐκ Μεγάρων—Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χαρίον οἰκίας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον συμπολιτεύσας καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίας, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες—Μεγαρίας ᾤκισαν τοὺς Ἑβλαίους. *Trotilus* was occupied about five years after the foundation of *Syracuse*: but it remains to be determined what interval passed between the establishment at *Trotilus*, and the foundation of *Megara*; and what is the exact value of the expression ὀλίγον χρόνον.

Chronologers assign two different dates to Syracuse. The Parian Marble ^c fixes the colony of Archias at the year B. C. 758. ἀρ' οὖν Ἀρχίας Εὐαγήτου δέκατος ὢν ἀπὸ Τημίνου ἐκ Κορίνθου ἤγαγε τὴν ἀποικίαν . . . Συρακού. . . . — . . . τος Ἀθηναίων Αἰσχύλου ἔτους εἰκοστοῦ καὶ ἐνός. This date is adopted by Larcher and others. Eusebius places the foundation at B. C. 733. twenty-five years below the epoch of the marble: *Olymp.* 11. 4. *Syracusæ conditæ*. Dodwell, Jackson, and others, follow Eusebius. The date of Eusebius would suppose the transactions at *Trotilus*, at *Thapsus*, and the foundation of *Megara*, to have occupied one or two years; the date of the Marble supposes twenty-five years and upwards to have elapsed between the attempt at *Trotilus* and the establishment of *Megara*. And, as twenty-five years could not well have been designated as ὀλίγος χρόνος by Thucydides, the epoch of Eusebius seems more consonant with the terms of his narrative.

Other arguments also occur in favour of the shorter date. 1. Polyænus ^d relates that the Megarians (under Lamis) and the Chalcidians of Leontium coalesced for *six months*: that Theucles (the founder of Naxos and Leontium) then drove them out: that they built *Trogilium*, (the same place as *Trotilus* ^e.) which they were only allowed by the Chalcidians under Theucles to inhabit for *one winter*. These particulars are consistent with a *short space*; ὀλίγον χρόνον. a space of a year or two, between the arrival of Lamis in Sicily, and the founda-

^a Thucyd. VI. 4. ^b Idem VI. 3. 4. ^c No. 32. ^d V. 5, 1. 2. ^e See Duker ad Thucyd. VI. 4.

tion of Megara. 2. *Archias*, the founder of *Syracuse*, assisted the Achæans at the foundation of *Crotona*; sailing thither by chance, in his way to Sicily: *ἑσυμπράξαντος τοῦ Ἀρχίου, — προσπλεύσαντος κατὰ τύχην, ἥνικα ὤρμηντο ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Συρακουσῶν οἰκισμόν.* Strabo derived this fact from Antiochus, an ancient historian, a native of Syracuse, well versed in the affairs of Sicily. But, according to Timæus^e, *Crotona* was founded *ἐνιαυτῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ἑπτακαιδεκάτης ὀλυμπιάδος*, or B. C. 710. Ephorus^h placed the foundation of *Megara*, as well as *Ναπος*, before Syracuse: *φησὶ δὲ ταύτας Ἐφορος πρώτας κτισθῆναι πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας ἐν Σικελίᾳ. — Θεοκλέα δ' Ἀθηναίων — Καλκιδίαν τοὺς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ συχνοὺς παραλαβόντα καὶ τῶν Ἰώνων τινὰς ἔτι δὲ Δαρκίον, οἱ πλείους ἦσαν Μεγαρεῖς, πλεῦσαι τοὺς μὲν οὖν Καλκιδίαν κτίσαι Νάξον, τοὺς δὲ Δαρκίαν Μέγαρον τὴν ὕβλαν πρότερον καλουμένην.* The foundation of *Crotona* is made by Strabo, in another passageⁱ, to be contemporary with that of Syracuse: *τὰς δὲ Συρακούσας Ἀρχίας μὲν ἔκτισεν ἐκ Κορίνθου πλείους περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους οἷς ᾤκισθησαν καὶ ἡ Νάξος καὶ τὰ Μέγαρον.* And he relates^k that Chersicrates, the companion of Archias, was left at Corcyra: *καταλιπεῖν Χερσικράτην συνοικιοῦντα τὴν νῦν Κέρκυραν καλουμένην πρότερον δὲ Σχέριαν.* The chronology of Eusebius places the era of Syracuse twenty-three years earlier than the era of *Crotona*. This might be true, if, with some latitude of interpretation, we understand Strabo to imply that Archias assisted at *Crotona*, while he was still engaged in settling his new colony. But, since Archias assisted at both, the eras of the two cities could not have been removed to so great a distance from each other as forty-eight years, which would result from the chronology of the Marble.

3. *Agrigentum* was founded, according to Thucydides^l, one hundred and fifty-three years after Syracuse: *Γέλαν Ἀντίφημος καὶ Ἐντιμος — ἔκτισαν ἔτι πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ μετὰ τὴν Συρακουσῶν οἰκῆσιν. — ἔτι δὲ ἑγγύτατα ὀκτῶ καὶ ἑκατὸν μετὰ τὴν σφετέραν οἰκῆσιν Γελῶσι Ἀκράγαντα ᾤκισαν.* And *Camarina* was founded one hundred and thirty-five years after Syracuse: *ἔτι δὲ ἑγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν.* Consequently eighteen years later than *Agrigentum*. But *Camarina* was founded about B. C. 600, upon the concurrent authority of Eusebius, and the Scholiast on Pindar. ⁿ *κτίζεται ἡ Καμαρίνα τεσσαρακοστῇ πέμπτῃ ὀλυμπιάδι.* ^o *Olymp. 45. 1. Camarina condita.* This would give B. C. 735 for the era of Syracuse, confirming the date of Eusebius. *Agrigentum* was founded, according to Pindar, about one hundred years before the 77th Olympiad, B. C. 472.^p And, according to his Scholiast, in the 50th Olympiad; which is nearly equivalent. Pindar^q:—

αἰδάσομαι —
τεκεῖν μὴ τιν' ἑκατὸν
γε ἑτέων πόλιν
φίλοις ἄνδρα μᾶλλον
εὐεργέτην —

The Scholiast remarks: εἰ τὸ “τινὰ” πρὸς τὸ “ἄνδρα” συνάψης, πόλιν ἑκατὸν ἑτῶν νοήσεις τὴν Ἀκράγαντα. ἐν γὰρ τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ὀλυμπιάδι [B. C. 560.] ἐκτίσθη. The numbers of Pindar, strictly taken, (which doubtless was never intended,) would give B. C. 472 + 153 + 100, or B. C. 725 for the foundation of Syracuse. The date of the Scholiast would place Agri-

^f Strabo, VI. p. 262. D.

^g Apud Dionys. Antiq. II. p. 361. Reisk.

^h Apud Strabon. VI. p. 267. ⁱ VI. p. 269.

^k Ibid. ^l VI. 4. ^m Thucyd. VI. 5.

ⁿ Schol. Pindar. Olymp. V. 16.

^o Euseb. Chron.

^p The date of the second Olympic ode. See the Tables, B. C. 472, 4.

^q Olymp. II. 168.

gentum five Olympiads below Camarina; (which sufficiently agrees with the true interval, eighteen years, established by Thucydides;) and Syracuse at B. C. 733, the actual date of Eusebius. The computations, then, which arise out of the eras of Camarina and Agrigentum are another argument for accepting the date of Eusebius, and rejecting that of the Marble.

4. It must be remarked that there is precisely the same difference between the Marble and Eusebius in this, as there is between them in all the preceding epochs of the Marble. "The dates of the Marble," says Jackson^r, "are all twenty-five years too high before the annual archons." We may accordingly conclude that the author of this monument has committed the same error of excess in this as in all the preceding epochs: and that he may be reduced to a more just chronology by the retrenchment of the superfluous twenty-five years from this date, as from all the preceding ones.

We may therefore admit the chronology of Eusebius in this case as a probable approximation to the truth. His era of Syracuse, B. C. 733, is about twenty years later than the Varronian era of Rome; and the occupation of Syracuse by Gelon, in B. C. 485, would be in the 249th year of the city. We assume this date, not as *certain*, but as *probable*; and as approaching the true time within a year or two.

The first establishment of Gelon was at *Gela*: of which he acquired the possession in B. C. 491.^s The fortunes of Gela for the preceding fourteen years are noticed by Herodotus. *Cleander* reigned there seven years, and *Hippocrates* seven: Gelon succeeded *Hippocrates*.

	Y.	B. C.	
<i>Cleander</i> , tyrant of <i>Gela</i> ...	7. ...	505.	<i>Herodot.</i> VII. 154.
<i>Hippocrates</i>	7. ...	498.	<i>Herodot.</i> VII. 155.
<i>Gelon</i>	(6.) ...	491.	<i>Dionys. Ant.</i> VII. p. 1309.
— tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> —	...	485.	

From this period to the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus, a period of two hundred and seventy-three years, that city passed through the following revolutions.

Er. Syr.	Y.	M.	B. C.
249. Gelon	7.	...	485.
256. Hiero.....	11.	...	478.
267. Thrasybulus	1.	...	467.
268. <i>I. Interval</i>	60.	...	466.
328. Dionysius	38.	3.	406.
367. Dionysius jun.	11.	6.	367.
378. Dion	3.	...	356.
381. Callippus ^t	1.	1.	353.
382. Hipparinus ^{tt}	2.	...	352.
384. <i>II. Interval</i>	6.	...	350.

^r Chron. Antiquities, vol. II. p. 334.

^s See the Tables.

^t *Callippus* governed Syracuse thirteen months: ἦρξε μῆνας τρεῖςκαὶδεκά. *Diod.* XVI. 31. and was driven from the city,—ἡττηθείς ἐξέπεσε τῆς πόλεως, in the archonship of Eudemus, B. C. 35¹. *Diod.* XVI. 36. The thirteen months bring down his

expulsion to the year B. C. 352, near midsummer. He was still living in the year of *Thessalus*, B. C. 35¹. *Diod.* XVI. 45. and is mentioned by Demosthenes in B. C. 350. See the Tables, B. C. 350, 3.

^{tt} *Diod.* XVI. 36. Ἰππαρίδης ἀνακτισάμενος τὴν πατρίαν δυναστεῖαν ἦρξεν ἐτη δύο. See *Polyæn.* V. 4.

Er. Syr.	Y. M.	B. C.
390. Timoleon	7.	... 344.
397. <i>III. Interval</i>	20.	... 337.
417. Agathocles	28.	... 317.
445. <i>IV. Interval</i>	14.	... 289.
459. } Hiero II. ^u {	prætor (5.)	... 275.
464. } king ..	54.	... 270.
518. Hieronymus	1. 1.	... 216.
520. <i>Siege of Syracuse</i> ^w	2.	... 214.
522. — taken by Marcell.		... 212.

Those who prefer the authority of Aristotle in the times of *Gelon* and *Hiero* will cut off a year from the beginning or the end of the period here assigned to *Gelon*, *Hiero*, and *Thrasybulus*. But, as Diodorus is consistent in his dates^z, as Hiero survived the 78th Olympiad, as the period of *almost sixty years* brings down the expulsion of Thrasybulus to the end of B. C. 466, and as Diodorus is entitled to better credit upon *Sicilian* history, than upon other parts of his subject, I have adopted his date for *Hiero*: which enlarges the chronology of Aristotle by the addition of one year, and makes the duration of this dynasty nineteen years instead of eighteen.

The *elder Dionysius* began to govern in the sixth month of the archon Callias, and sur-

^v During nine of the fourteen years, which intervened between the death of Agathocles and the prætorship of Hiero, Syracuse was governed by *Hicetas*: Diod. XXII. eclog. 6. p. 295. Bipont. *Ἰκτίνας ἐνία ἔτη δυναστεύσας Συρακούσας—ἐκβάλλεται.*

^u The death of Hiero is determined to the latter end of B. C. 216. He survived his son *Gelon*, who outlived the battle of Cannæ. Liv. XXIII. 30. These incidents extend the life of Hiero to at least the middle of B. C. 216. His successor *Hieronymus* reigned thirteen months: *μῆνας οὐ πλείους τριῶν καὶ δέκα.* Polyb. VII. 7. and was slain in B. C. 215, before the election of the consuls for the ensuing year. Liv. XXIV. 7. which fixes the accession of Hieronymus, and the death of Hiero, to the latter part of B. C. 216. Hiero had reigned fifty-four years: *ἔτη ἅ καὶ τέσσαρα βασιλεύσας.* Polyb. VII. 8. and died at *past ninety.* Polyb. Ibid. or *ninety-two.* Lucian. Macrob. c. 10.—*nonagesimum jam agens annum.* Liv. XXIV. 4. According to the correction of Casaubon, he had been elected *στρατηγός* in Olymp. 126. 2. [B. C. 275.] Pausan. VI. 12, 2. *μετὰ τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους—τελευτὴν Συρακουσῶν αἰθὺς ἀναπεφύκει τύραννος ὁ Ἰέρων αὐτός· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν εἶχεν ἔτει δευτέρῳ τῆς (Ἰκτίνας) ολυμπιάδος ἐπὶ ταῖς εἰκοσὶ καὶ ἑκατὸν.* [Sic supplet Casaub. ad Polyb. I. 8.] This date for the prætorship of Hiero is probable. The nine years of *Hicetas*, who was followed by Thynion and Sostratus, (Diod. tom. IX. p. 296.) will not admit an earlier date. But, as the reign of Hiero commenced in B. C. 270.

Olymp. 127. 2. *exunte*, it is equally probable that Pausanias might speak of that; and that his numbers may be supplied with *ἑβδόμη* instead of *ἑκτης*. Hiero boasts that his alliance with Rome had been of fifty years duration: Liv. XXIV. 4. He made his treaty with the Romans in the consulship of Man. Otacilius and Man. Valerius, [B. C. 263.] Polyb. I. 16. so that the actual duration of his alliance had been forty-eight years.

^w Syracuse was taken in the *third year*: *Se quidem tertium annum circumsedere Syracusas.* Liv. XXV. 31. But the duration of the siege was not much more than two years complete. The commencement of the siege was subsequent to March B. C. 214, when Marcellus entered upon his third consulship. Liv. XXIV. 9. The first winter quarters of Marcellus in Sicily, at the close of B. C. 214, are noticed; Liv. XXIV. 39. The city was taken in the consulship of Q. Fulvius Flaccus and Ap. Claudius, [B. C. 212.] Liv. XXV. 3. 23. In that year, Marcellus proceeded to press the siege in the beginning of spring: *initio veris.* Liv. XXV. 23. and his success was probably completed before the end of the summer. *conf. capp. 24. 30.* The siege is therefore inaccurately said to be of three years by Blair, and by Du Fresnoy, tom. I. p. 384.

^z See the Tables, in the years of *Timosthenes*, B. C. 478.—of *Lysistratus*, B. C. 467.—and of *Lysanias*, B. C. 466.

vived the eighth month of the archon Nausigenes^γ; a space of thirty-eight years and three months. The younger *Dionysius* was expelled in the beginning of the archonship of *Elpines*^z: about eleven years and a half from the death of his father. The collective amount of the two reigns is accurately stated at fifty years by *Theopompus*. *Nepos*^a has the same number: *quingquaginta annorum imperium*: perhaps derived from *Theopompus*. *Diodorus*, recording the Sicilian digression of *Theopompus* under the year of *Pythodotus*, B. C. 343, has given occasion to *Wesseling*^b to animadvert upon the number, *ἑτῶν πενήκοντα*. *Hæc vera esse non poterunt, si Theopompus cum ipso tyrannidis Dionysianæ principio exorsus fuerit: —a quo ad hunc annum abierunt plus sexaginta*. It is true that the actual interval from the archonship of *Callias* to the year of *Pythodotus* is sixty-three years: but, as fifty years express the real amount of the two reigns, there is no reason to suspect the authenticity of the numbers. The difficulty seems rather to arise from negligence or want of precision in *Diodorus* himself. It may be conjectured, that, although *Theopompus* might have continued his narrative of Sicilian affairs down to the year at which *Diodorus* records it, yet that he did not intend by fifty years to express the whole space of time, down to B. C. 343^c, but only the amount of the two reigns,—*quingquaginta annorum imperium*—which terminated at the expulsion of the younger *Dionysius*, in B. C. 356. *Plutarch* reckons only *ten* years for the younger *Dionysius*, and *forty-eight* for the two reigns^d. He might end his computation at the expedition of *Dion*, excluding the year of *Agathocles* from the account. Between *Callias* and *Agathocles* are forty-eight archons.

Dion was slain in the fourth year after his return to Sicily^e. He landed in the second month of *Agathocles*, from whence to the close of the year of *Diotimus* the actual time would be about three years and a half. And *Diotimus* is the fourth archon from *Agathocles*. *Diodorus*, then, and *Nepos* agree. The expedition of *Timoleon*, according to *Plutarch*, was twelve years after the first expulsion of *Dionysius*^f. With respect to the transactions of *Timoleon*, after his landing, *Mr. Mitford*^g observes, “From *Diodorus* we have a coherent account of the transactions of two summers and two winters after the arrival of *Timoleon*, before he became master of the citadel of *Syracuse*,” and condemns *Plutarch*^h for asserting that the whole was completed in fifty days. He is justly dissatisfied with the “fifty days” of *Plutarch*. But in *Diodorus* there is no vestige of *two* winters. Three archons, indeed, are specified: in the year of the first, *Timoleon* sailed; in the year of the second, he landed; and in the year of the third, he took the citadel. But, as the archons commenced at midsummer, the operations of one campaign, comprehending a spring and autumn, would be distributed into two years by the annalist. Every campaign of the Peloponnesian war belonged to two Attic years. This we may trace in the narrative of *Diodorus*ⁱ upon this occasion: ‘Επ’ ἀρχοντος Εὐβούλου.—Τιμολέων ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ Κορίνθου.—καταπλεύσαντος δὲ τοῦ στόλου εἰς τὸ Μεταπόντιον—ἐξέπλευσεν εὐθέως ἐκ τοῦ Μεταποντίου.—οὗτος μὲν οὖν κατὰ σπουδὴν ἰτέλει τὸν εἰς Ῥήγιον πλοῦν—καὶ καθαρμίσθη πλεσίον τῆς πόλεως. ἐπικαταπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων—ἔλαβε διαδράς—καὶ ταχέως ἐξέπλευσεν—εἰς τὸ Ταυρομένιον.—ἀναζεύξας δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Ταυρομενίου—ἀναλπίστας ἐπέβητο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰκέταν—καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκράτησε.—παραχρῆμα (δὲ) ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας ἀφάρμυσεν.—’Επ’ ἀρχοντος

^γ See the Tables, B. C. 406, 367.

^z See B. C. 356.

^a In *Dione*, c. 5.

^b Ad *Diod.* XVI. 71.

^c Apud *Diodor.* XVI. 71. See the original passage in the Tables, B. C. 343, 3.

^d See the Tables, B. C. 356.

^e See the Tables, B. C. 353.

^f See the testimonies in the Tables, B. C. 343.

^g Vol. VII. p. 263, note.

^h *Timol.* c. 16.

ⁱ XVI. 66—69.

Λυκίσκου—Τιμολέων μὲν Ἀδρανίτας καὶ Τυνδαρίτας εἰς συμμαχίαν προσλαβόμενος στρατιώτας οὐκ ὀλίγους παρ' αὐτῶν παρέλαβεν. ἐν δὲ ταῖς Συρακούσαις πολλὴ ταραχὴ κατέσχευε τὴν πόλιν, κ. τ. λ. At this point we discern a winter: the winter of the archon *Lyciscus*, B. C. 344. But we are at a loss to discover a second. The operations of Timoleon are continued in the following spring; [B. C. 343.] still within the year of *Lyciscus*. And Dionysius retired to Corinth in the summer; which brings the annalist to the year of *Pythodotus*. The actual interval, from the setting forth of Timoleon, might be little more than a year: from the last month of *Eubulus*, [May B. C. 344.] to the first month of *Pythodotus*. [July B. C. 343.] In the whole period of Timoleon in Sicily, Diodorus agrees with Plutarch. The death of Timoleon in the year of *Phrynichus*, towards the close of B. C. 337, would be accurately described as “not quite eight years” from his landing in the year of *Lyciscus*, B. C. 344. The real space of time might be seven years and a half.

 XI.

DODWELL EXAMINED.

OUR obligations to Dodwell are very great, for the diligence with which he has collected the testimonies and arranged the dates, in the period included within the “Grecian History” of Xenophon. It has been found necessary, however, to differ from him in some particulars, which it will be convenient to bring together into one point of view. The periods principally concerned are, the chronology of *the battle of Ægospotami* and of *the Thirty*; [B. C. 405, 404.] the times of *Thimbron*, *Dercyllidas*, and *Agesilaus*; [B. C. 399—394.] the *peace of Antalcidas*, [B. C. 387.] and the *congress at Sparta*. [B. C. 371.]

I. *Ægospotami*. I have stated in the Tables that Dodwell fixed this victory to the fourth month before the surrender of Athens, upon the authority of the following passage^a. *Victi sunt ad Ægis fluvium Athenienses a Lysandro, anno Olymp. 93. 4.—Novo deinde victoriae terrore urbs ipsa sub ejusdem anni Attici finem obsessa est. ita scilicet ut Munychionis die 16. urbem Lysandro deditam testetur Plutarchus.*—^b*Lysandrum vidimus bello ipsa hyeme, prælio fatali finem imposuisse.* According to these passages, the victory of Lysander is dated by Dodwell in the winter of Olymp. 93. 4. the winter of the archon *Alexias*, in the tenth month of whose year it is agreed that the city surrendered. It must not be concealed, however, that in another page^c he places this battle under Olymp. 93. 3. *Hoc anno [mense Posideone, qui ante Munychionem quartus erat, proinde Posideone II. qui cæpit Dec. 24.] victi a Lysandro ad Ægospotamos Athenienses.* Here he dates the battle in the preceding year, the sixth month of the archon *Callias*, December, B. C. 406. And yet, in a subsequent passage^d, he recurs to the former date: *Victoriam illam Lysandri ad Ægospotamos ad Olymp. 93. anni 4ⁱ. mensem Atticum retulimus Posideonem. Inde ad Posideonem anni 2ⁱ. Olymp. hujus 98 [December B. C. 387.] anni integri numerantur octodecim.* Here the battle is referred to the

^a Dodwell. *Annal. Xenoph.* p. 226.

^b *Annal. Xenoph.* p. 246.

^c *Annal. Xenoph.* p. 239.

^d *Annal. Xenoph.* p. 263.

sixth month of Alexias, or December B. C. 405. and that date for the victory at Ægospotami is made the basis of an argument. It constitutes a reason for assigning the peace of Antalcidas to the year B. C. 386. I conclude, then, from the tenor of this argument, that Dodwell placed the action at Ægospotami in the fourth month before Athens surrendered^e. Corsini^f follows Dodwell in the month: *Posideone mense Lysander Athenienses ad Ægospotamos superavit*. But, in asserting that he placed the battle in Olymp. 93. 4. Posideon of the archon Alexias, I have misrepresented him: for he fixes it to Olymp. 93. 3. and Posideon of the archon Callias.

Neither of these dates, however, can be admitted. The date of Dodwell, which leaves only four months between the battle and the capture of Athens, is too short a space; the date of Corsini, which extends the interval to sixteen months, is too long, to be consistent with the narrative of Xenophon.

The short space of *four* months is refuted by the intermediate transactions. It is related by Xenophon^g, that Lysander, after his victory, first sailed to Byzantium and Chalcedon; then returned to Lampsacus; then proceeded to Lesbos and Ægina, settling the affairs of both those islands: that he then reestablished the Melians, ravaged the island of Salamis, and finally anchored in the Piræus^h. We are told that the Athenians were besieged long enough to be pressed by famine, before Theramenes went out to Lysander: and that they had already sent two deputations: that Theramenes at last went to Lysander, with whom he remained *three months and more*, and returned in the *fourth*ⁱ. From these incidents it is manifest that the battle of Ægospotami could not have happened in Posideon of the archon Alexias, the fourth month before the surrender of the city. The stay of Theramenes with Lysander is alone equal to the whole time allowed by Dodwell.

But the date of Corsini, *Posideon* of the preceding year, is equally inadmissible. 1. It is not possible that the battle of Ægospotami could have occurred four months after the battle of Arginusæ^k. After the death of Callicratidas, the Chians and other allies sent deputies to Lacedæmon to desire Lysander for their commander. But some space had already intervened. Eteonicus the Spartan, after the defeat of his party at Arginusæ, hastened to secure Chios^l. There, his soldiers^m *ἦσαν μὲν θέρος ἢν ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐτρέφοντο—ἐπὶ δὲ χειμῶν ἐγένετο, καὶ τροφὴν οὐκ εἶχον, ξυνίσταντο ἀλλήλοις, κ. τ. λ.* He suppressed a rising mutiny: *ἔπειτα δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Χῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι συλλεγόντες ἐς Ἐφεσον ἐβουλεύσαντο—πρέσβεις ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα πέμπειν Λύσανδρον αἰτήσοντας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς*. Half the interval between September and December must have elapsed, before Lysander arrived at Ephesus. On his arrival, he had not only to prepare, but to *build* ships: *ἠφικόμενος ἐς Ἐφεσον μετεπέμψατο Ἐτεόνικον ἐκ Χίου ξὺν ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ τὰς ἄλλας*

^e He again insists upon the same date, the *fourth* month before the surrender, in Dissert. VIII. p. 358.

^f Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 261.

^g Hel. II. 2, 1.

^h II. 2, 5—9.

ⁱ II. 2, 11. 16. 17.

^k The battle of Arginusæ was fought in the year of Callias: Athenæus (quoted in the Tables, B. C. 406, 2.) confirms Diodor. XIII. 97—100. in assigning the battle to that year.—not long before the *Apaturia*, Xenoph. Hel. I. 7, 8. which were in the month *Pyaneption*; Theophrast. Char.

3. Harpocr. v. Ἀπατούρια. Schol. Aristoph. Achærn. 146. This action may therefore be fixed to the third month of Callias, Boëdromion of B. C. 406. It is placed in the year of *Antigenes* by Schol. Ran. 33. τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει [the year before the *Rana*] ἐπὶ Ἀντίου [i. Ἀντογένους] ὅτε περὶ Ἀργίνουσιν ἐπὶ ναυμαχία. But, that this is erroneous, is manifest from the times of Alcibiades: who in Boëdromion of that archon was yet at Athens. See the Tables, B. C. 407, 2.

^l Xenoph. Hel. I. 6, 38. ^m Hel. II. 1, 1.

ⁿ II. 1, 6.

^o Hel. II. 1, 10. 11.

πάσας ξυνήθροισεν, εἶπου τὶς ἦν, καὶ ταύτας τε ἐπισκυάξει καὶ ἄλλας ἐν Ἀντάνδρῳ ἐναυπηγεῖτο. ἐλθὼν δὲ παρὰ Κύρον χρήματα ἦται. He afterwards attended Cyrus at Sardis a second time, and was dismissed with an injunction not to fight till he had a clear superiority of ships^p: Δύσανδρον (ὁ Κύρος) οὐκ εἶα ναυμαχεῖν—ἐὰν μὴ πολλῶ πλείους ναῦς ἔχη^q. Between his second interview with Cyrus, and his occupation of Lampsacus, we collect that he visited the coasts of Caria and Rhodes^r; Attica and the adjacent islands^s. It is not credible that all these things were performed in the short space of a few weeks, and at the season of the winter solstice, when it was obviously the policy and interest of Lysander not to press the contest to a hasty decision^t.

2. Diodorus has preserved an incidental circumstance, from which we collect that in *Anthesterion* of the archon Callias, Lysander was still at Ephesus. When he returned from his second interview with Cyrus, he was at Ephesus κατ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τινες ὀλιγαρχίας δεγεγόμενοι κατέλυσαν τὸν δῆμον—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩΝ ὄντων^v. It might be supposed that the Ionian colonists would carry with them the ancient rites of the mother country; and that the *Dionysia* at Miletus would be celebrated at the same season as the more ancient *Dionysia* at Athens. And that this was actually the case is attested by Thucydides^u: τὸ ἐν Λίμναις Διονύσου ᾧ τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια^x τῇ δωδεκᾷ ποιεῖται ἐν μηνὶ ἀνθεστηριῶνι, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων Ἴωνες ἔτι καὶ νῦν νομίζουσιν. The *Dionysia*, then, at Miletus were in *Anthesterion*, and in *Anthesterion* Lysander was still at Ephesus, making preparation for the future naval war.

3. The *Ranæ* of Aristophanes were exhibited in *Anthesterion* of the archon Callias. But, although *Arginusæ* is alluded to in that comedy, there is not the slightest hint whatever of *Ægospotami*; and whoever reads that drama with attention will be impressed with a conviction amounting to certainty, that at its representation the fatal action of *Ægospotami* had not yet taken place.

4. The date of Diodorus^y, who places the battle in the archonship of Alexias, is confirmed by Lysias^z. A client of Lysias served as a trierarch in that action, and brought home his ship: ὅτε ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ ναυμαχίᾳ αἱ νῆες διεφθάρησαν, οὐδενὸς μοι συμπλέοντος στρατηγού—ἐγὼ τὴν τε ἑμαυτοῦ ναὺν ἐκόμισα καὶ τὴν Ναυσιμάχου τοῦ Φαληρέως ἴσωσα. But he returned home in the year of *Alexias*. His naval service of seven years had commenced in the archonship of Theopompus,

^p II. 1, 14.

^q To the same purpose Plutarch, Lysand. c. 9. δεσφείς μὴ ναυμαχεῖν Ἀθηναίους πρὶν αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι πάλω—ἀνέβαιναν ὡς βασιλεία. Δύσανδρος δὲ, μήτε ναυμαχεῖν ἀγγυμάλῃ πλῆθει δυνάμεως, μήτ' ἀργὸς καθέζεσθαι μετὰ τοῦν τοσούτων, ἀναρχθεὶς ἐνίας προσηγάγετο τὸν νῆσαν.

^r Xen. Hel. II. 1, 15. Diod. XIII. 104.

^s Plutarch, Lysand. c. 9. Diod. XIII. 104.

^t Mr. Mitford, truly collecting the sense of the original historians, has well explained the real state of things: "Lysander, arriving at Ephesus "when winter was not yet far advanced, made it "his first concern to provide that in spring he "might have a fleet able to meet that of Athens." Vol. IV. p. 383.—"Lysander, returning to Ephesus thus abundantly supplied,—proposed to proceed upon offensive operation, but not to risk "the uncertain event of a general engagement, "which no necessity of his circumstances required." p. 386.

^v Diod. XIII. 104. Compare, for the fact itself, Plutarch, Lysand. c. 8.

^u II. 15.

^x At this more ancient and solemn festival of Bacchus the king-archon presided. Pollux, VIII. 90. And the official qualifications of his wife, the βασίλισσα, were recorded upon a pillar preserved in that ancient temple: Demosth. Near. p. 1370. 1371. γράψαντες ἐν στήλῃ λιθῇ ἔστησαν ἐν τῇ ἱερῇ τοῦ Διονύσου παρὰ τὸν βωμὸν ἐν Λίμναις. καὶ αὕτη ἡ στήλη ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔστηκεν, ἀμυδροῖς γράμμασιν Ἀττικαῖς δηλοῦσα τὰ γεγραμμένα.—καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ ἀρχαιωτάτῃ ἱερῇ τοῦ Διονύσου καὶ ἀγιατάτῃ ἐν Λίμναις ἔστησαν, ἵνα μὴ πολλοὶ εἰδῶσι τὰ γεγραμμένα. ἀπαξ γὰρ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστῃ ἀνάγεται τῇ δωδεκᾷ τοῦ ἀνθεστηριῶνος μηνός. These ancient *Dionysia*, τὰ ἐν Λίμναις, τὰ Ἀθηναία, τὰ Ἀνθεστηρία, existed before the kingly government was abolished, and were naturally carried by the colonists under Neleus into Asia.

^y XIII. 104.

^z Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας, p. 162, 20.

[B. C. 411.] and had terminated in the year of Alexias; [B. C. 405.] ^a ἰδοιμιάσθην ἐπὶ Θεοπόμου ἀρχοντος—τὸν δὲ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον ἐπιτηράρχουν ἐπὶ τῇ—κατέπλευσα δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξίου ἀρχοντος. The last naval action, then, was fought in the year of Alexias.

These reasons sufficiently establish that the victory of Ægospotami was not gained by Lysander in Posideon of the archon Callias: and that his naval operations were not carried on at the unusual season of the winter solstice, when those seas were impracticable or dangerous: and when the Greeks, except in extraordinary cases, forbore to navigate the Ægean^b. Lysander made his preparations during the winter; was still at Ephesus, in Anthesterion; put to sea in the spring; and finally moved with his armament to Lampsacus in the course of the summer, in the beginning of the archonship of Alexias.

II. *The Thirty*^c. Dodwell^d supposes the administration of the Thirty to commence at the regular Attic period, the summer solstice, Hecatombæon: although they were appointed at the surrender of the city. *Decretum de præficiendis XXX. tyrannis Ol. 93. 4. condiderint Lacedæmonii—ipsum tamen magistratum tenuerunt Olymp. 94. 1. cujus proinde partem priorem ἀναρχία postream archonte Pythodoro designant.* ^e *Ab Hecatombæone, quo inibant XXX. tyranni, et Olymp. 94. 1. Jam octo mensibus tenuerant,—si a novi anni exordio Hecatombæone, tum Anthesterione.* Corsini^f follows Dodwell: *Mensibus octo,—hoc est, Posideone mense, si calculus a Piræi occupatione instituitur, aut Anthesterione, si a civilis anni principio.* And Wesseling^h. But there is no reason for making this distinction. Thrasybulus occupied Phylæ in winter; when *snow fell*ⁱ: a description better agreeing with Posideon than with Anthesterion. Nor is there any hint that the Thirty, an illegal government, not appointed by any constitutional forms, would wait for the revolution of the civil year, like regular magistrates. They began their administration immediately. Thus the Four-hundred began to govern in the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year^k. And the Ten, the successors of the Thirty, began to govern immediately, that is, in the winter: not waiting for the end of the civil year. In fact, Xenophon^l intimates that the Thirty commenced their government without any delay: οἱ τριάκοντα ἡρέθησαν μὲν ἐπὶ τάχιστα τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη καθρέβη· αἰρεθέντες δὲ ἐφ' ᾧ τε συγγράψαι νόμους, κ. τ. λ. And he specifies that they were appointed before the departure of Lysander to Samos: ^m τούτων δὲ πραχθέντων ἀπέπλει Λύσανδρος πρὸς Σάμονⁿ.

^a Ἀπολογία δωροδοκίας, p. 161, 35—44.

^b When Eurymedon was sent with ten ships from Athens to Syracuse at the winter tropic, (Thucyd. VII. 16.) there was an urgent and pressing necessity for haste. But the Greeks did not willingly put to sea in the winter. That the seas were navigable from Elaphebolion, τὴν θάλατταν ἐκ Διονυσίου πλάιμον εἶναι, is mentioned by Theophrastus, Char. 3. as an instance of obvious and trite remark. At Athens, αἱ λήξεις τῶν δικῶν τοῖς ἐμπόροις ἔμμεναι εἰσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ βοηδρομῶνος μέχρι τοῦ μηνιχῶνος. (Demosth. in Apatur. p. 900.) because the parties, being at home during the six winter months, were able to proceed to their action immediately. And yet we are to suppose that Lysander sailed from Ephesus to Caria; from Caria to Attica; from Attica to the Hellespont, in December: and this, when he had no necessity for haste; and when the original historians (Xeno-

phon. Hel. II. 1. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 9—13. Diodorus XIII. 105, 106.) contain nothing to intimate that the hostile fleets engaged at such a season. In fact, the assumption of Posideon for the date is a mere conjecture of Dodwell's, Dissert. VIII. p. 358. founded upon the supposition that Athens surrendered in the fourth month after the defeat at Ægospotami. A conjecture, therefore, founded upon an impossibility.

^c The names of the Thirty are given in the text of Xenophon, II. 3, 2. and are best illustrated by Taylor, Vit. Lys. p. 129, 130. Reisk.

^d Annal. Xenoph. p. 226. ^e P. 240.

^f P. 241. ^g Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 264.

^h Ad Diod. XIV. 33. ⁱ Xenoph. Hel. II. 4, 3.

^k See the Tables, B. C. 411, 2.

^l II. 3, 11.

^m II. 3, 3.

ⁿ A seeming discordance occurs between Lysias and Xenophon. The orator asserts that at the ap-

The expressions of *Lysias*^o imply that there was no interval between their appointment and their government: ὁ Λύσανδρος εἰς τοὺς λυμένους—εἰσέπλευσε, καὶ αἱ νῆες παρεδόθησαν καὶ τὰ τεῖχη κατεσκάφη καὶ οἱ τριάκοντα κατίστησαν. But the testimony of another passage^p is still more positive. *Lysias* and his brother *Polemarchus* were seized by the Thirty, after that body had begun to abuse its power: consequently, some space after their accession to office. And yet *Lysias* withdrew to *Megara* after this persecution, ἐπὶ ἑτὴ μείνας^q: after seven years' residence at Athens from his return in the year of *Callias*. But *Alexias* is the eighth archon, both inclusive, from *Callias*, in whose year [B. C. 412.] he had returned. He withdrew, then, to *Megara* before the year of *Alexias* was ended; and the Thirty exercised their office from the tenth month of *Alexias*.

III. *Dercyllidas* and *Agésilas*. Dodwell⁹⁹ supposes the spring mentioned by *Xenophon*, III. 4, 16. in which the battle of *Sardis* was fought, to be the last spring of *Agesi-*

pointment of the Thirty the ships of *Lysander* were already at *Samos*. In *Eratosth.* p. 126, 36. Θηραμένης—μετεπέμψατο μὲν τὰς μετὰ Λυσάνδρου ναῖς ἐκ Σάμου, ἐπεδήμησε δὲ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον. The historian affirms that *Lysander* sailed to *Samos* after their appointment. Perhaps the fleet was already despatched to *Samos*, while *Lysander* himself remained in *Attica*.

With the return of *Lysander* from *Samos*, the war was ended, by the *Lacedæmonian* computation. Dodwell has sagaciously detected, and satisfactorily proved, the hand of an interpolator in the dates inserted in *Xenophon*. *Hel.* I. 2, 1. I. 3, 1. I. 6, 1. II. 1, 10. II. 3, 1. See *Dissert.* VIII. p. 340—359. But there is not equal reason for suspecting interpolation in the list of *Spartan* ephors: *Hel.* II. 3, 10. *Xenophon* states the war as the *Lacedæmonians* computed it. The *Athenians* reckoned it to terminate at the surrender of their city; the *Lacedæmonians* extended it to the return of *Lysander* to *Lacedæmon* after the reduction of *Samos*, about six months after the surrender of *Athens*, and in the autumn of B. C. 404. It was consistent with the plan of *Xenophon* to introduce the names of the ephors, by whose years the *Lacedæmonians* made their computation of time. He enumerates twenty-nine: 1. *Alcibiades* πρῶτος, ἐφ' ᾧ ἤρξατο ὁ πόλεμος πέντη καὶ δεκάτῃ ἔτει τῶν μετ' Ἐθέλας ἄλυσιν τριακωσντηίδον σκωδῶν. μετὰ δὲ τούτων εἶδε. 2. *Βρασίδας*. 3. *Ἰσάμης*. 4. *Σωστράτιδας*. 5. *Ἐξαρχος*. 6. *Ἀγησί-στρατος*. 7. *Ἀγγελίδας*. 8. *Ὀνομακλής*. 9. *Ζεύξωνος*. 10. *Πιττίας*. 11. *Πλειστούλας*. 12. *Κλεινόμενος*. 13. *Δαρχης*. 14. *Δίων*. 15. *Χαιρίδας*. 16. *Πατησιδίδας*. 17. *Κλεοθένης*. 18. *Λυκάριος*. 19. *Ἐπύρατος*. 20. *Ὀνομάστιος*. 21. *Ἀλεξπίδας*. 22. *Μισογλαῖδας*. 23. *Ἰσίας*. 24. *Ἀρακός*. 25. *Εὐόρχητος*. 26. *Παντακλής*. 27. *Πιττίας*. 28. *Ἀρχύτας*. 29. *Εἰδικος*, ἐφ' ᾧ Λύσανδρος οὐκ αὖτε κατέβλευσεν. That the ephors commenced in autumn, we know from *Thucyd.* V. 36. The first ephor, *Ænesias*, is recognised by *Thucydides*, II. 2. and his seventh month would be co-

numery with the tenth month of *Pythodorus*, the Athenian archon. The eleventh ephor, *Pleistolas*, is conumery with the archon *Alcæus*, and with the tenth year of the war, in *Thucyd.* V. 19. He would enter upon office in the third month of *Alcæus*, autumn, B. C. 422. The twenty-first ephor, *Alexippidas*, is conumery with the twentieth year of the war, in *Thucyd.* VIII. 58. *Lysander* would return home, τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους, in the beginning of the year of *Eudicus*, about October B. C. 404. Perhaps from this genuine list of ephors, the ephors of the four last years of the war have been inserted by the interpolator: *Euarchippus*, *Hel.* I. 2, 1. *Pantacles*, I. 3, 1. *Pityus*, I. 6, 1. *Archytas*, II. 1, 10. with their corresponding archons. Of these, the two last are nearly in their right places; the two former are disjoined from the facts to which they belonged, and are placed each a year too high. *Pantacles* (according to the plan of the interpolator, who anticipates a few months) should have been inserted at I. 4, 2. and *Euarchippus* at I. 3, 1. in the place now occupied by *Pantacles*. The years specified, II. 3, 9. twenty-eight years and a half, cannot be the genuine number. If the *Lacedæmonians* computed the war from the attack upon *Platea*, in the seventh month of *Ænesias*, the duration was twenty-seven years and a half. If they computed from the battle of *Potidæa* and the congress at *Lacedæmon* in the autumn of B. C. 432, their reckoning would rise to twenty-eight years. But that point of time coincided with the fourteenth year of the truce, and not the fifteenth. See the Tables, B. C. 432, 2. The numbers, then, in *Xenophon* are perhaps corrupted, and should express twenty-seven years and a half.

^o In *Agorat.* p. 133, 1.

^p In *Eratosth.* p. 120. Compare especially *Xen. Hel.* II. 3, 21.

^q See the Tables, B. C. 411, 3. 404, 3.

⁹⁹ *Annal. Xen.* p. 249.

laus in Asia; and the spring of the year of Cnidus and Coronea. But this is impossible for various reasons. 1. It is contradicted by Xenophon himself; who names *another spring*^r, preceded by a *winter*^s. 2. It is inconsistent with the term of Agesilaus's command in Asia, which was of two complete years: Plutarch^t. ἤδη περιόντος ἐνιαυτοῦ δευτέρου τῇ στρατηγίᾳ, πολὺς ἄνω λόγος ἐχάρει τοῦ Ἀγησιλάου. This was before the order had arrived for his recal: ἔν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἐπικυδίδας ἀπαγγέλλων, κ. τ. λ. Xenophon^u confirms Plutarch: τὴν μὲν τῶν φίλων χώραν ἀδύωτον παρέχων—ὥστε ἐν δυοῖν ἔτοσιν πλεόν τῶν ἑκατὸν ταλάντων τῷ θεῷ ἐν Δελφοῖς δεκάτην ἀποδῦσαι. Dodwell^x only allows him eighteen months in Asia. He supposes him to have landed in the beginning of January B. C. 395, and rightly determines that he passed the Hellespont on his return in the beginning of July B. C. 394. 3. The events which happened between the battle of *Sardis* and the battle of *Corinth* could not have passed in so short a space of time as Dodwell assigns. The transactions were these. News of the battle near Sardis were sent to the court of Persia, and Tithraustes was appointed to supersede Tissaphernes. The distance from Susa to the coast^y would require some time, before Tithraustes could be invested with the command at Sardis. Tissaphernes had before asked and obtained of Agesilaus an armistice of three months, for the mere purpose of taking the king's pleasure upon what was proposed^z. According to Diodorus^a, Tissaphernes was executed while Tithraustes was yet at Colossæ in Phrygia, on his journey down. Accordingly, after the convention between Tithraustes and Agesilaus^b, it is *autumn*, when Agesilaus proceeds, ^c ἅμα μετοπάρῳ, into Phrygia. Then followed the mission of Timocrates into Greece^d: evidently also ἅμα μετοπάρῳ. After the mission of Timocrates, these events took place in successive order. He visits *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Argos*, *Athens*; which leads to a coalition throughout Greece; and there ensued, successively, an incursion of the Phocians into Locris; an embassy to Lacedæmon; the march of a Lacedæmonian army into Phocis; the return of that army; and the deposition of Pausanias^e. A great combined force of troops from Athens, Argos, and other states, to the amount of fifty thousand men, assembled near Corinth. Then the battle was fought, before the summer solstice^f; consequently not later than the end of June. Was this the June of that same Julian year, in which Timocrates, the author of all these movements, set out from Asia ἅμα μετοπάρῳ? Is it possible to imagine that only *three months* intervened between the battle of Sardis and the battle of Corinth? 4. The short space allowed is also inconsistent with the acts of Agesilaus in Asia. After the battle of Sardis, he marched, ἅμα μετοπάρῳ, into *Phrygia minor*^g. Thence he penetrated into *Paphlagonia*^h, plundering as he went. Then he proceeded to *Dascylium*, where, says the historianⁱ, he wintered. Thence, marching to the plain of *Thebæ*, he was occupied in collecting forces. Here the order of recal met him, and he proceeded to the Hellespont. A march of eight or nine hundred miles is performed by an army, with several occasional pauses; one halt at Dascylium is specified, when five days are noticed; and yet, according to Dodwell, this expedition, beginning ἅμα μετοπάρῳ, is finished by the beginning of July! The *autumn*^j and the *winter*^k Dodwell gets rid of in the following manner^l: *Autumnus—quocunque demum sensu, anni Olympici*

^r IV. 1, 41.^s IV. 1, 16.^t Agesil. c. 14.^u Id. c. 15.^u Agesil. c. 1, 34.^x Annal. Xenoph. p. 248. 251.^y Τριῶν μηνῶν ἡ ἀνοδος. Herodot. V. 50.^z Xenoph. Hel. III. 4, 6. Agesil. c. 1, s. 10.^a XIV. 80.^b Xen. Hel. III. 4, 26.^c Hel. IV. 1, 1. ^d III. 5, 1. ^e Hel. III. 5.^f See the reason in the Tables, B. C. 394, 2.^g Hel. IV. 1, 1—3.^h IV. 1, 3.ⁱ Hel. IV. 1, 16.^j Hel. III. 4, 26.^k Hel. IV. 1, 16.^l In his account, p. 250, of B. C. 394.

novi initio posterior, ut de frugibus maturis illum et mense Julio intelligamus.—Hunc, certe, ni fallor, intellexit autumnum, quo se superiori anno ad Ephesum contulerat hic idem Agesilaus. In hiberna nimirum, licet matura, quod maximos apparatus meditaretur in annum sequentem. Et talia quidem hiberna ejus in palatio Pharnabazi hoc ipso anno refert Xenophon. Then, mentioning that, on the 14th of August, Agesilaus was in *ipso introitu Bæotiæ*, he rightly infers that *illo quo Bæotiæ fines attigit die Aug. 14. nondum justum mensem ex quo Asia discessit impleverat. sic medio Julio ex Asia trajecerit.* According to this reasoning, Agesilaus put his army into winter quarters in July!

The spring, then, mentioned by Xenophon^m, was not the spring of the year B. C. 394, because it was followed by a *winter* and *another spring*, which preceded midsummer, B. C. 394; because it cuts off one campaign from the Asiatic command of Agesilaus; and because it was succeeded by a variety of complicated events, negotiations, and battles, which all happened before midsummer B. C. 394.

With the date of *Agesilaus*, the years of *Dercyllidas* must necessarily be also raised. Three seasons of action are distinctly specified within the command of Dercyllidas. The last of these was B. C. 397, because, in B. C. 396, Agesilaus was already in Asia. The first, then, was in B. C. 399. This is confirmed by Xenophonⁿ, who connects the command of Dercyllidas in Asia with the Elean war: *τούτων δὲ πραττομένων ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ὑπὸ Δερκυλλίδα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον πάσαι ὀργιζόμενοι τοῖς Ἑλλείοις, κ. τ. λ.* But, as the war with Elis ended in summer B. C. 399^o, Dercyllidas was necessarily in Asia in that year^p.

The source of the whole error of Dodwell has been the mistake of supposing that *Thimbron*, the predecessor of Dercyllidas, completed an entire year of command; and that his successor did not arrive till B. C. 398. Xenophon^q clearly shews that the termination of Thimbron's command was abrupt: *δοκούντος αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν ποιεῖν, πέμπουσιν οἱ ἔφοροι ἀπολιπόντα Λάρισσαν στρατεύσθαι ἐπὶ Καρίαν. ἐν Ἐφέσῳ δὲ ἤδη ὄντος αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐπὶ Καρίαν πορευομένου, Δερκυλλίδας ἄρξαν ἀφίκετο.—ὁ μὲν οὖν Θίμβρων ἀπῆλθεν οἴκαδε, καὶ ζημιωθείς ἔφυγε.* Can we suppose that a winter intervened between that order of the Ephori, and Thimbron's preparation to obey the order? Besides, had Thimbron remained till the ensuing spring, he would have held his command a second year. For Thimbron was already in command when the Cyrean army was with Seuthes: *Ἐθίμβρων ἐκπέπλευκεν.* He collected troops, and was doing other acts of government, before he was joined by the Cyreans^r. This would not be later than midwinter: perhaps January, B. C. 399. He is described then as being already at his post fifteen months before April B. C. 398: and from the autumn of B. C. 400 (the customary season for the commencement of Lacedæmonian command) to the same date, would be eighteen months for the command of Thimbron. This officer, then, was recalled and disgraced before the expiration of his year: which commenced in autumn B. C. 400; and Dercyllidas was in Asia in the summer of B. C. 399.

IV. *Peace of Antalcidas.* I have placed this treaty in the *beginning* of the year of Theodotus, and of Olymp. 98. 2. Dodwell^t places it in the *end* of that year, or spring B. C. 386. *Hoc anno 386, qui a vere incipit, pacem Antalcidæ acceptam arbitror.—Olymp. 98. 2. exeunte.*

^m III. 4, 16.

ⁿ Hel. III. 2, 21.

Dodwell himself?

^o See the Tables.

^q Hel. III. 1, 7. 8.

^p Dodwell puts aside this positive testimony in a singular manner: Ann. Xen. p. 245. *De fine Thimbronis potius quam Dercyllidæ, illa intelligenda esse censeo.* Was Xenophon mistaken, or

^r Xenoph. Anab. VII. 6, 1.

^s Hel. III. 1, 4—6.

^t Dodwell. Annal. Xenoph. p. 262.

His arguments are: 1. The Lacedæmonians were prepared to march against the Argives, who pleaded in vain *μηρῶν ὑποπόριον*. Those months related to the Isthmian and Nemean truce: *itaque hic annus Isthmicus erat et Nemeus*. 2. Delay was interposed by the Thebans: and by the Argives who held Corinth. 3. Diodorus affirms that the war lasted eight years. But the first was Olymp. 96. 3. *exunte*. [spring B. C. 393.] The eight years, then, were not complete till Olymp. 98. 3. *nisi ad Olymp. 98. 3. pertigerit*. [summer, B. C. 386.] 4. Polybius fixes the peace to the *nineteenth* year from the battle of Ægospotami. But that battle was fought Olymp. 93. 4. *mense Posideone*: and eighteen years are completed in *Posideon* of Olymp. 98. 2. [December B. C. 387.] wherefore the nineteenth year is in spring B. C. 386.

If the expressions *μηρῶν ὑποπόριον*, are to be understood of the Nemean or Isthmian truce, (which may be reasonably doubted^u), yet no conclusion can be drawn from thence to establish the position of Dodwell. He had imagined, indeed, that the *Nemea æstiva* were in the beginning^w, and the *Isthmia hyberna* in the middle^x, of every third Olympic year. He therefore concluded that the war, which was in preparation against the Argives, was to be carried on in Ol. 98. 3. and that the preparations were consequently made Ol. 98. 2. *exunte*: in the spring of B. C. 386. But Corsini^y has demonstrated that Dodwell had mistaken the times of the Nemean games; which were celebrated, not, as he had supposed, in the *first* and *third* years of each Olympiad, but in the *second* and *fourth*. Accordingly, the *Nemea hyberna* of Olymp. 98. were celebrated in the winter of the archon Theodotus, in the second year of that Olympiad. The preparations, then, which preceded the Nemean truce, were made in the autumn: and the Argives expected an invasion of their territories (against which the Nemean truce would not protect them) in the beginning of the year of Theodotus, the autumn of B. C. 387. The second argument is of no weight. For the preparations for a march into Argolis, Bœotia, and other provinces, as naturally refer to the *summer* of the year B. C. 387, as to the winter following. Thirdly, the true commencement of the Corinthian war was at the action in which Lysander fell; B. C. 395: eight years were completed from that event in the *beginning* of the year of Theodotus; and Diodorus might compute eight years *current* from the year of Eubulides, his date for the beginning of the war^z. The fourth argument has been already refuted at large. It has been shewn that Posideon of Olymp. 93. 4. [December B. C. 405.] could not be the date of Ægospotami; that the battle was fought at another season, and in the beginning of that Olympic year^a: consequently the eighteen

^v In Xenoph. Hel. V. 1, 29.

^u See Weiske ad Xenoph. Hel. IV. 7, 2.

^w Diss. VII. s. 2. p. 301.

^x Diss. VII. s. 7. p. 307.

^y Corsin. Agon. Nem. s. XVI. p. 80. *Nemeades hybernae in medios secundos, æstivæ vero in quartos incutentes Olympiadum annos inciderunt*. conf. s. IV. p. 56. He establishes the year of the *Nemea æstiva* by four arguments. 1. News of the battle of Thrasymene were brought to Philip, while he assisted at the Nemean games. Polyb. V. 101, 6. But, as that battle happened in the summer of U. C. Varr. 537. B. C. 217, it follows that the games were in Ol. 140. 4. 2. Antigonus, after the battle of Sellasia, was present at the Nemean games. Polyb. II. 70, 4. But, from the time of the battle,

(which Corsini fixes to B. C. 221. a year lower than other computations make it,) those games were in Olymp. 139. 4. *incutentes*. 3. The Nemean games mentioned by Livy, XXVII. 30. were in Ol. 142. 4. (See Corsini, s. X. p. 65.) 4. The *Nemea* at which Philopœmen was present, in his second prætorship, (Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 11.) are determined to Olymp. 143. 4. The *Nemea æstiva* being fixed to the fourth years, it follows, since this was a *trieteric* festival, that the *Nemea hyberna* were celebrated in the second years of each Olympiad: *in medios fere secundos Olympiadum annos incidisse*. Corsin. p. 68.

^z See the Tables, B. C. 394, 2.

^a We may remark the singular uncertainty under which Corsini and Dodwell seem to labour,

years would be complete, and the nineteenth current, in the beginning of the archonship of Theodotus. The reasons for the earlier date of the peace are stated in the Tables^b. And to these it may be added, that the transactions of Antalcidas during the period of his command do not seem sufficient to fill the space assigned to it by Dodwell.

Corsini^c aggravates the error of Dodwell: whom he represents as dating the peace *incunte anno 3 Olymp. 98*. But that would fall within the year of another archon, *Mystichides*: contrary to all authorities. Corsini himself fixes it, with Diodorus, *incunte Olymp. 98. 2*. conformably with the arrangement adopted in these Tables.

V. *Congress at Sparta*. Dodwell^d supposes the congress and peace which preceded the battle of Leuctra to have fallen within B. C. 372. a year before the battle, because the things transacted between the peace and the battle required a longer space than twenty days, and because Iphicrates was still in the command upon which he entered in B. C. 374. Some other reasons are added.

But, 1. the testimony of Plutarch is express, that twenty days, and no more, were the actual interval. And the author of the oration *κατὰ Νεαιρας*^e describes the battle as closely following the treaty: *ὡς οὖν γίγνεται ἡ εἰρήνη ἢ ἐπὶ Φρασικλίδου ἀρχοντος καὶ ἡ μάχη ἢ ἐν Δούκτροις Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων*. The orator would not have dated the peace in the year of Phrasiclides, (which was really in the last month of Alcisthenes,) if the two events, the peace and the battle, had not been contiguous, and close upon each other. 2. If the peace had been made in Scirophorion B. C. 372, as Dodwell imagines, it would have fallen within the year of another archon, Asteius: contrary to the testimony of Dionysius^f—*Ἀλκισθέην ἀρχοντα, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν εἰρήνην*. 3. Iphicrates and Callistratus were at Athens in November B. C. 373, at the trial of Timotheus^g. Iphicrates allowed his soldiers to find subsistence by working for the Corcyreans^h. These things indicate that his command was a protracted one, and not limited to a single year. 4. It is not implied by Xenophon that the conditions of the treaty were completely executed and fulfilled, when the battle of Leuctra took place: they were only in the course of completion. The authority of Diodorus, whom Dodwell quotes, is of no weight upon this point, when opposed to the combined testimony of Dionysius and Plutarch.

The *battle of Mantinea* (with which the history of Xenophon concludes) is placed at its true date by Dodwell, upon the authorities adduced in the Tablesⁱ. Barthelemy^k also rightly dates the action B. C. 362; and Mr. Mitford^l remarks upon it "the battle was fought B. C. 362. about which I believe there is no difference." And yet Blair, and the Tables in the seventh volume of Anacharsis, place it in B. C. 363. And, what is more remarkable, Mr.

and the indistinctness of their ideas, on the subject of *Ægospotami*. Dodwell, in three passages of his works, places it in *Posideon* of the archon *Alexias*. In a fourth, he places it in *Posideon* of the preceding year. The passages have been already quoted, in the discussion of this point. Corsini adopts *Posideon* of the year of *Callias*, at *Olymp. 93. 3*. p. 261. and yet at *Olymp. 98. 1*. p. 293, speaking of the peace of Antalcidas, he observes, *annum undevicesimum a victoria quam Lysander ad Ægospotamos reportavit. Victoria illa, Dodwello ipso teste, in Posideonem mensem anni 4. Olymp. 93. inciderat; ergo Posideone mense anni*

2. *Olymp. 98. octodecim anni absoluti jam fuerant, &c.* It has been already proved that neither of these dates was the true one for that victory.

^b B. C. 387, 2.

^c Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 293.

^d Annal. Xenoph. p. 275.

^e P. 1357.

^f Lysia, p. 479.

^g Demosth. in Timoth. p. 1187. 1190.

^h Xen. Hel. VI. 2, 37.

ⁱ B. C. 362, 2.

^k Anacharsis, note to c. 39. tom. IV. p. 471.

^l Vol. VI. p. 452.

Mitford himself^m, overlooking his own former opinion, dates the accession of Philip B. C. 360, "in the summer of the third year after the battle of Mantinea, which was fought in autumn." And, in a subsequent pageⁿ, he gives the date, B. C. 363.

XII.

CYPRIAN WAR.

I HAVE preferred the authority of Isocrates, derived from two treatises, the Evagoras and the Panegyric, to that of Diodorus, for the dates of this war. The difficulties in the chronology of the Cyprian war are these. Isocrates^a mentions, as contemporary, facts which happened in B. C. 380. And *six years* of the war had then elapsed^b. The sixth year of the war, then, would terminate at B. C. 380. But Diodorus^c makes the war last ten years, and places the end of it in B. C. 385. Morus^d, the editor of the "Panegyric" of Isocrates, observes upon this discordance, *Diodorum consentientem fere chronologiæ Xenophonteæ, tamque studiosum in notandis numeris, negligentia errorisque in omni illa serie arguere velle, temerarium fuerit*. And yet, after having thus mentioned the accuracy of Diodorus, in the course of a chronological discussion upon this subject he is obliged to desert his authority and to pronounce him guilty of error. He concludes that the Panegyric oration was published some years earlier than B. C. 380; he supposes interpolation somewhere, and determines that the Cyprian war lasted only six or seven years, instead of ten, the number of Diodorus. *Si tum, cum Isocrates hæc scripsit, sextus hujus belli annus exactus est, si eo anno clades navalis jam acciderat, et insula obsidebatur, non concedi potest Diodoro, XV. 9. nono aut decimo anno finitum bellum. Nam finitum est hac ipsa obsidione, quæ, auctore Isocrate, in septimum annum belli incidit. et cur non adsentiamus, monente Wesselingio ad hunc locum Diodori, Isocrati, qui eo ipso tempore vixit? Quare Diodorus non accurate narravit decem annos insumptos esse*.

Morus has misrepresented the reasoning of Wesseling, and has defectively stated the testimony of Isocrates. Isocrates himself^f expressly affirms that the war lasted *ten years*: *Εὐαγόρα πολέμησας ἔτη δέκα*. And the reasoning of Wesseling^g is this: *δεκαετής*.) *Consentit hac quidem parte Isocrates Evag. cap. 23. In cæteris non item. Diodorus ait, duobus potissimum annis bellum arsisse, eoque tempore navali prælio victum Evagoram intra Salaminem fuisse conclusum. At Isocrates Panegyric. c. 39. sextum ejus belli annum verti, jamque Evagoram maritimo certamine superatum esse. Cui, eadem tempestate viventi, cur tandem non accessero?* Wesseling, then, justly concludes that Isocrates and Diodorus confirm each other in the *duration* of the war: but that Diodorus is refuted by the contemporary witness,

^m Vol. VII. p. 338.

ⁿ P. 379.

^a Panegyric. c. 35. p. 67. a. ^b C. 39. p. 69. e.

^c XV. 8. 9. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Δεξιόθεν—[B. C. 38½.]

^d ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐαγόρας—συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην, ὥστε βασιλεῖν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος, καὶ τὸν ὀρισμένον δίδουσι φόρον κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν, καὶ ὑπακούειν ὡς βασιλεὺς βασιλεῖ προστάτ-

ῳ. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κυπριακὸς πόλεμος, δεκαετὴς σχεδὸν γεγενημένος, καὶ τὸ πλεόν τοῦ χρόνου περὶ παρασκευῆς ἀσχοληθεὶς, διετὴ χρόνον τὸν ἐπὶ πάσι συνεχῆς πολέμηθεῖς, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον κατελύθη.

^e Ad Panegyric. p. xix.

^f Note i ad cap. 39.

^g Evagor. c. 23. p. 201. e. ^h Ad Diod. XV. 9.

Isocrates, in the *detail* of it. The direct reverse of the conclusion which is arrived at by Morus.

Both writers, then, affirm that the Cyprian war lasted ten years. But, according to Isocrates, the *sixth* year was completed in B. C. 380. while, according to Diodorus, the *tenth* year was conumerary with B. C. 385. Out of these opposite accounts the following dates result.

Diodorus.		Year of the war.	Isocrates.	
Ol.	B. C.		B. C.	Ol.
96.	3. ... 394.	1.	385. ...	98. 4.
	4. ... 393.	2.	384. ...	99. 1.
97.	1. ... 392.	3.	383. ...	2.
	2. ... 391.	4.	382. ...	3.
	3. ... 390.	5.	381. ...	4.
	4. ... 389.	6.	380. ...	100. 1.
98.	1. ... 388.	7.	379. ...	2.
	2. ... 387.	8.	378. ...	3.
	3. ... 386.	9.	377. ...	4.
	4. ... 385.	10.	376. ...	101. 1.

This absurdity arises out of the dates of Diodorus, that the first year of the ten is made to fall upon that precise juncture at which Evagoras was acting in concert with the Persian government and with Conon, in B. C. 394. The victory near Cnidus was gained by the joint forces of *Evagoras*, *Conon*, and *Pharnabazus*. This year, then, was not the first of the ten-years' war carried on by the Persians against Evagoras. Nor is it likely that the operations of the war were actively prosecuted only in the last two years, and that the first eight were wasted in preparation. Artaxerxes expended upon the war more than fifteen thousand talents^h. An argument in itself of long continued hostilities.

Evagoras was engaged in hostile measures against the Persian court for some years before this war began. In B. C. 391, when Teleutias was the Lacedæmonian naval commander, assistance was sent ⁱ *Εὐαγόρα τῷ πολεμοῦντι πρὸς βασιλέα*. This refers to the period at which Evagoras made himself master of the whole island^k. Again, in B. C. 388, Chabrias sailed to Cyprus to assist Evagoras^l. On these accounts, Evagoras was excluded from the protection of the treaty of Antalcidas: ^m *ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις ἔκδοτός ἐστιν*. and the king of Persia retained to himself ⁿ *τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις, καὶ τῶν νήσων Κλαζομενὰς καὶ Κύπρον*. After this treaty, the Persian government had leisure to prepare for the reduction of Cyprus; and the *great naval action*, described by Diodorus^o, is placed by all the authorities *after* the peace of Antalcidas, and is referred by Diodorus to the year immediately following that treaty. But Isocrates^p, so far from describing that as the *last* action of the war, describes it as the *first*: and plainly

^h In the former editions, fifty thousand talents: *πένε ἢ πεντακισμύρια τάλαντα*. Isocrat. *Evag.* c. 22. Estimated by Mr. Mitford, vol. VI. p. 384, at more than ten millions sterling. The last editor, M. Bekker, in his valuable edition of the "Attic Orators," has reduced the numbers to a more probable amount; by substituting, on the au-

thority of two manuscripts, *πεντακισχίλια καὶ μύρια*, about three millions sterling.

ⁱ Xenoph. *Hel.* IV. 8, 24. ^k Diod. XIV. 98.

^l Xen. *Hel.* V. 1, 10.

^m Isocrat. *Panegy.* c. 39. p. 69. e.

ⁿ Xen. *Hel.* V. 1, 31. ^o XV. 2—4.

^p *Panegy.* c. 39. p. 69. e. 70. a.

expresses, that, at the period at which he wrote, six years had followed it: (Εὐαγόρας) κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν ΠΡΟΔΕΔΥΣΤΥΧΗΚΕΝ—ἀλλ' ὅμως οὕτω ταπεινῆς δυνάμεως οὐ δύναται περιγυνοῦν βασιλεὺς πολεμῶν, ἀλλ' ἤδη μὲν ἐξ ἧτις διετέτριψεν. It appears, then, that Evagoras, although regarded as hostile some years before, yet was not attacked in earnest by the whole force of the Persians till after the peace of Antalcidas, and that he then sustained a war of ten years.

The tenor of the narrative in the "Evagoras" of Isocrates^q is to the same effect: ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐποίησατο τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτόν· οὕτω δ' οὖν ἄρμηνεν, ὥστε εἰς τὴν στρατείαν ταύτην πλέον ἢ τέλαντα πεντακισχίλια καὶ μύρια κατηνάλασεν. ἀλλ' ὅμως—Εὐαγόρα πολεμήσας ἦτι δέκα, τῶν αὐτῶν κύριον αὐτὸν κατέλιπεν ὅνπερ ἦν καὶ πρὶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον εἰσελθεῖν. The *ten years* were subsequent to these great preparations. The march of the king in person, and the great sea-fight, in reality commenced the war; but that commencement was *after* the peace of Antalcidas. And Evagoras held out ten years. Diodorus has confounded the transactions of the war, and has mistaken the first operations for the last.

Diodorus is not only inconsistent with Isocrates, but with himself, if (as Dodwell supposes) he means the operations of B. C. 391. for the first year of that war, which he asserts to have lasted ten. The tenth year being B. C. 385, the first could not be B. C. 391. Dodwell^r, therefore, making this the beginning of the war, adapts to it the *six years* of Isocrates: *Olymp. 97. 2. Evagoram Cypri regem a Persis defecisse docet Diodorus. Hoc anno, ut videtur, exeunte, ut sextum attingeret quo Persis bellum fecerit.* Again, Diodorus^s relates that the first years were wasted in preparation, and that B. C. 386 was the first of active war. But the king in person is made to land in Cyprus, in B. C. 391. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς—μεγάλαις δυνάμεσι διαβαίνει εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. Now, if the king landed in person at this period, that cannot be true which is asserted five years afterwards, that the first eight years were wasted in preparation. If, on the contrary, this latter account be true^v, then the operations in B. C. 391 could not have been so extensive. We cannot, then, safely follow Diodorus for the detail of this war, when we find him not only at variance with Isocrates, a contemporary, but contradicting in one place the account which he himself had given in another.

Evagoras is mentioned by Xenophon^u in the year B. C. 405. He died in B. C. 374. and consequently reigned, or governed, upwards of thirty years.

XIII.

KINGS OF BOSPORUS.

THE TAURIC CHERSONESE is compared by Strabo^a to *Peloponnesus*, in form and extent: ἡ μεγάλη Χερσόνησος τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ προσέοικε καὶ τὸ σχῆμα καὶ τὸ μέγεθος^b. It is joined to the

^q C. 23, 24. p. 201.

^r Annal. Xenoph. p. 255.

^s See the passage in a preceding note: p. 254.

^v Diod. XIV. 98. the year of Nicoteles, B. C. 391.

^u Given by the historian, XV. 9.

^a Hel. II. 1, 29.

^a VII. 310. D.

^b The area of Peloponnesus is equal to something more than 8000 square British miles. The principality of Wales, which may form a convenient standard of comparison, contains 7425 square British miles.

continent on the north-west by an isthmus of various breadth^c, and separated from it on the north-east by a strait, the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*; whose breadth varies from thirty to seventy furlongs^d. The southern coast of the Chersonese is rugged and mountainous, rising sometimes to the height of 1200 feet above the level of the Euxine. Towards either continent, the country becomes low and level; and on the east, where the kingdom of Bosphorus was seated, it was eminently fertile^e. *Panticapæum*, or *Bosporus*^f, the metropolis, a Milesian colony, was situated on the western edge of the strait, where the breadth of the channel was about eight miles. Strabo^g describes it thus: ἡ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν εὐγαιος χώρα μέχρι Παντικαπαίου τῆς μητροπόλεως τῶν Βοσποριανῶν, ἰδρυμένης ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τῆς λίμνης τῆς Μαιώτιδος.—χώρα πᾶσα σιτοφόρος, κάμιας ἔχουσα, καὶ πόλιν εὐλίμενον τὸ Νυμφαῖον καλούμενον. τὸ δὲ Παντικάπειον λόφος ἐστὶ πάντη περιουκούμενος ἐν κύκλῳ σταδίων εἴκοσι· πρὸς ἑα δ' ἔχει λιμένα καὶ νεώρια, ὅσον τριάκοντα νεῶν· ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἀκρόπολιν· κτίσμα δ' ἐστὶ Μιλησίων. From Panticapæum the territory extended eastward on the opposite coasts of the strait^h, and westward along a fertile line of coast, well known to the Athenian merchantsⁱ, for seventy or ninety miles^j, to Theodosia, also a Milesian colony; and described by Demosthenes^k in the reign of Leucon as not inferior to Bosporus in wealth and commerce. Strabo and Arrian ascertain its position and origin: ἡ Θεοδοσία καίται πόλις πάλιν εὐγαιον ἔχουσα, καὶ λιμένα ναυσὶ καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐπιτήδειον. οὗτος δὲ ὄρος ἦν πρότερον τῆς τῶν Βοσποριανῶν καὶ Ταύρων γῆς. αὕτη πόλις ἦν Ἑλληνικὴ πόλις Ἰωνικῇ, Μιλησίῳ ἀποικος. καὶ μνήμη ἐστὶν αὐτῆς ἐν πολλοῖς γράμμασιν. Westward of Theodosia were the mountains, by which the kingdom was bounded on the inland side. This fertile region was the granary of Greece, and especially of Athens; which

^c Strabo, VII. p. 308. B. ὁ ἰσθμὸς, ὁ διέρχων τὴν Σατρὰν λεγομένην λίμνην ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης, σταδίων τεσσαράκοντα, καὶ πάλιν τὴν Ταυρικὴν καὶ Σκυθικὴν λεγομένην χερσόνησον. οἱ δὲ τριακσίον ἐξήκοντα τὸ πλάτος τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ φασιν.

^d Polyb. IV. 39. Κιμμερικὸς Βόσπορος, ὃ τὸ μὲν πλάτος ἔχει περὶ τριάκοντα στάδια, τὸ δὲ μήκος ἐξήκοντα στάδια· πᾶν δ' ἐστὶν ἀλυστός. Strabo, VII. 310. B. τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος καλεῖται μὲν Κιμμερικὸς Βόσπορος, ἄρχεται δὲ ἀπὸ μεζώνος πλάτους, ἀπὸ ἐβδομήκοντα πού σταδίων· καθ' ὃ διαίρουσιν ἐκ τῶν περὶ Παντικάπειον τόπων, εἰς τὴν ἐγγυτάτῃ πόλιν τῆς Ἀσίας, τὴν Φαναγορίαν· τελευτᾷ δ' εἰς πάλιν στενότερον πορθμὸν.

^e Strabo, VII. p. 309. ἡ Ταυρικὴ παραλία, χιλίων πού σταδίων τὸ μήκος, τραχεῖα καὶ ὀρενὴ καὶ καταγίγνуска τοῖς βορείαις Ἰδρυται. Idem, p. 311. τῆς δὲ χερσονήσου, πλὴν τῆς ὀρεινῆς τῆς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ μέχρι Θεοδοσίας, ἡ γὰρ ἄλλη πεδιάς καὶ εὐγαιὸς ἐστὶ πᾶσα, σίτῃ δὲ καὶ σφόδρα εὐτυχής· τριάκοντα γοῖν ἀποδίδωσι διὰ τοῦ τυχόντος ὀρυκτοῦ σχιζομένη. His account of the face of the country is confirmed by modern observation: "M. Pallas says, that the Peninsula of Taurica, which "rises with an abrupt ascent to the height of "1200 feet on the south side towards the Euxine, "sinks by degrees towards the continent, and at "last with so easy a slope, as to lose itself insensibly in the great plain, of which the adjacent country on the north is chiefly formed; "and which plain is but little elevated above the "level of the sea." Rennell's Geography of Hero-

dotus, p. 68.

^f Larcher, (Hérodote, Table Géographique, v. PANTICAPÉE.) has shewn from Pliny that Panticapæum and Bosporus were different names for the same city. To the testimony of Pliny may be added that of the anonymous author of *A Periplus of the Euxine*; p. 148. (ed. Gronov.) ἀπὸ Βοσπόρου ἦτοι Παντικαπαίου, ἕως πόλεως Χερσῶνος στάδια βε'. κ. τ. λ.

^g VII. p. 309, D.

^h Strab. VII. p. 310. A. αἱ πλησιέστεραι κατοικίαι πᾶσαι, αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος ἐκατέρωθεν.

ⁱ The ship of the merchants Artemon and Apollodorus was wrecked in making the coasting voyage from Panticapæum to Theodosia: διεφθάρη παραπλεύουσα εἰς Θεοδοσίαν ἐκ Παντικαπαίου. Demosth. in Lacrit. p. 933, 934.

^j Strabo, VII. p. 309. ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς Θεοδοσίας καὶ τοῦ Παντικαπαίου στάδιον πεντακσίονος καὶ τριάκοντα. Arrian. Peripl. Maris Euxini. p. 131. ed. Blancard. ἀπὸ Παντικαπαίου εἰς κόμην Καζέικα, ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ φκισμένη, στάδιοι εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακσίον. ἐνθὲν εἰς Θεοδοσίαν, πάλιν ἐρήμῳ, στάδιοι ὀδοῦκοντα καὶ διακσίον. The distance of Strabo may be inland distance: that of Arrian, the winding circuit of the coast.

^k In Leptin. p. 466.

^l Strab. VII. p. 309. D.

^m Arrian. Peripl. Mar. Euxin. p. 131.

drew annually from thence, in the age of Demosthenes, a supply of 400,000ⁿ *medimni* of corn.

In this rich but narrow territory, the following princes reigned within the period with which we are engaged.

	Y.	M.	B.C.
1. Archæanactidæ .	42. ...	...	(480.)
2. Spartacus I.	7. ...	...	438.
3. Seleucus	4. ...	...	431.
* * *	(20.)...	...	(427.)
4. Satyrus I.	14. ...	...	(407.)
5. Leucon	40. ...	...	393.
6. Spartacus II. ...	5. ...	...	353.
7. Parysades.....	38. ...	...	348.
8. Satyrus II.	... 9. ...	...	310.
9. Prytanis			
10. Eumelus	5. ... 5. ...	...	309.

The limits of the seven years (current) of *Spartacus I.* are fixed by Diodorus^o to the archonship of Theodorus, [B.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$.] when the forty-two years of the *Archæanactidæ*^p expired, and to the archonship of Apeudes, [B.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$.] when the four years of his successor commenced: *ἐκ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Θεοδώρου—κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οἱ τοῦ Κιμμερίου Βοσπόρου βασιλεύσαντες, δομασθέντες δὲ Ἀρχαιανακτίδαι, ἤρξαν ἔτη δύο πρὸς τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα. διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Σπάρτακος, καὶ ἤρξεν ἔτη ἐπτά. ἡ ἐκ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀψεύδους—Σπάρτακος μὲν ὁ Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη δεκαεπτά.* [leg. cum Wess. ἐπτά.] διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν Σίλωνος καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη τέσσαρα.

Diodorus has assigned a date to the beginning of the reign of *Seleucus*, and to the end of the reign of *Satyrus*: and, if the numbers ascribed to each, four years, and fourteen years, be genuine, there remains between these two reigns a space of twenty years, of which no account is given in Diodorus. The death of *Satyrus* is placed in the year of Demostratus, [B.C. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.] *περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σάτυρος ὁ Σπάρτακος μὲν υἱὸς βασιλεὺς δὲ Βοσπόρου ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἔτη δεκατέσσαρα. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν δὲ διεδέξατο ὁ υἱὸς Λεύκων ἐκ' ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα.* which determines his accession to the year of Antigene; [B.C. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.] twenty-four years after the death of his father Spartacus. He is mentioned by Lysias^a as already king of Bosphorus before the battle of *Ægospotami*: *ἡμᾶς ὁ πατὴρ πρὸ τῆς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ συμφορᾶς ὡς Σάτυρον τὸν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ διαιτησομένους ἐξέπεμψε.*

The good understanding with Athens, which continued in the reign of Leucon, already subsisted in the time of Satyrus^t. Isocrates^v composed an oration for a subject of Satyrus,

ⁿ Strabo, VII. p. 311. *Λεύκωνά φασιν ἐκ τῆς Θεοδοσίας Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι μυριάδας μεδίμνων διακοσίας καὶ δέκα.* But Demosthenes is a better authority: Leptin. p. 466, 467. *ἵστε δὴ πού τοις, ὅτι πλείστη τῶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων ἡμεῖς ἐκείσας σίτου χρέμεθα. πρὸς τοῖνυ ἅπαντα τὸν ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπορίαν ἀφικνούμενον ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου σίτος ἐισπλέων ἐστίν.—αἱ τοῖνυ παρ' ἐκείνου δεῦρ' ἀφικνούμεναι σίτου μυριάδες περὶ τετρακάκωτά εἰσι.* We may vindicate the accuracy of Strabo, by understanding the 210,000 *medimni* to be the corn imported from *Theudosia* alone; while

the 400,000 *medimni* represent the total amount imported from the whole kingdom.

^o XII. 31.

^p On the *Archæanactidæ*, see Wesseling, ad Diod. XII. 31.

^q Diod. XII. 36.

^r Diod. XIV. 93.

^s Pro Mantitheo, p. 145, 43.

^t Demosthenes, Leptin. p. 467, speaking of Leucon: *εὐεργέτηκεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὶς ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι.*

^v Isocrat. Trapezit. p. 359, 360. *ἡμεῖς πατὴρ μὲν*

who was resident at Athens, and whose father had been promoted to offices of trust in the kingdom of Bosphorus. Among the motives which might win the favour of the judges, the favour shewn by Satyrus to the Athenians is mentioned: "ἄξιον δὲ καὶ Σατύρου καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν-
θυμηθῆναι, οἱ πάντα τὸν χρόνον περὶ πλείστου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὑμᾶς ποιοῦνται, καὶ πολλάκις ἤδη διὰ σπάνιν
οἴτου τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπόρῳ ναῦς κενὰς ἐκπέμποντες ὑμῖν ἐξαγωγὴν ἔδωσαν."

Satyrus was slain at the siege of *Theudosia*: ὁ Σάτυρος Θεοδοσίαν πολιορκῶν ἐτελεύτησεν.

The reign of *Leucon*, son of Satyrus, is determined to forty years by Diodorus; whose numbers are sufficiently consistent with his dates. ² (ἤρχε Δημόστρατος.) [B. C. 39½.]—διεδέξατο Λεύκων ἐπ' ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα. ³ ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Διοτίμου, [B. C. 35½.]—κατὰ τὸν Πόντον Λεύκων ὁ τοῦ Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα. τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος Σπάρτακος ὁ υἱὸς ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη πάντα. He died in the 40th year, current, of his reign.

Leucon is described by various testimonies of ancient writers as a prudent, munificent, and powerful prince^b; and the most eminent of this race of kings: on which account Strabo^c, omitting to notice the earlier princes, speaks principally of Leucon and Parysades as the founders of the dynasty: ἰμοναρχεῖτο πολὺν χρόνον ὑπὸ δυναστῶν τῶν περὶ Λεύκωνα, καὶ Σάγαυρον, [Σάτυρον *Casaub.*] καὶ Παιρισάδην, αὕτη τε καὶ αἱ πλησιόχωροι κατοικίαι πᾶσαι αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς

ἔστι Σαυαῖς, ὧν οἱ πλείονες εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἀπαντες ἴσασιν οὕτως οἰκέως πρὸς Σάτυρον διακείμενοι, ὥστε πολλῆς μὲν χώρας ἄρχειν ἀπάσης δὲ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπιμαλεῖσθαι τῆς ἐκείνου.—χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον διαβολῆς πρὸς Σάτυρον γε-
νομῆς, ὥς ὁ πατὴρ οὐκ ἐπιβουλεύει τῇ ἀρχῇ κατὰ τοὺς φυγάςι συγγηγνομένην, τὸν μὲν πατέρα μου συλλαμβάνει.—μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀφικνούνται ἀπαγγέλλοντες ὅτι ὁ πατὴρ ἀφεῖται, καὶ Σατύρῳ οὕτως ἀπάντων μεταμέλει τῶν πε-
πραγμένων, ὥστε πίστεως τὰς μεγίστας αὐτῷ δεδοκῶς εἶη, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔτι μείζω πεποιθὼς ἢς εἶχε πρότερον, καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν τὴν ἐμὴν εὐληφὲς γυναῖκα τῷ αὐτοῦ υἱῷ. These transactions happened about the time at which the Lacedæmonians were masters of the sea: p. 366. a. Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχόντων κατ' ἐκείνου τὸν χρόνον τῆς θαλάττης. which establishes the date, and demonstrates that the Satyrus of Isocrates is the Satyrus of Lysias, and of Diod. XIV. 93.

^a Isocrat. Trapezit. p. 370. b.

^x We may nearly determine the date of the *Τραπεζιτικῆς* from these incidents. It was composed before the death of Satyrus, which happened B. C. 39½. and, as it should seem, after the Lacedæmonians had ceased to command the sea. (See a preceding note.) If this last particular may be inferred from the expressions of Isocrates, we obtain the last year of Satyrus, B. C. 39½. for the date of that oration.

^y Harpocrat. v. Θεοδοσίαν.

^z XIV. 93.

^a XVI. 31.

^b The passages which mention *Leucon* have been collected by Perizonius ad Ælian. V. H. VI. 13. Wesseling ad Diod. XIV. 93. Wolf. ad Demosth. Leptin. p. 249. These testimonies may be thus arranged: 1. Demosth. Leptin. p. 466. 467. from whom we learn that Leucon was admitted

with his sons to the freedom of the city of Athens, in return for the privileges of a free trade granted to the Athenians; and that he acquired possession of Theudosia. (at the siege of which his father Satyrus had fallen.) 2. Chrysippus apud Plutarch. Mor. p. 1043. C. D. p. 1061. D. with which may be compared Strabo, VII. p. 301. B. 3. Æneas Tacticus c. 5. Λεύκων ὁ Βοσπόρου τύραννος καὶ τῶν φρου-
ρῶν τοὺς χρηματικὰς διὰ κυβέλιαν ἢ δι' ἄλλας ἀκολασίας ἀπομισθοῦς ἐποίει. 4. Dio, orat. II. p. 101. Reisk. τὸν δὲ γε ἀνδρεῖον καὶ φιλόανθρωπον καὶ τοῖς ἱσθηκοῖς εὖνουν —τῆς ἀρετῆς (ὁ Ζεὺς) ἀγάμενος, ὥς τὸ πάλιν μὲν ἄγει πρὸς γῆρας. καθάπερ ἀκούομεν Κύρῳ τε καὶ Δηϊόκῳ τὸν Μῆδον καὶ Ἀγάθουσαν τὸν Σκύθην καὶ Λεύκωνα. 5. Polyænus, VI. 9. who relates some incidents of his war with Heraclea in Bithynia. In another pas-
sage (V. 44, 1.) he mentions a war which was prosecuted by Memnon the Rhodian against Leucon: Μέμνων ἐπιθέμενος Λεύκωνι τῷ Βοσπόρου τύραν-
νῳ. Memnon is noticed by Demosthenes, Aristocrat. p. 672. as a young man in B. C. 352. He died B. C. 333, in the course of Alexander's second campaign in Asia. Arrian. II. 1. His war with Leucon must have occurred at the end of that prince's reign. 6. Athenæus, VI. p. 257. c. 7. We may add the allusion of Ælian, V. H. VI. 13. μνημονεύοντας—εἰς ἐργάτους διακρίσας (τυραννίδας) αἷδε ἦτε Γέλωνος ἐν Συκεῖν, καὶ ἡ τῶν Λευκωνιδῶν [sic emendat Scalig. pro vulg. Λευκασίων] περὶ Βόσπορον, καὶ ἡ τῶν Κυβελιδῶν ἐν Κορίνθῳ. 8. Nonni in comment. ad Gregor. Naz. See the passage in Wolf. ad Lep-
tin. p. 250. To these must be added Strabo, whose words are given in the text.

^c VII. p. 310.

Μαιώτιδος ἐκατέρωθεν, μέχρι Παιρισάδου τοῦ Μιθριδάτη παραδόντος τὴν ἀρχήν. ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ τύραννοι, καίπερ οἱ πλείους ἐπισεικῆς γεγονότες, ἐκξέμενοι ἀπὸ Παιρισάδου καὶ Λεύκωνος.

The five years of *Spartacus*, son of *Leucon*, are repeated by *Diodorus*^d, under the year of *Callimachus*, B. C. 342. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Καλλιμάχου—ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ Σπάρτακος ὁ τοῦ Πόντου βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη πέντε. τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Παρυσάδης ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη τριάκοντα ταοκτῶ. And the death of *Parysades*, βασιλευκέντος ἔτη τριάκοντα οὐκῶ, is recorded under the year of *Hieromnemon*^e, between whom and *Callimachus* are thirty-eight archons. His reign, then, was of thirty-eight years complete, and may be supposed to commence at the end of the archonship of *Callimachus*, in B. C. 348. Within the period of the reign of *Parysades*, *Dinarchus*^f names the tyrants *Birisades*, *Satyros*, and *Gorgippus*, as living in B. C. 324. προΐκα τοῦτον (Δημοσθένην) οἴεσθε γράφαι—τὸ χαλκοῦς ἐν ἀγορᾷ στήσαι Βιρισάδην καὶ Σάτυρον καὶ Γόργιππον τοὺς ἐχθίστους τυράννους, παρ' ὧν αὐτῶν χίλιοι μῶδιοι τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ πυρῶν ἀποστέλλονται; That these were princes of *Bosporus* may be concluded from their names, and from the early connexion which the family of *Demosthenes* had with that kingdom^g. These three princes were contemporary, and may be supposed (according to the conjecture of *Wesseling*) to have reigned jointly over different portions of the country. In *Birisades* we may recognise the *Parysades* of *Diodorus*^h; in the twenty-fourth year of whose reign that oration of *Dinarchus* was delivered. The *Satyros* of the orator may perhaps be *Satyros* eldest son of *Parysades*, reigning jointly with his father; mentioned by *Diodorus* as succeeding to the kingdom fourteen years afterwards. The name of *Gorgippus* among the princes of *Bosporus* occurs in *Polyænus*ⁱ: ὁ Σάτυρος ἐτελεύτησε, Γόργιππος δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος, κ. τ. λ. But whether these were the individual princes mentioned by *Dinarchus* we cannot affirm. In the long period of two hundred years between the first and the last *Parysades*^k, other kings of this race might have borne the names of *Satyros* and *Gorgippus*.

In the archonship of *Hieromnemon*, B. C. 335, a civil war arose among the three sons of

^d XVI. 52.

^e *Diod.* XX. 22.

^f In *Demosth.* p. 95, 36.

^g *Gylon*, the grandfather of *Demosthenes*, had settled in *Bosporus*: *Æschin.* in *Ctes.* p. 78, 15. ὧδ' ἐκ Κεραιῶν—ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Βόσπορον, καὶ ἐκείνῳ λαμβάνει δωρεάν παρὰ τῶν τυράννων τοὺς ἀνομασμένους κήπους, καὶ γαμῆϊ γυναῖκα πλουσίαν μὲν καὶ χρυσίαν ἐπιφερομένην πᾶσι, Σκῆθον δὲ τὸ γένος. The mother of *Demosthenes* was the issue of this marriage. The tyrants mentioned in the plural number by *Æschines* may have reigned in that intermediate space, preceding the reign of *Satyros* I. which is omitted by *Diodorus*. This would suppose *Gylon* to have settled there about thirty years before the birth of his grandson *Demosthenes*.

^h *Wesseling*, ad *Diod.* XIV. 93. seems to agree that the *Berisades* of *Dinarchus* is the *Parysades* of *Diodorus*. *Satyro Polyæn.* VIII. 55. *successit filius Gorgippus. Gorgippum autem Demostheni equalem perhibet Dinarchus* p. 95. *viderique adeo posset Satyri ejus filius, qui Berisadi successit, ni ea obstarent quæ auctor [XX. 22.] de Satyro eo memoria tradidit. Opinor in parte aliqua Ponti regnasse et Berisadi æquævaluisse.* But he af-

terwards changes his opinion: ad *Diod.* XVI. 52. *Doctissimo de Boze—re curatius examinata assentiri non possum Berisadem, de quo Dinarchus* p. 95. *eundem ac Parisadem arbitrato. Nam Berisades ille in parte Thraciæ regnavit, nunquam Ponti rex. Docet id clarissime Demosthenes Aristocrat.* p. 430. [p. 624. *Reisk.*] But the *Berisades* of *Demosthenes*, who was king of *Thrace* jointly with *Amadocus* and *Cersobleptes*, was already dead in B. C. 352. τελευτήσαντος Κέντος Βηρισάδου καὶ Ἀμάδοκου καὶ Κερσobleπτης τρεῖς ἀνδ' ἐνδὲ γενέσθαι Θράκης βασιλείας. —ἐνδὲ τελευτήσαντος τῶν βασιλέων, Βηρισάδου, Κερσobleπτης ἐξέφερε πόλεμον πρὸς τοὺς Βηρισάδου παῖδας. While the *Berisades* of *Dinarchus* was still living in B. C. 324. The opinion, then, which *Wesseling* rejects, is more just.

ⁱ VIII. 55.

^k *Mithridates Eupator*, to whom the last *Parysades* surrendered his kingdom, (*Strabo*, VII. p. 309. A. 310. A.) began to reign about B. C. 124. and might acquire the peninsula of the *Tauric Chersonese* about two hundred years after the death of *Parysades* I.

Parysades: which ended in the establishment of *Eumelus*. His reign of five years and five months would terminate about the year B. C. 304. The notes of time supplied by Diodorus are these: ¹ *περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς* [the year of Hieromnemon] *ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ μετὰ τὴν Παρυσάδου τελευτὴν, ὃς ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ Βοσπόρου, διατέλουν οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ διαπολεμοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, Εὐμηλὸς τε καὶ Σάτυρος καὶ Πρύτανις· τούτων δὲ ὁ μὲν Σάτυρος ἂν πρεσβύτερος παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς παρειλήθει τὴν ἀρχὴν, βασιλευκὸς ἔτη τριάκοντα ὀκτώ.* Satyrus died of wounds received in battle, ² *ἡνεία μόνον μῆνας βασιλεύσας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτὴν Παρυσάδου.* *Prytanis*, who attempted to seize the vacant kingdom, was overthrown and slain by *Eumelus* ³. *Eumelus* himself, who appears to have possessed talents for government, was suddenly cut off before he could perfect his designs for the enlargement of his kingdom: ⁴ *ἐπεχείρησε πάντα τὰ περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἔθνη καταστρέφειν, καὶ τάχα ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, εἰ μὴ σύντομον ἔσχε τὴν τοῦ βίου τελευτήν.* πέντε γὰρ ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ἵσους μῆνας βασιλεύσας κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον. Our present copies of Diodorus desert us at this point: but we may conjecture that *Parysades*, son of *Satyrus*, and nephew of *Eumelus*, a youth, who escaped the ruin of his family ⁵, afterwards reigned in Bosphorus, and transmitted the kingdom to his descendants.

XIV.

PRINCES OF CARIA.

THE account of Strabo ^a is clear and satisfactory. "*Hecatomnus* king of Caria had three sons, *Mausolus*, *Idrieus*, and *Pixodarus*; and two daughters, of whom the eldest, *Artemisia*, was married to *Mausolus*, the eldest brother. The other daughter, *Ada*, was married to the second brother, *Idrieus*. *Mausolus* reigned, and died without children; and " was succeeded by his wife *Artemisia*, who erected the celebrated monument to his memory. " She dying, *Idrieus* reigned: and his wife *Ada* succeeded him. *Pixodarus*, the remaining " brother, expelled *Ada*, and seized the government. When Alexander conquered Caria, *Ada* " prevailed upon him to restore her."

	Y.	B. C.
1. Hecatomnus . . .	...	[385.]
2. Mausolus	24.	(377.)
3. Artemisia	2.	353.
4. Idrieus	7.	351.
5. Ada	4.	344.
6. Pixodarus	5.	340.
Interval	1.	335.
Ada restored	...	334.

¹ XX. 22.² XX. 23.

ἐξενεχθείσας γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατέφυγε πρὸς Ἀγαρὸν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Σαυθῶν.

³ Diod. XX. 24.⁴ Diod. XX. 25.⁵ Diodorus, XX. 24. μόνος δὲ ἐκφυγεν Εὐμηλὸν ὁ παῖς^a XIV. p. 656, 657.

ἡ Σατύρου Παρυσάδης, νέος δὲ ἀνὴρ τῆς πόλεως

1. **HECATOMNUS**, in the Cyprian war, was commanded by the king of Persia to attack Evagoras^b, whom he secretly favoured^c. He was appointed commander of the Persian fleet in that war, according to Theopompus^d: ὁ βασιλεὺς Εὐαγόρα συνεπέσθη πολεμῆσαι, στρατηγὸν ἐπιστήσας Αὐτοφραδάτην τὸν Λυδίας σατράπην, ναυαρχὸν δὲ Ἐκατόμνον. Isocrates^e, in B. C. 380. speaks of Hecatomnus as prince of Caria: Ἐκατόμνος ὁ Καρίας ἐπίσταθμος τῇ μὲν ἀληθείᾳ πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ἀφίστηκεν.

2. **MAUSOLUS**. His death is placed by Diodorus^f in the year of Eudemus, B. C. 354. ἐν ἀρχόντῳ Εὐδήμου—Μαύσαλος ὁ Καρίας δυνάστης ἐτελεύτησεν, ἄρξας ἑτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένη Ἀρτεμισία ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ ἐδυνάστευσεν ἑτη δύο. He is mentioned by Diodorus^g in the year of Molon, B. C. 367. as following Artaxerxes to the Egyptian war. And it is attested by Demosthenes^h that he was the mover of the Social war: φανήσεται ὁ πρωτανύσας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας Μαύσωλος. He was therefore living in B. C. 358, when that war began. And Plinyⁱ has committed an error in his account of the time of Mausolus. *Is obiit Olympiadis centesima anno secundo, Urbis Romæ anno 302.* [375.] that is, in B. C. 379.^k But the date of Diodorus for his death, which is confirmed by Demosthenes^l, would place the commencement of his reign of twenty-four years in Olymp. 100. 4. B. C. 377½. within two years of the date of Pliny; who perhaps by mistake has substituted *Mausolus* for *Hecatomnus*.

3. **ARTEMISIA**, who only survived her husband two years, was still living in B. C. 351. upon the testimony of Demosthenes. Diodorus, who had recorded her accession under the archonship of Eudemus, records her death under the year of Thessalus, B. C. 354. ἡ Ἀρτεμισία ἡ Καρίας δυναστεύουσα μετέλλαξεν ἄρξασα ἑτη δύο· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν Ἰδριεύς ὁ ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο, καὶ ἤρξεν ἑτη ἑπτά. Her death was attributed to grief: ἡ Οὐγάτηρ μὲν ἦν Ἐκατόμνου γυνὴ καὶ ἀδελφὴ Μαυσώλου· ἦν φησὶ Θεόπομπος, φθινάδι νόσῳ ληφθεῖσαν διὰ τὴν λύπην ἀποθανεῖν.

Besides erecting the celebrated *Mausoleum*, Artemisia proposed a prize of eloquence and poetry in honour of her husband. This contest is determined to the 107th Olympiad, and the archonship of Aristodemus, for the reason assigned in the Tables^o. The testimonies on this subject are these: Gellius P:—*Artemisia ἀγῶνα laudibus (Mausoli) dicundis facit; ponitque præmia pecuniæ aliarumque rerum bonarum amplissima. Ad eas laudes decertandas venisse dicuntur viri nobiles ingenio atque lingua præstabili Theopompus, Theodectes, Nau-crites. Sunt etiam qui Isocratem ipsum cum iis certavisse memoriæ mandaverint. Sed eo certamine vicisse Theopompum judicatum est. Is fuit Isocratis discipulus. Exstat nunc quoque Theodecti tragædia, quæ inscribitur Mausolus: in qua cum magis quam in prosa placuisse Higinus in exemplis refert.* The Pseudo-plutarch^q:—ἡγωνίσατο δὲ (Ἰσοκράτης) καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ Μαυσώλῳ τεθνήτα ὑπὸ Ἀρτεμισίας ἀγῶνα. τὸ δὲ ἐγκώμιον οὐ σώζεται. Theopompus himself^r:—(Θεόπομπος) ὑπερφρονεῖ τὸν Ἰσοκράτην, καὶ νενικῆσθαι ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λέγει κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ Μαυσώλῳ ἀγῶνα τὸν διδάσκαλον. Suidas^s:—Ἰσοκράτης Ἀμύκλα τοῦ φιλοσόφου, Ἀπολλωνίας τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, ἡ Ἡρα-

^b Dioid. XIV. 98. Ἐκατόμνος τῷ Καρίας δυνάστη προσέταξε πολεμῆν τῷ Εὐαγόρᾳ.

^c Dioid. XV. 2. Εὐαγόρας παρ' Ἐκατόμνου τοῦ Καρίας δυνάστου λάθρα συμπράττωντος αὐτῷ χρημάτων ἔλαβε πλοῦτος.

^d Apud Phot. Cod. 176. p. 389.

^e Panegy. c. 43. p. 74. d. ^f XVI. 36.

^g XV. 90. ^h Pro Rhod. p. 191.

ⁱ Hist. Nat. XXXVI. 6.

^k Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 300. has re-

peated this erroneous date. Afterwards, tom. IV. p. 26. he records the date of Diodorus: but without any censure of the erroneous date of Pliny.

^l See the Tables, B. C. 351, 3.

^m XVI. 45.

ⁿ Harpocrat. v. Ἀρτεμισία.

^o B. C. 352, 4.

^p X. 18.

^q Vit. X. or. p. 838. B.

^r Apud Euseb. Præp. X. 3. p. 464. c.

^s V. Ἰσοκράτης Ἀμύκλα.

κλείας—μαθητῆς καὶ διάδοχος τοῦ μεγάλου Ἴσοκράτους, διακούσας δὲ καὶ Πλάτωνος τοῦ φιλοσόφου. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Ἴσοκράτης καὶ Θεοδέκτα τῷ ῥήτορι καὶ τραγωδιοποιῷ, καὶ Θεοπόμπῳ τῷ Χίῳ, ἅμα τῷ Ἐρυθραίῳ Ναυκράτῃ δηγωνίσαστο περὶ λόγων εἰς τὸν ἐπιτάφιον Μαυσώλου τοῦ Καρός. In another passage¹, which has been partly given in the Tables^v, Suidas adds this circumstance:—(Θεοδέκτης) ἐνίκησε μάλιστα εὐδοκιμήσας ἐν ᾗ εἶπε τραγῳδίᾳ. ἄλλοι δὲ φασὶ Θεοπόμπῳ ἔχειν τὰ πρωτεῖα. From a comparison of Gellius with Suidas, we may collect that there were two prizes proposed, one in tragedy and one in oratory. Theodectes obtained the prize in the one, and Theopompus in the other. I had inserted in the Tables^u Isocrates of *Arrotonia* as a candidate for this prize, on the authority of Suidas. But I am admonished by Ruhnkenius^x that the authority of Theopompus himself is justly to be preferred to any other upon this point. The reader, therefore, will substitute the *Athenian* Isocrates as a competitor on this occasion; whose panegyric upon Mausolus was judged inferior to that of his pupil Theopompus.

4. IDRIEUS, who reigned after Artemisia seven years, died in the archonship of Lyciscus; B. C. 344. Ὡς ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Λυκίσκου—κατὰ τὴν Καρίαν Ἰδριεύς ὁ δυνάστης τῶν Καρῶν ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀρξας ἔτη ἑκτά· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διαδεξαμένη Ἄδα, ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ, ἐδυνάστευσεν ἔτη τέσσαρα. The testimonies to his time are consistent. Diodorus^z mentions him in B. C. 354. (the year of Thessalus,) as having lately succeeded: Ἰδριέα τὸν τῆς Καρίας δυνάστην, ἄρτι μὲν παρεληφότα τὴν ἀρχήν. Isocrates^a notices Idrieus in B. C. 346. καὶ μὲν Ἰδριέα τὸν εὐπορώτατον τῶν νῦν περὶ τὴν ἡπειρον προσήκει δυσμενέστερον εἶναι τοῖς βασιλέωσι πράγμασι τῶν πολεμούντων ἢ πάντων γ' ἂν εἴη σχετλιάτατος, εἰ μὴ βούλοιο καταλείνσθαι ταύτην τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν αἰκισαμένην μὲν τὸν ἀδελφὸν πολεμήσασαν δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν. Demosthenes^b speaks of Idrieus in the same year B. C. 346, by the description of τὸν Κᾶρα, and enumerates his acquisitions: τὸν Κᾶρα τὰς νήσους καταλαμβάνειν Χίον καὶ Κῶν καὶ Ῥόδον.

5. ADA succeeded her husband in the year of Lyciscus, B. C. 344. Her expulsion by Pixodarus is placed by Diodorus^c in the archonship of Nicomachus: B. C. 344. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Νικομάχου—Πιξώδαρος ὁ νεώτερος τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς δυναστείας Ἄδαν, καὶ ἐδυνάστευσεν ἔτη πέντε, ὥς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου διάβασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. The five years of Pixodarus expired in the archonship of Eusenetus. After a short interval, Alexander restored Ada in B. C. 334, at the close of his first campaign in Asia: ὁ δὲ Κάριας ἐμπάσης σατραπείῃσι ἔταξεν Ἄδαν θυγατέρα μὲν Ἐκατόμνου γυναῖκα δὲ Ἰδριέως, ὅς καὶ ἀδελφός, καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἰδριεύς τελευτῶν ταύτῃ ἐπέτρεψε τὰ πράγματα—Πιξώδαρος δὲ τὴν μὲν ἐκβάλλει τῆς ἀρχῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ κατέχευε τὰ πράγματα. τελευτήσαντος δὲ Πιξωδάρου, Ὀροντοβάτης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκ βασιλείας πεμφθεὶς εἶχε, γάμβρος δὲ Πιξωδάρου.

XV.

ALEXANDER OF PHERÆ.

IT is recorded by Diodorus^a that ALEXANDER of PHERÆ was assassinated in the year of Agathocles, B. C. 354. His death is noticed by Xenophon^b. And yet the death of Xeno-

¹ V. Θεοδέκτης Ἀριστάνδρου.

^v B. C. 352, 4.

^u B. C. 352, 4.

^x Hist. Crit. Or. Græc. p. 161. Reisk.

^y Diod. XVI. 69.

^z XVI. 42.

^a Philipp. c. 43. p. 102. e.

^b De Pace, p. 63.

^c Arrian. I. 23.

^d XVI. 14.

^e XVI. 74.

^f Hel. VI. 4, 35.

phon himself is placed by Stesicrides in the year of Callimedes, B. C. 359^c. Wesseling^c has detected this incongruity: *Verum esse non potest—Xenophontem Ol. 105. 1. mortem cum vita commutasse*. That Xenophon lived somewhat longer is indeed probable^d. But it may be conjectured, on a nearer view of Diodorus himself, that the death of Alexander is to be placed earlier than the archonship of Agathocles.

Diodorus^e gives the following narrative: ἔπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀγαθοκλέους—κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φερῶν τύραννος ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γυναικὸς Θήβης καὶ τῶν ταύτης ἀδελφῶν Λυκόφρονος καὶ Τισιφόνου ἐδολοφονήθη. οὗτοι δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αἷς τυραννοκτόνοι μεγάλης ἐτύγχανον ἀποδοχῆς· ὕστερον δὲ μετανοήσαντες—ἀνέδειξαν ἑαυτοὺς τυράννους.—οἱ δ' Ἀλευάδαι—προσελάβοντο Φίλιππον σύμμαχον τὸν Μακεδόνα βασιλέα. οὗτος δ' ἐπαυελθὼν εἰς τὴν Θετταλίαν κατεπολέμησε τοὺς τυράννους. He has here placed together the transactions of several years; partly anticipating, and partly taking a retrospective view of occurrences. The expulsion of the tyrants by Philip was accomplished five years afterwards, in B. C. 352, according to his own account. In that year, Ἰ Φίλιππος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Λυκόφρονα τὸν Φερῶν τύραννον.—and expelled Lycophron and Pytholaus, or Peitholaus, the third brother, whom Diodorus had omitted to mention before: εἰ τῶν Φερῶν τύραννοι Λυκόφρων καὶ Πειθόλαος—τὰς Φερὰς παρέδωκαν τῷ Φίλιππῳ. And the death of Alexander, who reigned *eleven* years, must have happened two years earlier than the year of Agathocles, at the least. Alexander began to reign in the autumn of B. C. 369, in the commencement of the archonship of Lysistratus. That this was the true date of his accession may be proved from Xenophon^h. But from this period to the year of Agathocles would be *thirteen* years instead of *eleven*. If we understand the eleven years of his reign as eleven years *current*, or ten years complete, they would terminate in B. C. 359, in the beginning of Olymp. 105. 2. Which supposes an error of only a single year, as far as Alexander of Pheræ is concerned, in the date of Stesicrides for the death of Xenophon. Tisiphonus alone, the elder brother, is mentioned by Xenophonⁱ as the successor of Alexander: ἀχρὶς οὗ δὲ οὗτος λόγος ἐγέρθη, Τισιφόνος, πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν ἀδελφῶν, τὴν ἀρχὴν εἶχεν. It is probable that Tisiphonus, whose death Diodorus omits to notice, filled the interval between the assassination of Alexander and the archonship of Agathocles, when Lycophron began to govern; and that Diodorus deferred the notice of Thessalian affairs till that year, because in that year Philip first gained a footing in Thessaly^k.

^c Ad Diod. XV. 76.

^d See the Tables, B. C. 359, 3.

^e XVI. 14. ^f XVI. 35.

^g XVI. 37. See the Tables, B. C. 352, 2.

^h See the Tables, B. C. 370, 2. 369, 2.

ⁱ Hel. VI. 4, 37.

^k Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 21. gives the following representation of the Parian Marble, No. 78. [77.] ἀφ' οὗ Τιμόθεος βίβσας ἔτη ΠΑΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Ἀθήρσι, καὶ Φίλιππος τὴν πόλιν ἔκτισεν ὁ Φίλιππος Μακεδόνα βασιλεὺς, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φερῶν ἐτελεύτησεν, καὶ τοὺς Διονυσίου στρατηγὸς ὁ Δίων ἐνίκησεν, ἔτη ΠΑΔΔΔIII ἀρχοντος Ἀθήρσι Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Ita nimirum laceras marmoris voces ad historiae fidem supplendas esse Prideauxius ostendit. This passage of the Marble may serve as an example to instruct us with what caution that monument must be quoted, where its *lacunæ* are supplied by conjecture. In the more accurate edition of Chandler, all that is legible upon the Marble is thus expressed: ἀφ' οὗ Τιμόθεος βίβσας ἔτη ΠΑΔΔΔ ἐτελεύτησεν κεδάνων βασιλεύει καὶ Ἀρταξέρξης ἐτελεύτησεν Ὀρχος δὲ ὁ υἱὸς β ἐνίκησεν, ἔτη ΠΑΔΔΔIII ἀρχοντος Ἀθήρσι Ἀγαθοκλέους.

XVI.

ELATEA.—CHÆRONEA.

CORSINI^a has taken occasion to arrange the circumstances of the Amphissian war. He fixes the appointment of Philip as Amphictyonic general to the spring of the archon Lysimachides, B. C. 338. and assumes six months as the interval between that appointment and the battle of Chæronea. His arrangement of the incidents of this period is in substance as follows.

16. *Anthesterion*. [February B. C. 338.] *Æschines Pylagoras eligitur, simulque duplex Amphictyonici concilii decretum verno conventu factum, quo Philippus Amphictyonum dux est designatus*^b. [Demosth. de Coron. p. 279.]
25. *Elaphebolion*. A decree at Athens to send an embassy to Philip, proposing an armistice till Thargelion. [June.] [Demosth. p. 282.]
30. *Munychion*. A decree to send another embassy to Philip. [Demosth. p. 283.]
- [19.] *Scirophorion*. Philip seizes Elatea. [Demosth. p. 284.]
16. *Scirophorion*. Decree of Demosthenes for negotiating alliance with the Thebans. [Demosth. p. 288.]
7. *Metagitnion*. Battle of Chæronea.

A difficulty lies in the way of this arrangement, from the mention of the month *Boëdromion* which occurs in a letter^c written by Philip after he was nominated general of the Amphictyons. In that letter, Philip calls upon the Amphictyonic states to meet him with troops, in the war against the Amphissians: *συναγᾶτε μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα, ἔχοντες ἐπισιτισμὸν ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα, τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς λόφου, ὡς ἡμεῖς ἄγομεν, ὡς δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, βοηδρομιῶνος, ὡς δὲ Κερίθιοι, πανίμου*. Corsini argues that this letter was written *before* the battle of Chæronea, and *after* the Thebans were separated from Philip by the treaty with Athens; consequently after the 16th Scirophorion. He therefore concludes the word *βοηδρομιῶνος* to be corrupt, and substitutes *ἐκατομβαιῶνος* in its stead. He justifies this emendation by other testimonies^d. 1. Plutarch affirms *Loüs* to be coincident with *Hecatombæon*. 2. Galen makes *Hyperberetæus* (the third month from *Loüs*) to correspond with *Boëdromion*. 3. According to another passage of Galen, *Loüs* began at the summer solstice. 4. From Plutarch and Ælian it may be collected that *Dæsius* corresponded to *Thargelion*. Corsini determines that the spuriousness of the date *Boëdromion* in the letter of Philip is established by these arguments. The events of the Amphissian war point out *Hecatombæon* as the true date of that summons addressed to the Amphictyonic states; and other authorities combine to prove that *Hecatombæon* in reality coincided with the Macedonian *Loüs*.

Taylor^e examines minutely the positions of Corsini; retains the date *Boëdromion* in that letter of Philip; and adopts a different arrangement of the Amphissian war. He contends that the letter was written before the occupation of Elatea; consequently before the 16th Scirop-

^a Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—144.

^b To the same purpose, in p. 147, *Æschines* 16. *Anthesterionis die Pylagoras electus fuit, atque Philippus in eodem illo conventu dux designatus.*

^c Apud Demosth. de Coron. p. 280.

^d Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 459, 461.

^e Ad Demosth. Coron. p. 280. Reisk.

phorion: that Philip was elected general in the spring of B. C. 339, eighteen months before the battle of Chæroneæ, and that the letter might be dated in Boëdromion of B. C. 339, eleven months before that battle^f. The following dates are the consequence.

	B. C.	
16th <i>Anthesterion</i>	339.	Æschines Pylagorus; and Philip elected general.
<i>Boëdromion</i>	339.	The letter of Philip is addressed to the States.
<i>Sciophorion</i>	338.	Occupation of Elatea.
7th <i>Metagitnion</i>	338.	Battle of Chæroneæ.

Wesseling^g has arrived at the same conclusions as Taylor respecting this war: *Theophrasto archonte bellum in Amphissenses Amphictyonum decreto mandatum est Philippo, quod gessit Lysimachide prætoris, quando et Elateam occupavit.*

The objection of Taylor, that Corsini has placed the Amphissian war in the year of a wrong archon, is perfectly just; and the conclusions of Corsini must wholly fail, if it be necessary to his system that a war, which according to Æschines was begun in the year of *Theophrastus*, should not commence until the eighth month of *Lysimachides*. But both are partly in the wrong upon this question. There is one error common to them both; that they confound together two distinct transactions, the mission of Æschines as Pylagoras, and the nomination of Philip to be general; and consider these as the occurrences of the same Amphictyonic meeting: whereas they were separate events, and divided from each other by a series of intermediate proceedings. Æschines was sent as Pylagoras at the vernal session of the year of *Theophrastus*; but Philip was not appointed general till the ensuing spring meeting, the spring of the archon *Lysimachides*.

The Amphissian war was excited by Æschines at the vernal session of the Amphictyons in the year of *Theophrastus*^h: ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἀρχοντος, ἱερομνήμονος ὄντος Διογνήτου Ἀναφλυστίου, πυλαγόρους ἡμῖς εἰσεσθε Μειδίαν τε ἐκείνον τὸν Ἀναγυράσιον, ὃν ἐβουλόμην ἂν πολλῶν ἱστίᾳ ζῆν, καὶ Θρασυκλῆα τὸν ἐξ Οἴου, καὶ τρίτον δὲ μετὰ τούτων ἐμέ. συνέβη δ' ἡμῖν ἀρτίως μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀφίγχαί, παραχρῆμα δὲ τὸν ἱερομνήμονα Διόγνητον πυρέττειν.—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι συνεκάθητο Ἀμφικτύονες. Then the proceedings followedⁱ from which the war originated: καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ—κατέβημεν εἰς τὸ Κιρραίων πεδίον, καὶ τὸν λιμένα κατασκάψαντες καὶ τὰς οἰκίας ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχωροῦμεν. ταῦτα δὲ ἡμῶν πρᾶττοντων οἱ Λοκροὶ οἱ Ἀμφισσοῖς—ἦγον ἐφ' ἡμᾶς μετ' ὅπλων πανδημίαι. Then followed another Amphictyonic meeting, before the regular time of their session^l, when Cottyphus was appointed ge-

^f *He res non, ut rem reputavit Corsinus, intra spatium VIII. [VI.] mensium sunt concludenda. Nimirum inter Æschinis munus Pylagoricum et res infeliciter Chæroneæ gestas non VIII. sed XX. menses intercedebant. [he should have said non VI. sed XVIII. menses—] Nam Theophrasto archonte missus est Pylagoras; archonte autem Chæronida pugnatum est Chæroneæ. Lysimachide prætoris captam esse Elateam disertissime testantur Dionysius et Diodorus. Id vero contigit, ut vidimus, juxta Sciophorionem, mensem anni postremum; et eadem æstate, anno autem vertente, Chæronida prætoris pugnatum est Chæroneæ, ut omnes norunt. Ergo mense Boëdromione Olymp. 110. 2. exarari poterunt literæ Philippi, ea nempe æstate quæ consecuta est vernalis istum conventum Amphictyoni-*

cum, in quo Æschines imperium Philippo comparabat, et diutius, antequam Elatea occuparetur et Philippi consilia patefierent. Eo igitur errore abreptus est Corsinus, quod munus Æschinis Pylagoricum Ol. 110. 2. non, Ol. 110. 1. ut debuit, assignaverit. Taylor, apud Reisk. App. Crit. ad Dēmosth. tom. I. p. 267.

^g Ad Diod. XVI. 84.

^h Æschin. in Ctesiph. p. 69, 39.

ⁱ Detailed by Æschines, p. 70, 71.

^k Æschin. p. 71, 4.

^l Which would have been in the ensuing autumn, the commencement of the year of *Lysimachides*: Strabo, IX. p. 420. ὡς κατ' ἑτος εὐσεῖς τῆς συνόδου, ἑαπὶ τε καὶ μετεπύρου.—τὴν δὲ σύνοδον Πυλαίας ἐκάλεον, τὴν μὲν ἑαρινήν, τὴν δὲ μετεπωρινήν.

neral, and led the first expedition against the Amphissians: ^m ψηφίζονται ἔχειν τοὺς ἱερομνήμονας πρὸ τῆς ἐπιούσης πυλαίας ἐν ῥητῷ χρόνῳ εἰς Πύλας, ἔχοντας δόγμα καθ' ὃ τι δίκην δάσουσιν οἱ Ἀμφισσεῖς.—οἱ δὲ Ἀμφικτύονες συνελέγησαν—καὶ στρατηγὸν εἰλοντο Κόττυφον τὸν Φαρσάλιον,—οὐκ ἐπιδημοῦντος ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ Φιλίππου, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι παρόντος, ἀλλ' ἐν Σκύθαις οὕτω μακρὰν ἀπόντος.—καὶ παρελθόντες τῇ πρώτῃ στρατείᾳ καὶ μάλα μετρίως ἐχρήσαντο τοῖς Ἀμφισσεῦσιν. This first expedition is not omitted by Demosthenesⁿ: προβληθεὶς πυλαγόρας οὗτος—ἀνεβῆθη. ὥς δὲ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἄξιωμα λαβὼν ἐφίκετο εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύοντας—πεῖθει ψηφίσασθαι περιελθεῖν τὴν χώραν ἣν οἱ μὲν Ἀμφισσεῖς σφῶν αὐτῶν οὖσαν γεωργεῖν ἔφασαν.—περιόντων τοίνυν τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀμφικτύωνων κατὰ τὴν ὑφήγησιν τὴν τούτου, προσπεσόντες οἱ Λοκροὶ μικροῦ μὲν ἄπαντας κατηκόντισαν.—ὥς δ' ἄπαξ ἐκ τούτων ἐγκλήματα καὶ πόλεμος πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμφισσεῖς ἐταράχθη, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Κόττυφος αὐτῶν τῶν Ἀμφικτύωνων ἤγαγε στρατιάν. But, when the check which they received from Cottyphus was not effectual, the Amphictyons elected Philip general at the *next spring session*. This we collect from the two orators. According to Æschines^o, the party of Cottyphus χρήμασιν αὐτοὺς ἐξημίωσαν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐν ῥητῷ χρόνῳ προοίκον τῷ θεῷ καταθεῖναι.—ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὔτε τὰ χρήματα ἐξέτινον τῷ θεῷ τοὺς τ' ἐναγεῖς κατήγαγον—οὕτως ἤδη τὴν δευτέραν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀμφισσεῖς στρατείαν ἐποιήσαντο, πολλῷ χρόνῳ ὕστερον, ἐπανεληλυθότες Φιλίππου ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκύθας στρατείας. According to Demosthenes^p, ὥς οἱ μὲν οὐκ ἦλθον, οἱ δ' ἐλθόντες οὐδὲν ἐποιοῦν, εἰς τὴν ἱεκυῖσαν πυλαίαν ἐπὶ τὸν Φίλιππον εὐθὺς ἡγεμόνα ἤγον οἱ κατεσκευασμένοι καὶ πάλαι πονηροὶ τῶν Θετταλῶν.—καὶ προφάσεις εὐλόγους εἰλήρουν· ἡ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰσφέρειν καὶ ξένους τρέφειν ἔφασαν δαῖν,—ἡ ἐκείνους αἰρεῖσθαι. These various transactions occurred *after* Anthesterion of the archon Theophrastus, [B. C. 339.] when Æschines, from whom the proceedings originated, attended as Pylagoras; and Philip was nominated general in B. C. 338, in Anthesterion of the archon Lysimachides.

A second argument for establishing that the nomination of Philip was in the year of Lysimachides is supplied by the subsequent transactions. The vote appointing Philip general was immediately followed up by his advancing into Greece, and seizing Elatea: ^r ἡρέθη ἡγεμῶν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς δύναμιν συλλέξας καὶ παρελθὼν ὥς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιρράϊαν, ἐβῆσθαι φράσας πολλὰ Κιρραίοις καὶ Λοκροῖς, τὴν Ἑλάτειαν καταλαμβάνει. But the occupation of Elatea was in Scirophorion of the archon Lysimachides^s: the decree was therefore passed in the year of the same archon: his election was four months before his march to Elatea: the chronology of Taylor, which supposes a space of sixteen months between the nomination of Philip and his march to execute the functions of his office, is wholly irreconcilable with the plain words of Demosthenes.

We may remark, in the third place, that, at the time of the extraordinary session of the Amphictyons, at which Cottyphus was appointed general, Philip was absent in Scythia: but, at the following vernal session, in which he was elected, we may collect that he had returned to Macedonia: for in the δόγμα of the Amphictyons^t it is directed τὸν στρατηγὸν τὸν ἡρημένον τῶν Ἀμφικτύωνων Κόττυφον τὸν Ἀρκάδα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Μακεδόνα, καὶ ἀξιοῦν ἵνα

^m Æschin. p. 71, 12—42. In the intermediate time this δόγμα was discussed in the Athenian assembly, and Demosthenes prevented the attendance of the Athenian deputies at the ensuing extraordinary meeting. Æschin. p. 71.

ⁿ De Coron. p. 277. ^o In Ctesiph. p. 71, 72.

^p De Coron. p. 277.

^q At the next meeting; That the next spring meeting was meant, we know from the δόγμα it-

self, nominating Philip; which is preserved by Demosthenes, p. 279.

^r Demosth. de Cor. p. 278.

^s See the Tables, B. C. 338, 2.

^t Apud Demosth. p. 279.

^v So all the copies: but it is probable that we should read, from Æschines p. 71, 40. Κόττυφον τὸν Φαρσάλιον. Reiske, ad Æschin. p. 519. has perceived the difficulty.

βοηθήσῃ.—But it is not likely that Cottyphus would have been sent upon such a mission, if Philip had been still in Scythia: ἐν Σκυθίᾳ οὕτω μακρὰν ἀπόστον.^u An additional reason for concluding that his election to the office of Amphictyonic general occurred in the year of Lysimachides.

With respect to the date of Philip's letter, it is argued by Taylor^x against Corsini, that this letter must have been written before the seizure of Elatea: consequently before the 12th or 13th Scirophorion, B. C. 338. *Ante captam Elateam ad Peloponnesenses et socios literas dedit Philippus. Demosthenes enim disertissime scribit, eum, cum hæc scripserit, dissimulatis insidiis quas Græciæ struxerat, videri Amphictyonica mandata exsequentem. Atque eadem pariter ex literis ipsis Philippi colligimus.* But this does not invalidate the position of Corsini. The seizure of Elatea by the forces of Philip is undoubtedly represented by Demosthenes, whose object and policy it was to magnify that matter, as an act of open hostility; at least against Athens. But it is not to be supposed that Philip himself would acknowledge that measure to be any violation of his functions as Amphictyonic general. It would be a necessary step to cover the advance of his forces into Phocia. We may even discern in the very considerations urged by Taylor a reason for the publication of that letter after the occupation of Elatea. A summons addressed at that juncture to the Amphictyonic states of Peloponnesus (for Athens and Thebes are not named in the requisition) was calculated to remove the impression, which might be made to his disadvantage by the hostile party, who represented the occupation of Elatea as a measure of violence and danger to all Greece; and to shew that he was proceeding in the exercise of his constitutional Amphictyonic powers^y. The emendation, then, of Corsini, which is otherwise founded upon substantial arguments, is rendered highly probable by the course of events.

^u According to Æschines, Philip was engaged in his Scythian expedition in the summer of B. C. 339. The testimony of Æschines confirms and verifies Justin in his account of that war, which he places immediately after the failure of Philip at Byzantium. We may collect the transactions of Philip in B. C. 339 to be these. He raised the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium in the spring, towards the close of the archonship of Theophrastus; (see the Tables, B. C. 339, 2.) being repelled in that quarter by an Athenian force under Phocion: Diod. XVI. 77. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἔκριναν τὸν Φίλιππον λαλῆκεναι τὴν πρὸς αὐτοῦς συντεθεῖσαν εἰρήνην, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ δύναμιν ναυτικὴν ἀξιόλογον ἐξέπεμψαν βοηθήσουσαν τοῖς Βυζαντίοις. Plutarch. Phocion. c. 14. ὁ δὲ ἄλλος—ἐκέλευεν αὐτὸν δεῖναι (τὸν Φίλιππον) ἐτέραν προσλαβόντα δύναμιν βοηθεῖν τοῖς συμμάχοις εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάσποντον.—ὅτε μὲν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐξέπεσε τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου τότε καὶ κατεφρονήθη, δοκῶν ἀμαχῆς τις εἶναι καὶ ἀνασταγῆναι: ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος καὶ τοῖς τινας εἶδεν αὐτοῦ. Disappointed in his views at Byzantium and the Hellespont, he turned his arms against the Scythians; and advanced as far as the Danube: Justin. IX. 2. Philippus, soluta obsidione Byzantii, Scythica bella aggreditur, præmissis legatis, quo securiores faceret, qui nuntient,—dum Byzantium obidet vocasse se statum Herculi: ad quam in ostio Istri ponendam se venire. In his

return from this Scythian war, he engaged the Triballi, and was wounded: Justin. IX. 3. *Revertenti ab Scythia Triballi Philippo occurrunt: hinc prælium.*—ubi ex vulnere primum convalescit, diu dissimulatum bellum Atheniensibus infert. These affairs occupied Philip, after he withdrew from the Hellespont, during the remainder of the year B. C. 339. Upon his failure at Byzantium he concluded a peace with the Athenians and their allies, which is mentioned by Diodorus, XVI. 77. τὴν πολιτείαν τῶν πόλεων ἔδωκε, καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας—συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην. Diodorus is confirmed by Demosthenes, de Cor. p. 282. who produces a decree passed in the following spring, where this treaty is referred to: τοὺς ἄρκους λέων ἐπιβάλλεται καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην. During the existence of this peace, Philip prosecuted the war in Scythia.

^x Ad Demosth. de Cor. p. 280. Reisk.

^y Philip might justify himself by the position of Elatea. That town commanded the entrance into Phocia, on the direct road from *Thermopylae* to *Amphissa*. It was distant about seven miles eastward from the point at which that road crosses the Cephissus. *Cytinium*, one of the Dorian Tetrapolis, which Philip occupied at the same time, (see the Tables, B. C. 338, 2.) might be twice that distance westward from the same point.

Mr. Mitford supposes a winter to pass between the occupation of Elatea and the battle of Chæronea. His narrative supplies the following notes of time. After the occupation of Elatea^a, he notices the negotiation with Thebes^b; and then remarks, “^b It was already late “ in autumn B. C. 338. Ol. 110. 3.”—“^c Two battles were fought, the latter not till winter “ was already set in.”—“^d It was Philip’s business during the winter to assemble from the “ confederated states a force sufficient for the support of their common cause.”—“^e In the preceding autumnal campaign Stratocles had commanded the Athenian troops.” Then he mentions^f the great and decisive battle. After the battle of Chæronea, “^g the winter passed “ (B. C. 337. Ol. 110. 4.) without any event.”—“^h In the next spring,” (the spring of Ol. 110. 4.) Philip caused a congress to be assembled at Corinth. The result of these dates will be, that the battle of Chæronea happened in the archonship of *Phrynichus*, about fourteen months after the occupation of Elatea, and less than a year before the death of Philip.

A single word in Demosthenesⁱ has probably led Mr. Mitford to this arrangement: *δὲς συμπαταξάμενοι τὰς πρώτας μάχας, τὴν τ’ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τὴν ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΝΗΝ, οὐκ ἀμέμπτους μόνον ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀλλὰ καὶ θαυμαστοὺς ἰδοίξατε.*—*ἐφ’ οἷς παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ὑμῖν ἐγίγοντο ἔπαινοι, παρὰ δ’ ὑμῶν θυαίαι καὶ πομπαὶ τοῖς θεοῖς.* And it must be confessed that the conclusion drawn from this passage derives support from the following passage of Plutarch^k: *εἰσέχθη ἡ περὶ τοῦ στοφάνου γραφὴ κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος, γεγραψαμένη μὲν ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχόντος μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν Χαιρωνικῶν.* That impeachment was instituted by Æschines in the *ninth* month of the archon *Chæronidas*^l: it would follow, then, that the battle, which was subsequent, occurred in the second month of the next archon, *Phrynichus*.

But, on the other hand, three writers, Dionysius of Halicarnassus^m, the author of the *βίαι τῶν δέκα ρητόρων*ⁿ, and Diodorus^o, all concur in the year of Chæronidas as the date. And this is confirmed by the orator Lycurgus^p; who prosecuted Leocrates in the *eighth* year after his flight from Athens, which was subsequent to the battle of Chæronea. But that cause had already been determined at the time of the cause of the Crown, because the acquittal of Leocrates is noticed by Æschines^q: *ἕτερος δ’ ἰδιώτης ἐκπλεύσας εἰς Ῥόδον, οὔτε τὸν φόβον ἀνάνδρως ἤνεγκε, πρόωγόν ποτὶ εἰσηγγέλιθαι, καὶ ἴσαι αὐτῷ αἱ ψῆφοι ἐγένοντο· εἰ δὲ μία μόνον μετέπεσεν, ὑπεράριστ’ ἂν ἢ ἀπὸ θανάτου.* The impeachment, then, of Leocrates, since it preceded the cause of the Crown, must be placed in the close of the year of Aristophanes, and of Olymp. 112. 2. which carries us back to the archonship of Chæronidas for the date of the battle^r.

In the next place, the transactions recorded of that war will not justify the supposition of fourteen months between the march to Elatea and the decisive battle. Æschines^s, after mentioning the return of Philip from Scythia, and *τὴν δευτέραν στρατείαν* against the Amphissians, proceeds immediately to the circumstances of the battle as the next event: *οὐ Δημοσθένης τὸ τελευταῖον ἀθύρων καὶ ἀκαλλιεργήτων ὄντων τῶν ἱερῶν ἐξέπεμψε τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τὸν πρόδηλον κίνδυνον;*

^a Vol. VIII. p. 419.

^b P. 428.

^c P. 430. ^d P. 431.

^e P. 438.

^f P. 440. ^g P. 442. ^h P. 467. ⁱ P. 467.

^j De Coron. p. 300. ^k Demosth. c. 24.

^l *Ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχόντος ἐλαφροβελώνης ἐκτὴ ἰσταμένη.* Demosth. de Coron. p. 243.

^m In Isocrat. p. 537.

ⁿ P. 837. E.

^o XVI. 84. ^p See the Tables, B. C. 330, 3.

^q In Ctesiph. p. 89, 34.

^r If the text of Dionysius ad Amm. p. 746.

were genuine,—*Ἀριστοφῶντος ἀρχόντος, ἐγδήμ μὲν ἐν αὐτῇ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαιρωνίᾳ μάχην ἔκτω δὲ μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευτήν*—it would be conclusive against the date of Mr. Mitford, which only leaves a year between Chæronea and the death of Philip. But, as this reading of the passage is only a conjectural correction of Bentley, however probable, (Diss. Phal. p. 528.) I forbear to produce it as evidence.

^s In Ctesiph. p. 72.

He calls the march of the Athenian forces, (to which Demosthenes¹ refers, *ἔχρητε, ἐβροθύετε*, κ. τ. λ.) their *final expedition*: *τὴν πανοστᾶτην ἔξοδον*. Plutarch² describes the embassy to Thebes, and then speaks of the battle as the next occurrence. The biographer of the ten orators³ places the decisive battle immediately after Elatea: *Φιλίππου Ἐλάτειαν καταλαμβάνοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς (ὁ Δημοσθένης) τοῖς ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ μαχισαμένοις συνεξήλθε*. Diodorus⁴ connects the two events in the same manner; placing both in the archonship of Chæronidas. As it is frequently his practice to relate together transactions which made a part of the same campaign, although they did not fall within the same civil year, we may infer that Diodorus, in the author whom he followed, found the two events contiguous, and parts of the same campaign. And this is confirmed by his narrative. After mentioning the success of Demosthenes in the negotiation with Thebes, he proceeds⁵—*ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῇ τῶν Βοιωτῶν συμμαχίᾳ ἐπιλασιᾶσας τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν δύναμιν—εὐθὺς στρατηγούς κατέστησε τοὺς περὶ Χάρητα καὶ Λυσικλῆα⁶, καὶ πανδημὶ μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐξέπεμψε τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν. τῶν δὲ νέων ἀπάντων προθύμως εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα καταντάντων, οὗτοι μὲν κατὰ σπουδὴν ὀδοιπορήσαντες ἦκαν εἰς Χαιρώνειαν τῆς Βοιωτίας· οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ—ἀπῆντησαν μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων, καὶ κοινῇ στρατοπεδεύσαντες ὑπέμενον τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἔξοδον*. Is it credible that Philip should remain with his army a whole year in Phocis, when nothing was transacted⁷? or that the republics, with their narrow revenues, would maintain their forces in the field through so long a period? Mr. Mitford⁸, indeed, supposes that the auxiliaries to the number of seventeen thousand, whom Demosthenes collected, were not obtained till after the treaty with Thebes; and that the exertions of Demosthenes for this purpose were made during the ensuing winter. But this is not warranted by ancient writers. Plutarch⁹ affirms the contrary: *Βυζαντίοις ἐβοήθησε καὶ Περινθίοις (ὁ Δημοσθένης.)—ἔπειτα πρεσβύσαν καὶ διαλεγόμενος τοῖς Ἑλλήσι καὶ παροξύνων συνέστησεν ἐπὶ τὸν Φίλιππον.—ἐπηρεμένους δὲ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς τὸ μέλλον, καὶ συνισταμένων κατ' ἔθνη καὶ πόλεις Εὐβοίαν, Ἀχαιοὺς, Κορινθίους, Μεγαρίους, Λυκαδίων, Κερκυραίους, ὁ μέγιστος ὑπελείπετο τῷ Δημοσθένει τῶν ἀγῶνων Θηβαίους προσαγαγίσθαι τῇ συμμαχίᾳ¹⁰*. The

¹ De Cor. p. 299. ² In Ctesiph. p. 88, 40.

³ Demosth. c. 18, 19.

⁴ Vit. X. or. p. 845. F.

⁵ XVI. 84.

⁶ C. 85.

⁷ *Stratocles* is mentioned as general, by Æschin. in Ctes. p. 74, 8. *Στρατοκλέα τὸν ἡμέτερον στρατηγόν.* and by Polyænus, IV. 2, 2. *Φίλιππος ἐν Χαιρώνειᾳ παρατασσόμενος Ἀθηναίους, εἴξας ἐνέκλινε. στρατηγὸς Στρατοκλῆς ἐκβοήσας, κ. τ. λ.* Wesseling, ad Diod. XVI. 88. when he pronounced Polyænus guilty of error, overlooked this testimony of Æschines. But the name of *Lysicles* is verified by the oration of Lycurgus against him. It is probable that both *Stratocles* and *Lysicles* were among the nine generals who were the colleagues of Chares. Mr. Mitford, in pursuance of his arrangement of this war, imagines (p. 440.) that *Stratocles* had commanded in the preceding autumnal campaign. But it is manifest, from Polyænus, that *Stratocles* was among the commanders on the day of Chæroneia.

⁸ Polyænus, IV. 2, 8. mentions the occupation of Amphissa, as a transaction of this war: *Φίλιππος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφισσίων ἐστράτευεν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Θηβαῖοι τὰ*

στενὰ προκατελάβοντο.—ἔσπευτε τοὺς πολεμίους Φίλιππος, ἐπιστολὴν πεπασμένην Ἀντιπάτρῳ πέμψας εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ὅς τὴν μὲν στρατείαν τὴν ἐπ' Ἀμφισσίδας ἀναβάλλοιτο σπεῦδι δὲ εἰς Θράκην.—ὁ γραμματεφόρος διέφη διὰ τῶν στενῶν. οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Χάρης καὶ Πρίξενος, αἰρούσιν αὐτὸν, καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀναγνόντες πιστεύουσι τοῖς γεγραμμένοις, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν στενῶν ἀπολείπουσι. Φίλιππος δὲ—τῆς Ἀμφίσσης ἐκράτησε. But this event happened when Chares commanded the Athenian troops; and consequently, by Mr. Mitford's Chronology, Vol. VIII. p. 440, a year would have already passed before the occupation of Amphissa.

⁹ Vol. VIII. p. 438.

¹⁰ Demosth. c. 17.

¹¹ Diodorus, indeed, XVI. 84, imagines that the Athenians were unprepared, and taken by surprise: *Φίλιππος ἐφιδιτιμῆτο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καταπληξάμενος ἀδῆρτον ἔχων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος. διέπερ ἄφνω καταλαβόμενος Ἐλάτειαν πόλιν καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς ταύτην ἀθροίσας διέγινε πολέμῳ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. ἀπαρσκέυον δ' ὅτων αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν συνεθεμένην εἰρήνην, ἥλπιζε ῥᾶδις περικυφίσασθαι τὴν νίκην*. We know from the orators that this was not the fact. Four months before the occupation of Elatea, the Athenians had refused to concur with the other Am-

auxiliaries, then, from these states were prepared before, and the alliance with Thebes was the last point accomplished.

I therefore conclude that the actions mentioned by Demosthenes were partial encounters, and preludes to the general action. The decisive battle was fought fifty days^f after the news arrived at Athens of Philip's entrance into Phocis. Within this period occurred the capture of Amphissa, and the two engagements designated by Demosthenes as τὴν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ and τὴν χειμερινήν. These two encounters would happen in the neighbourhood of Chæronea. Whether the date of Plutarch, in the passage already quoted, in which he makes the battle subsequent to the ninth month of Chæronidas, is to be imputed to negligence, or whether we are to conclude with Corsini^h that *Chæronidas* there mentioned is an *archon pseudeponymus*, will occur for inquiry hereafterⁱ.

XVII.

KINGS OF LYDIA.

THE years of the KINGS of LYDIA, from GYGES to CRÆSUS, are thus stated by Herodotus.

	Υ.
1. Gyges.....	38 ^a
2. Ardys.....	49 ^b
3. Sadyattes	12 ^c
4. Alyattes	57 ^d
5. Cræsus	14 ^e
	170

Dionysius of Halicarnassus^f computes two hundred and forty years before B. C. 479, including that year, as the éra of the accession of Gyges: which will give B. C. 718 for the first year of *Gyges*, and B. C. 548 for the last year of *Cræsus*. In another passage^g he has a different number: Ἡρόδοτος ἀπὸ τῆς Λυδῶν βασιλείας ἀρχάμενος—διεξελθὼν τε πράξεις Ἑλλήνων καὶ

phictyons in the election of Philip; and three months before, it is manifest from a decree (preserved by Demosthenes, p. 282.) that they already regarded him as an adversary.

Let those, who incline to think that the space of fifty days between the 15th Sciropheorion and the 7th Metagitnion is an interval too short for this war, call to mind the narrow limits of the field of action. *Elatea* was about fifty-four English miles from *Thebes*, ninety-two from *Athens*, and twenty-four from *Amphissa*. The road from Athens and Thebes to *Elatea* was through *Chæronea*; which was distant from Thebes about thirty-two English miles, from *Elatea* twenty-two, and from Athens seventy. Let the duration of the renewed French war, in 1815, be compared. A

war of infinitely greater importance, in which far greater forces were collected from far more distant points. And yet that war was terminated in three months after its commencement.

^g The word χειμερινήν is probably corrupt; perhaps capable of another interpretation. Corsini, *Fast. Att.* tom. I. p. 146. suspects the word; although his conjectural emendation is not fortunate. Reiske renders χειμερινήν by *procellosam*.

^h *Fast. Attic.* tom. I. p. 310. 359.

ⁱ See c. 20. of this Appendix.

^a Herodot. I. 14, ^b I. 16. ^c Ibid.

^d I. 25. ^e I. 86.

^f See the Tables, B. C. 546, 2.

^g Tom. VI. p. 773. Reiske.

βαρβάρων ἔτεσιν ἑκατὶ διακοσίοις καὶ εἴκοσι γινόμενας ἐν ταῖς τρισὶν ἡταίροις, καὶ παραγράφας τῆς Εἰρήνης φωνῆς τὴν ἱστορίαν, κ. τ. λ.—Whence some have proposed^h to correct in the other passage *τεσσαράκοντα* into *εἴκοσι*. But, since Dionysius is here speaking of the Lydian kingdom as it is described by Herodotus, he certainly never could have meant to express the beginning of that kingdom by 120+478, or B. C. 698, because that would bring the capture of Croesus down to B. C. 528. when Cambyses was king of Persia. The shorter number, then, is to be corrected by the larger; and for *εἴκοσι* we must read *τεσσαράκοντα*. Dionysius, then, dated the commencement of this dynasty B. C. 718.

Some historians, however, brought the dates of the Lydian kingdom lower. ⁱ *Σωσικράτης δὲ φησι πρότερον Κροίσου τελευτῆσαι Περσέανδρον ἔτεσι τετταράκοντα καὶ ἐνὶ πρὸς τῆς τεσσαρακοστῆς ἑνάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος*. According to this computation, the overthrow of Croesus (for of this we must suppose Sosicrates to speak) happened forty years later than Olymp. 48. 4. [B. C. 585.] And we obtain B. C. 585—40=B. C. 545 for the capture of Sardis; B. C. 559 for the accession of Croesus; and B. C. 715 for the accession of Gyges.

But the accounts of the time of Gyges are various. Tatian^k places him near the 23d Olympiad. [B. C. 688.] ^l *ἢ δὲ Ἀρχιλόχος ἤκμασε περὶ Ὀλυμπιάδα τρίτην καὶ εἰκοστήν, κατὰ Γύγην τὸν Λυδόν*. B. C. 688 would coincide with the twenty-eighth year of Gyges, and Archilochus might flourish in the latter part of his reign. Clemens^l however places the beginning of his reign in the 18th Olympiad: *κατὰ Γύγην, ὃς βασιλεύειν ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τῆς δεκάκαιδέκατης Ὀλυμπιάδος*. And Pliny^m has preserved the same date: *Duo de vicesima Olympiade interit Candaulus; aut, ut quidam tradunt, eodem anno quo Romulus*. The latter date of Pliny has been noticed in the Tablesⁿ. His former date, which is the date of Clemens, would bring down the commencement of Gyges to B. C. 708; and, if we compute with Herodotus one hundred and seventy years for the duration of the dynasty, would give B. C. 538 for the capture of Sardis.

The Parian Marble mentions the Lydian kings in three passages: N^o. 36. *ἀφ' οὗ Ἀ Λυδ σίλευσ ΔΔΔΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἀριστοκλείους*. N^o. 42. *ἀφ' οὗ Κροῖσος . . Ἀσίας . . Δελφο ΔΔΔΔΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν δημοῦ*. N^o. 43. *ἀφ' οὗ Κύρος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Σάρδεϊς ἔλαβε καὶ Κροῖσον ὑπο ἡς σφαλ* — Corsini^o infers that the first of these epochs records a date equivalent to B. C. 605 for the accession of Alyattes; that the second places the beginning of the reign of Croesus in B. C. 556; and that the third supplies B. C. 542 as the true date of the capture of Sardis. We may, with Larcher^p, justly object to Corsini, that he has not distinguished between what was legible on the Marble, and what was supplied by the conjectures of its editors. In epoch 36 we can only guess the number to be 341, equivalent to B. C. 605. In epoch 42 the Marble did not mention the accession of Croesus, but the consultation of the oracle. As the number in epoch 43 is wholly obliterated, Corsini is reasoning without a foundation, when he supposes Olymp. 59. $\frac{2}{3}$. B. C. 542, to be the true date of the capture of Sardis, because a corresponding

^h Scaliger, Animadv. in Euseb. Chron. p. 79, adapts the numbers of Dionysius to the chronology of Eusebius by reading *μ'*. *Locum Dionysii* [tom. VI. p. 820.] *corruptum esse fidem fecerit alius ejusdem, in qua μ' legitur*.

ⁱ Laërt. I. 95.

^k Or. ad Græcos, p. 109. Repeated by Euse-

bius, Præp. X. 11. p. 492. C.

^l Strom. I. p. 327. B.

^m Hist. Nat. XXXV. 8.

ⁿ B. C. 546, 2.

^o Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 66, 104, 113.

^p Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 207.

number is expressed by the Marble. Nothing now exists on that monument to countenance the later dates for the reign of Croesus.

We cannot know that all these, who placed Gyges at the 18th Olympiad, followed Herodotus in the duration of the five reigns¹. What their date, therefore, was for the end of the Lydian monarchy cannot be safely assumed. The Marble affirms nothing in its present mutilated state. The only ancient testimonies, then, for the date of that event are *Dionysius*, *Sosicrates*, *Solinus*, (quoted in the Tables, B. C. 546, 2.) who all concur in placing the capture of Sardis within Olymp. 58.—And *Eusebius*, who places it one year higher². The variation in the chronology of the reign of Croesus is only of two or three years at the most.

But, although Croesus reigned only fourteen years, yet it seems probable that he was associated in the government by his father; as Larcher³ argues at large. And Wesseling⁴ has concisely but clearly pointed out a strong argument to this purpose in Herodotus himself. During this period of joint government many of those things might have been transacted, which are ascribed to Croesus king of Lydia. 1. According to Herodotus⁵ he received advice from Pittacus, who died in B. C. 570. an argument adduced by Larcher. 2. Alcmaeon received presents from Croesus, in the generation before the marriage of Agaristē daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon⁶. But the dynasty of which Cleisthenes was the last reigned in Sicyon one hundred years⁷; and these hundred years were terminated before B. C. 548, because they commenced before B. C. 648, when Myron, grandfather of Cleisthenes, gained an Olympic prize⁸. Moreover Cleisthenes was already tyrant of Sicyon at the time of the Cirrhæan war⁹, which ended in B. C. 591. thirty years before the commencement of the sole reign of Croesus. These circumstances are an argument that Croesus must have seen Alcmaeon earlier than B. C. 560. 3. The transactions of Croesus are these: first, the siege of Ephesus; secondly, the subjugation successively of all the towns of Ionia and Æolis; then, χρόνου ἐπιχειρημένου, when Sardis had arrived at its full complement of riches, the wise men of Greece resorted to his court¹⁰. Then followed the death of the son of Croesus, who mourned for him two years: μετὰ δὲ, after this period, he becomes jealous of the rising power of Cyrus. All these particulars could scarcely have occurred within the space of ten or twelve years, to which the limits of the reign of Croesus would confine them. Probably, then, the conquest of Ionia and of the other countries was in part effected during the lifetime of Alyattes. 4. Among the nations subjected by Croesus, in the enumeration of Herodotus, are the *Carians*. But the conquest of Caria is distinctly ascribed to Alyattes, by Nicolaus Damascenus¹¹, from

¹ Authors differed as to the number of years assigned to this dynasty. Eusebius, in Chron. makes its duration one hundred and fifty-two years. He has the following dates.

Olymp.

20. 2. [B. C. 699.] Gyges ann. 36.

29. 1. [B. C. 664.] Ardys ann. 37.

38. 2. [B. C. 627.] Sadyattes ann. 15.

42. 1. [B. C. 612.] Alyattes ann. 49.

54. 2. [B. C. 563.] Croesus ann. 15.

² Eusebius in Chron. ed. Pontaci. Olymp. 57. 4. Cyrus Sardes capit.

³ In his note to Herodot. I. 27.

⁴ Ad Herodot. I. 30. ⁵ I. 27.

⁶ Herodot. VI. 126. μετὰ δὲ, γενεῇ δευτέρῃ ὄντων, [after his visit to the court of Croesus,] Κλει-

σθένης μὲν δὲ Σικυῶνος τύραννος ἐξήειρα.

⁷ Aristot. Polit. V. 9, 21. πλείστον ἐγένετο χρόνος ἢ περὶ Σικυῶνα τυραννίς ἢ τῶν Ὀρθαγόρου παίδων καὶ αὐτοῦ Ὀρθαγόρου. ἔτη δ' αὐτῇ διέμεινεν ἑκατὸν· τοῦτου δ' αἰτίαν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἐχρῶντο μετρίως, καὶ πολλὰ τοῖς νόμοις ἐδούλευον· καὶ διὰ τὸ πολυμερές γενέσθαι Κλεισθένης οὐκ ἦν εὐκαταφρόνητος.

⁸ Pausan. VI. 19, 2. Μύρωνος ἀνάθημα τυραννίσαντος Σικυωνίων· τοῦτον ἀποδόμῃσεν δὲ Μύρων νικήσας ἄρματι τὴν τρίτην καὶ τριακοστὴν ἡλικιᾶδα. [B. C. 648.] Myron was the grandfather of Cleisthenes; Herodot. VI. 126. Κλεισθέσι τῷ Ἀριστωνίμῳ τοῦ Μύρωνος τοῦ Ἀνδρέως.

⁹ See Appendix, c. 1. p. 174. ¹⁰ Herodot. I. 28, 29.

¹¹ Nicol. Damascen. p. 243. Coray. ὅτι Ἀλυάττης δὲ Κροίσου πατὴρ τοῦ Λύδων βασιλέως, ἐπὶ Καρίαν στρα-

Xanthus Lydus: and Croesus, who was at that time invested with the government of Adramyttium and the adjoining country, (so that *Æolis* is already conquered,) was required to join his father with troops to assist in the war. *Æolis*, then, and *Caria*, part of the conquests ascribed to Croesus, were subjected in the reign of his father. 5. The passage produced by Wesseling, ^b ἐπεὶ, δόντος τοῦ πατρὸς, ἐκράτησε τῆς ἀρχῆς ὁ Κροῖσος, superadded to the preceding considerations, scarcely leaves it doubtful that Croesus was admitted to the government in the lifetime of Alyattes.

The difficulties in the chronology of the travels and death of *Solon* would be lessened by this hypothesis. The legislation of *Solon* is fixed by a general concurrence of authorities to the 46th Olympiad. ^c Σόλων ἤκμαζε περὶ τὴν τεσσαρακοστὴν ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδῃ, ἥς τῇ τρίτῃ ἔτι ἦρξεν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ φησι Σωσιπράτης· ὅτε καὶ τίθησι τοὺς νόμους. ^d ἤκμασεν οὖν ὁ Σόλων κατὰ τὴν τεσσαρακοστὴν ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδῃ. ^e τεσσαρακοστῇ ἔκτῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι Σόλων νομοθέτης. Eusebius concurs with these authorities; placing the legislation of *Solon* at Olymp. 46. 2. In the present text of Tatian ^f *Solon* is thus mentioned: Δράκων δὲ περὶ Ὀλυμπιάδα τριακοστὴν καὶ ἐνάτην σύγκειται γεγονώς· Σόλων περὶ μ'. As *Solon* would not be placed by Tatian within four years of *Draco*, we may with certainty conclude that the number is defective; and replace, with *Meursius*, μς'. *Suidas* names the 47th Olympiad: Σόλων Ἐξηκεστίδου Ἀθηναῖος, φιλόσοφος νομοθέτης καὶ δημιουργός· γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς μς' Ὀλυμπιάδος· οἱ δὲ, νς'. The 47th Olympiad sufficiently agrees with the preceding testimonies. *Plutarch* ^g, without naming the date, records his archonship: ἡρέθη δ' ἀρχῶν μετὰ Φιλόμβροτον ὁμοῦ καὶ διαλλακτῆς καὶ νομοθέτης. The successor of *Solon* is named by *Philostratus* ^h: Δρακίδην—δς μετὰ Σόλωνα Ἀθηναίων ἦρξεν. The years in which *Philombrotus*, *Solon*, and *Dropides*, were successively *archontes eponymi* would doubtless be well ascertained; and we may agree in the year B. C. 594 as the date of the legislation of *Solon*.

He had already been consulted upon the Cirrhæan war, which began six years before, in B. C. 600.ⁱ His share in that transaction is thus described by *Plutarch*: ἤδη μὲν οὖν—ἔδοξος ἦν ὁ Σόλων καὶ μέγας. ἰθαυμάσθη δὲ καὶ διεβοήθη μᾶλλον ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν εἰπὼν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὡς χρὴ βοηθεῖν καὶ μὴ περιορᾶν Κιρραίους ὑβρίζοντας.—πισθέντες γὰρ ὑπ' ἐκείνου πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἀρμήσαντες οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες, ὡς ἄλλοι τε μαρτυροῦσι καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ τῶν Πυθιονίκων ἀναγραφῇ, Σόλωνα τὴν γνώμην ἀνατιθεῖς. οὐ μόντοι στρατηγός ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἀποδείχθη τὸν πόλεμον, ὡς λέγειν φησὶν Ἑρμιππος Εὐάνθη τὸν Σάμιον. οὔτε γὰρ Αἰσχίνης ὁ ῥήτωρ τούτ' εἶρηκεν, ἢ τε τοῖς τῶν Δελφῶν ὑπομνήμασιν ^k Ἀλκμαίων, οὐ Σόλων, Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός ἀναγέγραπται.

τούτων, παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἄγειν εἰς Σάρδεες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τακτῇ. ἐν οἷς καὶ Κροῖσος, ὅστις ἦν αὐτοῦ προσβότατος τῶν παίδων, ἀρχεῖν ἀποδεδεγμένος Ἀδραμυττίου καὶ Θήβης πεδίου. *Creuzer. Histor. Fragm. p. 203*, with reason suspects that *Nicolaus* derived these particulars from the ancient historian *Xanthus*.

^b Herodot. I. 92.

^c Laërt. I. 62.

^d Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 302. B.

^e Cyrill. adv. Julian. I. p. 12. D.

^f Or. ad Græc. p. 141.

^g Solon. c. 14.

^h Vit. Sophist. I. 16.

ⁱ See above; c. I. p. 173.

^j Solon. c. 11.

^k The *ALCMAONIDÆ* are mentioned by *Pindar*, *Pyth. VII.* (who celebrates a Pythian victory of *Megacles*, obtained in B. C. 474,) as one of the most illustrious families in Greece. He records that they had rebuilt the temple at *Delphi*; (see

the *Tables*, B. C. 548, 2.) and enumerates five *Isthmian*, one *Olympic*, and two *Pythian* prizes obtained by *Megacles* and his ancestors. *Larcher*, in a note on *Herodot. VI. 125.* has these remarks on the *Alcmaonidæ*. "Le premier *Alcmaon*, de qui ils descendoient, vivoit du temps de *Thésée*, selon " *Suidas* au mot 'Αλκμαωνίδαι.'" *BELLANGER. M. Bellanger* auroit dû citer *Harpocration* plutôt que *Suidas*, puisque *Suidas* avoit emprunté cet article de cet auteur. Quoi qu'il en soit, *Alcmaon*, contemporain de *Thésée*, quoique de la même maison, n'étoit pas un des ancêtres de celui dont parle *Hérodote*. Celui-ci remontoit en ligne directe à *Alcmaon*, qui fut le dernier des *archontes perpétuels*, et par conséquent à *Nélée*, roi de *Pylos*. Voici sa généalogie.

Solon, therefore, was already eminent in Olymp. 45. B. C. 600. forty years before the usurpation of Pisistratus. Demosthenes¹ mentions him in the following terms; in the year B. C. 343. ἀπὸ Σόλωνος ὁμοῦ διακυσία ἐστὶν ἔτη καὶ τετταράκοντα εἰς τὸν νυνὶ παρόντα χρόνον. The genuineness of these numbers is established against the corrections of Meursius and Corsini by the Scholiast on Plato^m: Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς παραπροσβείας. “Καίτοι τὸν μὲν ἀνδριάντα “τοῦτον οὕτω πενήκοντα ἔτη φασὶν ἀνακείσθαι Σαλαμίνιοι. ἀπὸ Σόλωνος δ' ἐστὶν [sic leg. videtur] “ὁμοῦ σ' ἔτη καὶ μ'.” But B. C. 343 + 240 will give B. C. 583 for the ἀκμὴ of Solon, (to which we may reasonably suppose that Demosthenes refersⁿ), eleven years later than his archonship.

The travels of Solon, and the time of his death, are involved in great obscurity. Two motives of travel are ascribed to him. He went abroad to allow time for his laws to acquire stability^o, and he withdrew from Athens on account of the usurpation of Pisistratus^p. During his ten years' travel, he visited *Egypt*^q, *Cyprus*^r, and *Sardis*. The testi-

Neleus
Nestor
Periclymēnus
Penthilus
Borus
Andropompus
Mélanthus
Codrus.

—Médon, fils aîné de Codrus, fut le premier archonte perpétuel. Il y en eut treize qui se succédèrent de père en fils.—Mégacles, qui fut archonte annuel l'an 612 avant notre ère,—remontoit en ligne directe à Alcmaeon, dernier archonte perpétuel. Larcher has decided too hastily against Harpocratio. 1. There is no proof that the perpetual archons succeeded lineally from father to son. 2. The Alcmaeonidae were not descended from Melanthus, but from another branch of the Neleidae. Pausanias, II. 18, 7. ἐκβάλλουσιν ἐκ τῆς Μεσσηρίας τοὺς Νέστορος ἀπογόνους, Ἀλκμαίωνα Σίλλου τοῦ Θρασυμήδους,—καὶ τοὺς Παίανος τοῦ Ἀντιλόχου παῖδας· σὺν δὲ αὐτοῖς Μέλαθρον τὸν Ἀνδρόπομπου.—οἱ δὲ Νηλεΐδαι ἐς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο· καὶ τὸ Παιωνιδῶν γένος καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν ἀπὸ τούτων ἀναμάσθησαν. Μέλαθος δὲ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἔσχεν. The genealogy, then, is as follows:

Neleus.
Nestor.
Periclymēnus. Thrasympedes. Antilochus.
Penthilus.
Borus. Sillus. Pæon.
Andropompus.
Mélanthus. Alcmaeon. filii. unde
unde Alcmaeonide. Pæonide.
Codrus.

It is true, Alcmaeon was not contemporary with Theseus, who flourished with Neleus four generations before. But Harpocratio does not mention Theseus: Ἀλκμαιωνίδαί. γένος ἐπιφανὲς Ἀθηναίων, ἀπὸ Ἀλκμαίωνος. The words κατὰ Θυσία are an addition of Suidas, in an article not derived from Harpocratio.

¹ Fals. Leg. p. 420. ^m Ruhnken. p. 10.

ⁿ Corsini, Fast. Att. tom. III. p. 101. proposes to alter the numbers of Demosthenes: Si annorum numerus a Demosthene expressus non a Solonis principatu sed a morte subducatur, erunt anni 214. adeoque in Demosthenis textu non ὁ [the conjecture of Meursius,] sed potius ὁ aut κ'. aut potius ὁ rescribendum esse putaverim. But, 1. the date of the death of Solon is a disputable point: 2. it is very unlikely that Demosthenes should have referred to it. He would more naturally refer to the ἀκμὴ than the death of Solon. If the texts of ancient writers were to be altered upon no better grounds than these, no texts would be safe.

^o Plutarch. Solon. c. 25. ταῖς ἀπορίαις ὑπεκστῆναι βούλεμενος—πρόσχημα τῆς πλάνης τὴν ναυκληρίαν ποιησάμενος ἐξέπλευσε, δεκαετὴ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποδημίαν αἰτησάμενος. ἤλπιζε γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ καὶ τοὺς νόμους αὐτοῖς ἔσεσθαι συνθήεις.

^p Laërt. I. 50. ἦδη δὲ αὐτοῦ (τοῦ Πεισιστράτου) κρατούντος οὐ πείθων—ἀπέπλευσε εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ εἰς Κύπρον· καὶ πρὸς Κροῖσον ἦλθεν, κ. τ. λ. Suidas v. Σόλων. ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπὸ Πεισιστράτου τοῦ τυράννου ἀπεδήμησεν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ, καὶ ἔκτισε πόλιν ἣν Σόλους ἐκάλεσεν.

^q His Egyptian travels are attested by Plato. Timæo, p. 21. and recorded by Plutarch. Solon. c. 26.

^r Solon commemorates his Cyprian visit, and the foundation of Soli, in his own verses: Plutarch. Solon. c. 26. πλείστας εἰς Κύπρον ἡγαπήθη διαφερόντως ἐπὶ Φιλόκτερον τινὸς τῶν ἐκεῖ βασιλέων.—τῷ Σόλωνι τιμὴν ἀποδιδούς—τὴν πόλιν ἀπ' ἐκεῖθεν Σόλους προσῆγαγε. καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ μέμνηται τοῦ συνοικισμοῦ. προσεγγερίσας γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἐλογαίαις τὸν Φιλόκτερον “Νῦν “δὲ,” φησί, “σὺ μὲν Σολῶσι πόλιν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἀναστ-

mony of Herodotus^a is express, as to the motives for his travels, as to their duration, and as to the countries which he visited: ἀπικνέονται ἐς Σάρδεις ἀμαλυσάσας πλείω ἄλλοι τε—καὶ δὴ καὶ Σόλων, ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίας, ὃς Ἀθηναίοισι νόμους πελεύσας ποιήσας ἀπεδήμησε ἵστα δέμα, κατὰ θαλάσσης πρόσφασιν ἐκπλέσας, ἵνα δὴ μή τινα τῶν νόμων ἀναγκασθῇ λύσαι τῶν ἱστων.—αὐτῶν δὴ τούτων καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκδημήσας ὁ Σόλων εἴκεν, ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπῆκετο παρὰ Ἀμασιν, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις παρὰ Κροῖσον. With respect to *Croesus*, Plutarch^t, as is well known, intimates that a doubt existed: τὴν δὲ πρὸς Κροῖσον ἔταυξεν αὐτοῦ δοκοῦσιν ἔνιοι τοῖς χρόνοις ὡς ἀπλησμένην ἐλέγχειν. ἐγὼ δὲ λόγον ἔδωκα οὕτω καὶ τοσοῦτους μάρτυρας ἔχοντα, καὶ, ὃ μπιζὼν ἐστὶν, πρῶτοντα τῷ Σόλωνος ἔχει, καὶ τῆς ἐκείνου μεγαλοφροσύνης καὶ σοφίας ἄξιον, οὗ μοι δοκῶ προήσεσθαι χρονικοῖς τισι λεγομένοις κανόσιν, ὡς μάρτυροι θεοφθοῦντες ἄχρι σήμερον εἰς οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὁμολογούμενον δύνανται καταστήσασθαι τὰς ἀντιλογίας. The difficulties are obviated by the supposition that Solon visited Lydia about B. C. 570, in the lifetime of Alyattes, during the joint reign of Croesus with his father. As Amasis began to reign in B. C. 569, the voyage to Egypt would be subsequent to that date. We may assume, as probable, that he left Athens in B. C. 575, about twenty years after his archonship, and returned thither in B. C. 565, about five years before the usurpation of Pisistratus.

On his return to Athens, he found the state divided between Lycurgus, Megacles, and Pisistratus: "οὕτω τῶν πραγμάτων ἔχονταν, ὁ Σόλων παραγενόμενος εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας αἰδῶ μὲν εἶχε καὶ τιμὴν παρὰ πᾶσιν, ἐν δὲ τῷ κοινῷ λέγειν—οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν δυνατὸς οὐδὲ πρόθυμος ὑπὸ γήραος. Upon the usurpation of Pisistratus, he withdrew from Athens, according to Laërtius and Suidas; and died at Soli in Cilicia: but according to Plutarch he remained at Athens, where he was treated with respect by Pisistratus. His death is thus related by Plutarch^x: ἐπεβίωσε δ' οὖν ὁ Σόλων ἀρχαμένου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου τυραννῆν, ὡς μὲν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικὸς ιστορεῖ, συγχρὸν χρόνον ὡς δὲ Φανίας ὁ Ἐφέσιος, ἐλάττωνα δυοῖν ἑτῶν. ἐπὶ Καμίου μὲν γὰρ ἤρξατο τυραννῆν Πεισιστράτης, ἐφ' Ἡγιστράτου δὲ Σόλωνα φησὶν ὁ Φανίας ἀποθανεῖν τοῦ μετὰ Καμίαν ἀρχαντος. The time of his death must therefore remain in uncertainty. What was doubtful in the age of Heraclides cannot become certain now. The duration of his life is stated differently: by Lucian^y at one hundred years: by Laërtius^z at eighty: ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Κύπρῳ βιοῦς ἑτη ὀγδοήκοντα. If he was eighty years of age in B. C. 559, he would have been born in B. C. 638, and would have been forty-four at the period of his archonship. This is probable: but, since both his age and the time of his death are doubtful, nothing can be with certainty affirmed of the year of his birth.

XVIII.

KINGS OF PERSIA.

WHEN it is said in the Introduction^a that the reign of Cyrus coincides with that point of time at which sacred history first touches upon profane, the reader will of course under-

^a "συν," κ. τ. λ. Herodot. V. 113. Φιλκλῆρος—τὸν Σόλων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ἀπεκρίμας ἐς Κύπρον, ἐν ἑτασι αἰῶσι τυραννῶν μέγιστα.

^b I. 29, 30.

^c Solon. c. 27.

^y Plutarch must have had a very imperfect idea of the nature of historical evidence, if he could imagine that the suitableness of the story to the character of Solon was a better argument for its

authenticity, than the number of witnesses by which it was attested. Those who had invented the scene (supposing it to be a fiction) would surely have had the skill to adapt the discourse to the characters of the actors.

^u Plutarch. Solon. c. 29.

^z Solon. c. 32.

^v Macrobi. c. 18.

^z Laërt. I. 62.

^a Page i.

stand that this is intended in a chronological sense. There are doubtless many occasional facts in early profane history, in which the obscure and uncertain traditions preserved to us by the Greeks derive light and confirmation from the authentic narrative of scripture. But the reign of Cyrus at Babylon is the point at which the chain of sacred chronology is taken up and continued by profane history. In the fourth year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, we arrive at the epoch at which sacred history is met by profane testimony. The fourth year of Jehoiakim, in which the captivity commenced^b, was in the *seventieth* year before the first of Cyrus at Babylon. At the termination, then, of the captivity, in the first year of Cyrus, scripture chronology is measured with profane. By determining the position of this date, we fix the places of all the preceding epochs; of the revolt of the ten tribes; of the election of Saul; of the division of the lands of Canaan; from whence we ascend to the birth of Abraham, and to the patriarchal genealogies.

The adjustment of this period of seventy years to the reigns of the Babylonian kings is perplexed and embarrassed with many difficulties, and has been made the subject of much controversy and dispute. Although this is not the occasion for entering upon a large inquiry into all the topics connected with this subject, yet a short survey of the Babylonian dynasty, and an exposition of the chief points in dispute, is due to the importance of the conjuncture, at which sacred history is first connected with profane, and necessary to the task which I have undertaken of illustrating the reign of Cyrus.

These Babylonian reigns are thus delivered in the Astronomical Canon.

	Y.	N.E.	B.C.
1. Nabocolassar (Nebuchadn.)	43.	...	144. ... 604.
2. Ilvarodamus (Evil Merodach).	2.	...	187. ... 561.
3. Nericassolassar	4.	...	189. ... 559.
4. Nabonadius	17.	...	193. ... 555.
	66.		
Cyrus	9.	...	210. ... 538.

An obvious difference presents itself between the numbers in the Canon and the amount of years expressed in scripture. The first of Cyrus at Babylon is the sixty-seventh year from the beginning of Nebuchadnezzar's reign instead of the seventieth, a deficiency of three complete years in the term of the captivity. The reign of Nebuchadnezzar is stated at forty-three years by all the copies of the Canon^c; and that number is assigned to him by Be-

^b The commencement of the captivity is clearly marked: Jerem. XXV. 1—11. *The word that came to Jeremiah concerning all the people of Judah, in the fourth year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, that was the first year of Nebuchadrezzar king of Babylon.—Thus saith the Lord;—Behold I will send Nebuchadrezzar my servant—and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years. Daniel I. 1. In the third year of Jehoiakim king of Judah, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem and besieged it. And the Lord gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, &c. The first of Nebuchadnezzar is therefore "coincident with the end of the third, and the begin-*

ning of the fourth year of Jehoiakim." W. Lowth on Jerem. XXV. 1. The first year, then, of the captivity, (which was the twenty-third from the thirteenth of Josiah, Jerem. XXV. 3.) was connumerary with the fourth year of Jehoiakim. The last year of the captivity was the first of Cyrus at Babylon: Ezra V. 13. *In the first year of Cyrus king of Babylon, the same king Cyrus made a decree, &c.*

^c Both the correct copy of Dodwell, and the two corrupted copies given by Syncellus, p. 207, 208. When it is said that the copies are corrupted, this description is to be understood of the period between Nabonassar and Cyrus, the period

rosus^d. Something more than that amount may be collected from scripture, which antedates the years of this Babylonian king; computing to his reign the last year of his father, and placing the fourth of Jehoiakim and the beginning of the captivity in the year of Nabonassar 143, equivalent to B. C. 605.^e The first year, then, of the seventy preceded the

with which we are now engaged. The subsequent reigns of the Persian kings, with the exception of Darius III. are accurately given by Syncellus, p. 208.

^d Josephus, Ant. X. 11, 1. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ναβουχοδονόσορος ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα τρία βασιλεύσας τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. He had these numbers from Berosus: λέγει γὰρ οὗτω Βηρώσους διὰ τῆς τρίτης· Ναβουχοδονόσορος μὲν ὢν—μετελλάξατο τὸν βίον βασιλικῶς ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα τρία. In Apion. I. 20. p. 1176.

^e Jackson asserts that only forty-three years are given to Nebuchadnezzar in Scripture. He collects the numbers thus: "Nebuchadnezzar reigned 36 [37 current] (2 Kings XXV. 27.) +7 [8 current] (2 Kings XXIV. 12.) =43. "which agrees with the Astronomical Canon." He had been preceded by Perizonius: Orig. Babylon. p. 358. In *Judæorum chronologia non plus quam 43 anni huic regi adscribuntur. Liqueat id ex 2 Reg. XXV. 27. Jerem. LII. 31. ubi dicitur Jechonias 37^o anno ab sua deportatione productus in aulam ab Evilmerodacho, primo hujus regni anno. His vero 37 si addas septem qui a Nebuchadnezzaris primo secundum Judæos usque ad Jechoniæ deportationem numerantur, reperies 44. quorum 43 sunt Nebuchadnezzaris, qui autem superest, annus primus est Evilmerodachi.* This is more specious than accurate. Usher with better reason concluded that this king, in scripture computation, reigned about twenty months with his father, and forty-three years by himself. The basis of our computation of this reign is 2 Kings XXV. 27. In the seven and thirtieth year of the captivity of Jehoiakin king of Judah, in the twelfth month, in the seven and twentieth day of the month, (twenty-fifth day, Jerem. LII. 31.) Evil Merodach king of Babylon, in the year that he began to reign, did lift up the head of Jehoiakin out of prison. The thirty-seventh year was almost completed. But, if we assume that the whole of these eleven months and twenty-five days are to be reckoned into the first year of Evil Merodach, (an assumption for which there is no warrant,) it is still manifest that thirty-six years complete belonged to the reign of the preceding king. Whatever portion, then, of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, over and above seven years, had elapsed at the deportation of Jehoiakin, by so much his reign would exceed forty-three years. His reign commenced before the third year of Jehoiakim was completed. Dan. I. 1. But, if we deduct three years from the amount of the two Jewish reigns, (11 y. 3 m.) we have 8 y. 3 m.

for the amount of this Babylonian reign, at Jehoiakim's captivity; which gives a total of 44 y. 3 m. But, as, in this case, the ninth year would be mentioned, rather than the eighth, in 2 Kings XXIV. 12. we may conclude that the eleven years of Jehoiakim, like the eleven years of Zedekiah, were not complete, but current years. And we must compute by another process what portion of Nebuchadnezzar's reign had elapsed at the deportation of Jehoiakin. The fifth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah coincided with the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar. 2 Kings XXV. 8. Jerem. LII. 12. Eighteen years, then, were completed, at the lowest estimate; and if we deduct the 10 y. 5 m. of Zedekiah, we have 7 y. 7 m. for the residue: which reduces the reign of Jehoiakim to 10 y. 7 m. and gives a total of 43 y. 7 m. to the king of Babylon. Even by this computation, the fourth of Jehoiakim, and the first of Nebuchadnezzar, commenced in N. E. 143. B. C. 605. But the calculation is too low. It is assumed that no part of the third of Jehoiakim fell within the reign of the king of Babylon; that no part of the nineteenth year had elapsed; that no portion of the thirty-seventh year of Jehoiakin belonged to Nebuchadnezzar. All these assumptions are without authority; and we may reasonably add some months to the account: computing the reign at forty-four years; which nearly agrees with the estimate of Usher.

Dr. Hales has a slight inconsistency in his computation of the reign of Jehoiakim. He lays down these principles. Vol. II. p. 477. "Nebuchadnezzar succeeded B. C. 604, according to the Canon. And the first year of his reign is said to correspond to the third of Jehoiakim; Dan. I. 1. "but to the fourth, Jer. XXV. 1. 2 Kings XXIV. 1. Josephus X. 6, 1. The variation may be easily reconciled by supposing that Jehoiakim was appointed king about the month of July, "whereas the *thoth*, or accession, of Nebuchadnezzar commenced Jan. 21. B. C. 604. So that "the first year of Nebuchadnezzar was partly the "third, and partly the fourth of Jehoiakim." On these principles, the fourth of Jehoiakim commenced in July B. C. 604. and consequently the first of Jehoiakim began in July B. C. 607. But Dr. Hales, in all his Tables, (as vol. I. p. 103. vol. II. p. xxxiv. 407.) places the accession of Jehoiakim in B. C. 608. There is also this farther objection to his reasoning; that the *thoth* of the first year of Nebuchadnezzar is assumed to be the

forty-three years of Nebuchadnezzar, and the year of Nabonassar 144, [B. C. 604.] was contemporary with the second year of the captivity. There still remain two deficient years. Between Nebuchadnezzar and the first of Cyrus are required twenty-five years, and the Canon only expresses twenty-three. The most easy and obvious solution of the difficulty is, to accept the chronology offered by Josephus. From that writer we collect the following distribution; although the second and third reigns are corrupted in his present text.

Ναβουχοδονόσορος ^f	Y. M.
Ἀβιλαμαραδάχος ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἐτελεύτησε μετὰ ἔτη [ὀκτωκαίδεκα] τῆς βασιλείαις β.	43.
Νηγλίσσαρος ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαμβάνει καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἔτη [τεσσαράκοντα] τέσσαρα καταστρέφει τὸν βίον ⁱ	[18.] 2. ^h
Λαβσορόδαχος.—μετ' αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Λαβσορόδαχον ἀφικνεῖται ἡ διαδοχὴ, καὶ μῆνας ποιήσασα παρ' αὐτῶ τοὺς πάντας ἑννέα τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ μεταβαίνει πρὸς Βαλτάσαρον ^k	[40.] 4. ^h
Βαλτάσαρος ὁ καλούμενος Ναβοάνθηλος.—ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα ^m	9. ^l
Δαρεῖος. Δαρεῖος δὲ, τῶ καταλύσαντι τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἡγεμονίαν μετὰ Κύρου τοῦ συγγενοῦς, ἔτος ἦν ἐξηκοστὸν δεύτερον ὅτε τὴν Βαβυλῶνα εἶλεν ὃς ἦν Ἀστυάγου υἱός ^o	17. ⁿ
Κῦρος. τῶ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς Κύρου βασιλείας, τοῦτο δ' ἦν ἐβδομηκοστὸν ἄρ' ἡμέρας μεταναστῆναι τὸν λαόν ^p	(2.)
	1.
	69. 9.

We may collect that Josephus completed the interval by inserting the reign of *Darius the Mede*; who compensates for the deficiency of two years in the Babylonian dynasty. The Astronomical Canon omitted the reign of *Laborosarchod*, because it was less than a year: and took no account of *Darius the Mede*, because his two years were included in the nine

true commencement of his reign; whereas it is admitted by all, and explained by Dr. Hales himself, that the *thoth*, or first day of each reign, in the Canon, was a technical date; always preceding the true commencement, and often preceding it by many months.

^f Ant. X. 11, 1.

^g Ant. X. 11, 2.

^h Two years may be restored to the second reign upon the testimony of Syncellus: who attests that Josephus followed Alexander Polyhistor and Abydenus in assigning two years to Evil Merodach: p. 225.—ἔτη δύο ἱεραρχήσαντο, ὡς μαρτυροῦσιν αἱ τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ συγγραφάμενοι, Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀβυδηνός, οἳ καὶ Ἰώσηπος καὶ πάντες ἐν ταύτῃ ἔκρινται.—And of Josephus himself: Apion. I. p. 1176. λόγος γὰρ ὅτι Βηρσοῦς τῆς βασιλείας κύριος ἐγένετο ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Εὐδαμαράδαχος. ὅστις πρὸς τὰς τῶν πραγμάτων ἀνάμεικτον καὶ ἀσελγῆς ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ Νηγλίσσορος ἀνιέρθη, βασιλεύσας ἔτη δύο. The third reign may be retrenched to its true amount, four years, from the conformity of this number

with the whole period, the other component parts of which are stated by Josephus; and from the numbers of Berosus quoted by Josephus himself: Apion. I. p. 1176. μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἀναireθῆναι τοῦτον [Evil M.] διαδεχόμενος τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ ἐπιβουλεύσας Νηγλίσσορος ἱεραρχήσαντος ἔτη τέσσαρα. Syncellus, p. 225, has also reported four years as the amount.

ⁱ Ant. X. 11, 2.

^k Ibid.

^l The nine months of Laborosarchod are expressed by Berosus, apud Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1176. τῶν υἱῶν Λαβροσάρχου ἐκυρίευσεν μὲν τῆς βασιλείας παῖς ἑνὶ μῆνι ἑννέα ἐπιβουλευθεὶς δὲ, διὰ τὸ πολλὰ ἐμφαίνειν κακότητι, ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀπετυμπαχίσθη. and by Syncellus, p. 225.

^m Ant. X. 11, 4.

ⁿ Berosus apud Josephum, l. c. κοινῇ τὴν βασιλείαν περιέθηκαν Ναβονήθου τῷ τῶν ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος. οὕτως δὲ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ ἔτει, προεξεληλυθὸς Κῦρος ἐκ τῆς Περσίδος—ἀρμήσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας.

^o Ant. X. 11, 4.

^p Ant. XI. 1, 1.

years of Cyrus. This scheme has been adopted by Vignoles, Perizonius⁹, and Usher. The capture of Babylon, N.E. 210. B.C. 538. was followed by the reign of *Darius the Mede*: and the *first* of *Cyrus* according to scripture was the *third* according to the Canon.

This arrangement has been disputed by other chronologers. It is argued that the history of these Babylonian kings is otherwise described by Berosus and Megasthenes¹: that, according to these writers, upon the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, Nabonadius the last king was not slain, but fled to Borsippa, and was allowed to retire into Carmania. Upon this narration it has been assumed that Darius the Mede took possession of the kingdom peaceably; that he appointed Nabonadius, a Babylonian lord, his viceroy; and that the seventeen years of this prince intervened between the death of *Belshazzar* and the capture by Cyrus. Jackson² thus states the argument: "The feast in which Belshazzar was slain was not a general feast, "as when Cyrus took the city, but only a feast for a thousand of his nobles in the palace. " (Dan. V. 1.) Belshazzar was slain by his courtiers: ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀπετυμπαίσθη. (Joseph. Apion.) In the confusion upon the murder of Belshazzar, Astyages, then the most powerful monarch of Asia, and besides heir to the crown in right of his sister, married to Nebuchadnezzar, would seize the government: therefore the Babylonian lord Nabonadius, one of the conspirators against Belshazzar, was elected king by the nobles of Babylon, and confirmed in the kingdom by Darius the Mede, (who took the kingdom,) that is, Astyages, who made "him tributary." Dr. Hales, with some variation, adopts this system. Jackson supposes *Laborosoarchod* to be *Belshazzar*, and *Astyages* to be *Darius the Mede*. According to Dr. Hales, *Neriglissar* is *Belshazzar*, *Cyaxares II.* is *Darius the Mede*, and appoints *Nabonadius* his viceroy.

A comparative view of the two schemes is exhibited in the following table³.

⁹ Perizon. Orig. Babylon. p. 359. Initium Nebuchadnezzaris concurrat in quartum Joakimi annum. hinc jam

Nebuchadnezzaris anni .	43
Evilmerodachi	2
Neriglissoris cum filio .	5
Belasaris seu Nabonidi .	17
His adde Darii Medi .	2
	69

Sed hujus annos Berosus omisit, ut et Canon Babylonicus, qui Cyro eos adscripsit.—Inde vero exoriuntur anni 69. Deest ergo. unus, sed qui rejici in Cyri annum primum potest. As far as Darius the Mede is concerned, this computation is right. Usher adapts to this distribution an incidental notice in Xenophon: Cyrop. VIII. 7, 1. μάλα δὴ προσβύτης ὃν ὁ Κύρος ἀφικνεῖται εἰς Πέρσας τὸ ἔθνος ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρχῆς. " B. C. 536. Cyrus is " possessed of the empire; from which time Xenophon reckons the seven years of his reign, " and the Holy Scripture reckons this his first " year."

¹ Megasthenes apud Euseb. Præp. IX. 41. p. 457. B.—Ἐδὶλμαλάρουχος ἔβασίλευε. τὸν δὲ ὁ κλειστός ἀποκτείνας Νηργλισάρης λαίπε παιδὰ Λαβασσοάρασκον. τούτῳ δὲ ἀποθανόντι βίαια μὲν, Ναβωνίδου ἀποδεί-

κναι βασιλέα προσήκοντά εἰ οὐδέν. τῷ δὲ Κύρος, ὄντων Βαβυλωνίων, Καρμανίης ἡγεμονίην δωρεῖται. Berosus, apud Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1176. Ναβώνηδος ἡγεθείς τῇ μάχῃ καὶ φυγὰν διωκτός συνεκλείσθη εἰς τὴν Βορσιπηρῶν πόλιν. Κύρος δὲ Βαβυλωνίαν καταλαβόμενος καὶ συντάξας τὰ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως τεῖχη κατασκάψαι—ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Βόρσιππον ἐκπολεμήσαν τὸν Ναβώνηδον. τῷ δὲ Ναβώνηδου οὐκ ἐπομείναντος τὴν πολιορκίαν, ἀλλ' ἐργαρήσαντος αὐτὸν, πρίτερον χρησάμενος Κύρος φιλασθέντες, καὶ δοὺς οὐκ ἐτήριον αὐτῷ Καρμανίαν, ἐξέπεμψεν ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας. Ναβώνηδος μὲν ὅν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου διαγενόμενος ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.

² Vol. I. p. 416.

³ In forming the first column upon Josephus, I have introduced some corrections; omitting the months of Laborosoarchod, which were doubtless included by the author of the Canon in the adjacent reign: and placing the first year of the captivity in N.E. 143. So that the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, according to the Canon, is connumerary with the second year of the captivity. The second column is adapted to the theory of Dr. Hales; which is in many points an improvement upon that of Jackson: but it will also illustrate the hypothesis of Jackson: the main question at issue being this, whether it is consonant with sacred and profane accounts that Darius the Mede

Y.	N.E.	B.C.	JOSEPHUS, &c.	JACKSON and HALES.
45	187	561	1. Evil Merodach.	1. Evil Merodach.
46	188	560	2.	2.
47	189	559	1. Neriglissar.	3.
48	190	558	2.	1. BELSHAZZAR. (Neriglissar.) [<i>Daniel's vision. c. VII.</i>]
49	191	557	3.	2.
50	192	556	4. Laborosoarchod 9 m.	3. [<i>Daniel's vision. c. VIII.</i>]
51	193	555	1. BELSHAZZAR. (Nabonadius.) [<i>Daniel's vision. c. VII.</i>]	4.
52	194	554	2.	5. Laborosoarchod 9 m.
53	195	553	3. [<i>Daniel's vision. c. VIII.</i>]	1. Nabonadius. 1. DARIUS the MEDE. [<i>Daniel's prayer. c. IX.</i>]
54	196	552	4.	2. 2.
*	*	*	*	*
67	209	539	17.	15.
68	210	538	1. Cyrus takes Babylon. 1. DARIUS the MEDE. [<i>Daniel's prayer. c. IX.</i>]	16.
69	211	537	2. 2.	17.
70	212	536	3. Edict of Cyrus. 1. CYRUS.	1. Cyrus takes Babylon. Edict of Cyrus.
	213	535	4. 2.	2.
	214	534	5. [<i>Daniel's vision. c. X.</i>] 3.	3. [<i>Daniel's vision. c. X.</i>]

This radical objection immediately occurs to the scheme of Jackson and Hales, that a Median king is made to reign at Babylon seventeen years before the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus^v. Another objection is, that this scheme does not agree with the duration of the Babylonian dynasty. "*Tyre shall be forgotten seventy years, according to the days of one king.*" This is understood to mean one kingdom, and to express the duration of the dynasty of Nebuchadnezzar^x. But, according to Jackson and Dr. Hales, the *Babylonian* kingdom ended in the fifty-third year of the captivity, and the last seventeen years belonged to the *Median* monarchy. Larcher, to reconcile Scripture with Herodotus, adopts another hypothesis. *Evil Merodach* is *Belshazzar*; *Neriglissar*^y, his brother-in-law, who slew him, is *Darius the Mede*; not a Median king, but a Mede by birth. Nabonadius is *not related to his predecessor*^z, and yet is *son of Nebuchadnezzar*^a. The daughter of Nebuchadnezzar marries a Mede; (*Darius the Mede*, or *Neriglissar*;) the younger son of Nebuchadnezzar (after the death of this stranger, *Darius the Mede*;) recovers the throne by destroying *Laborosoarchod*, son of the usurper, and reigns by the name of *Nabonadius*.

This hypothesis obviates the preceding objections; but other difficulties still remain. *Darius the Mede* is connected with *Cyrus* by Daniel. The threatened judgment upon Belshazzar was, that his kingdom should be given to the *Medes and Persians*^b. The laws administered

should precede Nabonadius. In this table, the years in the first column are the years of the captivity.

^v Larcher urges this: Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 175. *A quel titre un roi de Médie seroit-il devenu roi de Babylone? Ce ne pouvoit être par droit de conquête. Il n'en est fait mention ni dans l'écriture ni dans les auteurs profanes. et cet.*

^x Isaiah. XXIII. 15.

^z "Nebuchadnezzar began his conquests in the "first year of his reign; from thence to the taking of Babylon by Cyrus are the seventy years: "and these limit the duration of the Babylonish "monarchy." Bp. Lowth. Jackson himself understands it in the same sense. Vol. I. p. 349, 350. "The Babylonian empire was destroyed by

"Cyrus:—this empire lasted just seventy years. "And this gives great light to the prophecy of "Isaiah."

^y *Nériglissar étoit étranger, et n'avoit par lui-même aucun droit à la couronne. Mais le crédit qu'il avoit acquis à la faveur de son mariage, l'as-cendant que lui donnoit le service qu'il venoit de rendre à l'état, en le délivrant d'un tyran détesté, sa qualité d'époux d'une fille du grand Nabuchodonosor, étoient de puissans motifs.* Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 176. Conringius and Bouhier had held the same opinion.

^z Megasthenes, apud Euseb. Præp. IX. 41. *Ναβονιδεύς προήκουσά οὐ αἰδέν.*

^a According to Herodotus, I. 188.

^b Dan. V. 28.

by Darius are the *laws of the Medes and Persians*². The one hundred and twenty princes appointed by Darius³ correspond to the one hundred and twenty-seven provinces of Ahasuerus^b, and to the enlarged extent of the empire under Cyrus. It may be farther observed, that Darius, the son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes, is much more likely to have reigned towards the close of the seventy years captivity. In the first year of his reign, *“Daniel understood by books the number of the years, whereof the word of the Lord came to Jeremiah the prophet, that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem.”* That address of Daniel was more naturally made a year or two before the restoration of the Jews, than seventeen or twenty-three^d years before that event. Again, *“Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian.”* This implies that the two reigns were successive, rather than divided by an intermediate reign of seventeen years.

Other difficulties lie in the way: *Evil Merodach* could hardly be *Belshazzar*, for he treated the Jews favourably, by releasing Jehoiakin from prison, while *Belshazzar* oppressed them. *Laborosoarchod* could not be *Belshazzar*, (as Jackson^f supposes,) because *Belshazzar* reigned three years at the least, and *Laborosoarchod* only nine months⁵. *Neriglissar* could not be *Belshazzar*, (who was the son or grandson of Nebuchadnezzar,) unless we reject the accounts of Berosus and Megasthenes, which make him a stranger. The accounts of these two writers are irreconcilable with those of Herodotus and Xenophon. Nabonadius, a Babylonian lord, the viceroy of a Median king, is not consistent with Labynetus son of Nebuchadnezzar. According to Berosus, the last king of Babylon fled: according to Xenophon^h, he perished at the capture of the city.

Jacksonⁱ, indeed, charges Herodotus with mistake, in his account of the last king of Babylon. I should rather determine in favour of Herodotus and against Berosus. Herodotus, at the distance of eighty years from the event, might collect facts respecting the capture of Babylon and its last king from oral information. Megasthenes and Berosus could only compile from books. The value of the materials which would be in their hands we shall not estimate very highly, when we consider the character of those materials. In the great monarchies of Asia, Oriental history has seldom been faithfully delivered by the Orientals themselves. In

² Dan. VI. 8.

³ Dan. VI. 1.

^b Esther I. 1.

^c Dan. IX. 1, 2.

^d Twenty-three years would be the result of Larcher's scheme, according to my dates: but Larcher himself places the first of Darius the Mede *forty* years before the end of the captivity. His chronology will occur for observation in a future page.

^e Dan. VI. 28.

^f Vol. I. p. 406.

⁵ The description of *Belshazzar* in Dan. V. 1—3. cannot be applied to *Laborosoarchod*, who was a child, or boy; *נער*, according to the accounts transmitted of him.

^h Cyrop. VII. 5, 1—32.

ⁱ Vol. I. p. 421. “Herodotus by mistake makes “the last king of Babylon, whom he calls Labynetus, the son of Nebuchadnezzar; (his elder Labynetus and whose queen was Nitocris) “who inherited, he says, from his father the kingdom of Assyria.” Xenophon is also charged

with error: “By his account, this young king “who was slain could not be the last king of “Babylon, who reigned seventeen years, as Berosus and Ptolemy agree. Farther, Babylon was “not taken by Cyrus till B. C. 536. Hence it “appears that Xenophon's last king of Babylon “could be no other than *Laborosoarchod*, the “*Belshazzar* of Daniel. Xenophon, therefore, “not being acquainted with the Chaldean annals, “has confounded the Babylonian history by an “error of seventeen years.” This is inaccurate. Xenophon concurs with the Canon in the time of the capture of Babylon. See the *Tablea*, B. C. 538, 2. This event is the last military action of Cyrus recorded by Xenophon. After this conquest, the civil and domestic arrangements of Cyrus are described: Cyrop. VII. 5, 32.—VIII. 4, 36.—his progress into Persia is related: VIII. 5.—the distribution of his time: VIII. 6, 22.—and his death after the *seventh* visit to Persia: VIII. 7.

the ancient times, before the Greek kingdoms of Asia diffused knowledge and information, it is not likely that history would be undertaken by private individuals. The habits of the people, and the form of their governments, precluded all free inquiry and any impartial investigation of the truth. The written histories of past transactions would be contained in the archives of the state; and these royal records^k, drawn up under the direction of the reigning despot, would deliver just such a representation of facts as the government of the day thought fit to give; just so much of the truth as it suited their purpose to communicate. Of the authority of such materials for history we may judge, by comparing the account which has been transmitted to us from Ctesias^l of the rise of the Medes and the fall of Nineveh, with the very different account which Herodotus has left of the same transactions: the one utterly at variance with any thing possible, convicted of absurdity in every circumstance by the plain evidence of Scripture; the other confirmed by the same authority in all the particulars both of facts and dates. And yet Ctesias drew his narrative from royal archives^m; and, in this part of his subject at least, had no temptation to wilful falsehood. His errors must be charged upon his materials. From such materials as these Megasthenes and Berosus would collect their narratives; at the distance of two centuries and a half from the facts, when all opportunity of correcting their authorities from any other sources of information had long since passed away.

The sum of the whole is this. If we adopt the system of Jackson and Dr. Hales, we suppose Herodotus and Xenophon to be both in error, in order to sustain the credit of Berosus and Megasthenes; and we obtain a result not very conformable to the tenor of Scripture. If we adopt the arrangement founded upon Josephus, we sacrifice the accounts of Berosus as erroneous, but we find the narratives of Herodotus and Xenophon perfectly consistent with each other and with Scripture. I have therefore no hesitation in adhering to this arrangement, as the least beset with difficulties, and in sacrificing Berosus, rather than Herodotus or Xenophon.

To all the objections already mentioned, this must be superadded: that any system which places Darius before Nabonadius is incompatible with the dates of the Astronomical Canon. It has been shewn that the Canon is consistent with that other arrangement, which places Darius the Mede within the reign of Cyrus. But all those, who have departed from that arrangement, are obliged to supply the defect of two years by interpolation. Jackson supplies the two deficient years by adding two years to the Babylonian reigns, and by bringing down the capture of Babylon to B. C. 536.ⁿ Dr. Hales^o, although he admits those two years to be

^k Βασιλικαὶ ἀναγραφαί. Diod. II. 22.

^l Apud Diod. II. 23—28. 32—34.

^m Ἐκ τῶν βασιλικῶν διφθερῶν ἐν αἷς οἱ Πέρσαι τὰς παλαιὰς πράξεις κατὰ τινα νόμον εἶχον συντεταγμένας. Diod. II. 32.

ⁿ He adopts the two years from Syncellus, p. 207, and thus arranges the Babylonian reigns:

	Y.	B. C.
Nebuchadnezzar . .	43 . . .	604.
Evil Merodach . . .	3 . . .	561.
Neriglissar	5 . . .	558.
Laborusarch. 9 m. } 17 . . .		553.
Nabonadius		
Cyrus	9 . . .	536.

He continues downwards these interpolated years, till he arrives at the reign of Ochus: for which derangement of Persian chronology he has justly merited the animadversion of Dr. Hales. Vol. I. p. 284.

^o Dr. Hales gives the following account of this matter. Vol. I. p. 281—284. "It must be acknowledged that, in this single period, a small correction is necessary to accommodate the Canon to Scripture; for, according to the Canon, from the first Nebuchadn. B. C. 604, to the first of Cyrus, B. C. 538, is an interval of only sixty-six years. To remedy this, Syncellus, the oldest Christian author who has noticed it, has

interpolations, yet has in effect adopted them; and has been compelled to resort to the same expedient, of bringing down the capture to B. C. 536.

The two interpolated years, making the second and third Babylonian reigns eight years instead of six, have been drawn from Syncellus; who gives two copies of the Canon. One of these copies bears the following title: *Παλ ἔτη ἑως Κύρου κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν στοιχείωσιν*. Cyrus and his four predecessors are thus given:

	Y.	N. E.
(Sum of the preceding reigns)	128.	
ιδ'. Ναβουχοδονόσορ	μγ'. 43.	129.
ιε'. Ἐβιδάν Μεροδάχ	ε'. 5.	172.
ις'. Νιγηγλίσαρος ὁ καὶ Βαλτάσαρ ...	γ'. 3.	177.
ιζ'. Ναβονάδιος ὁ καὶ Ἀστυάγης	ιζ'. 17.	180.
ιη'. Κῦρος.....	λα'. 31.	197.

The corruption of this copy of the Canon may be traced to two causes. Syncellus, and the writers who preceded him, imagined that the first year of Cyrus, in which the captivity ended, was the first of Cyrus in *Persia*, or the first of his whole reign⁹. Hence thirty-one years

“ given two copies of the Canon.—Both these copies agree in having two interpolated years in the reigns of Ilvarodam and Nericassolassar, making together eight years instead of six. (p. 207, 208. ed. Paris.) An anonymous Greek canon (apud Scalig. Emend. Temp. p. 743.) adopted this interpolation, and Scaliger, Petavius, Usher, Prideaux, Jackson, &c. have adopted it, as indispensably necessary to reconcile the Canon to Holy Writ.—The Canon dates the accession of Cyrus, not from the capture of Babylon itself, but from the defeat of Nabonadius by Cyrus, about two years before.—That Cyrus did not survive the capture of Babylon above seven years, may be collected from Xenophon. (τὸ ἑβδόμη ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀρχῆς. lib. VIII.) We are therefore abundantly warranted to deduct two years from the nine assigned to Cyrus, in order to reduce the commencement of his sovereignty to the actual capture of Babylon, two years after his decisive victory; this deduction exactly compensating the addition of two years to the reigns of Evil Merodach and Belshazzar, and thus preserving the subsequent integrity of the Canon.—Jackson, by continuing downwards the two interpolated years, dates the reigns of Cambyses, Darius, Xerxes, &c. each two years lower than the “Canon.” These observations are not very intelligible. If those two years in the second and third Babylonian reigns were interpolations, the obvious mode of restoring the Canon to its integrity and correctness was by expunging them; and by reducing those reigns from eight years to six. But, to compensate for the interpolation by altering the years of Cyrus from nine to seven, is to amend

one breach in the integrity of the copy by superadding another. Dr. Hales, however, in all his tables of these reigns, retains the interpolated years; as in vol. II. p. xxxv. p. 489. vol. III. p. 73. He was driven to the insertion of them by the necessity of the case. Having withdrawn the two years of *Darius the Mede* from the reign of Cyrus, in which they were included, he was compelled to replace them by enlarging the amount of the Babylonian reigns.

^p Syncell. p. 208. ed. Paris.

⁹ Thus Africanus: apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. C. μετὰ τὰ ὅ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας ἔτη Κύρος Περσῶν ἐβασίλευεν ὃ ἔτει Ὀλυμπιάς ἦρχθη ν'. [B.C. 549.] —Κῦρος δ' ἔτι πρῶτον τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτει, ἔπειτα ὅταν Ὀλυμπιάς ν' ἔτος τὸ πρῶτον, τὴν πρῶτην ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκείνου τοῦ λαοῦ, πληρωθείσης τῆς ἐβδομηκονταετίας.—p. 489. B. Ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς ν' ἔτος πρῶτον, τὸν τότε Κύρου βασιλείας ἔτος πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὅταν αἰχμαλωσίας τέλος. And Syncellus himself, p. 222.—τῷ πρῶτῳ ἔτει Κύρου ὁ ἐβδομηκονταετίας χρόνος ἐπληρώθη, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ ὃ ἔτους Ἰωακείμ. But this reign of Cyrus was of thirty-one years, in the first of which the decree was issued: Syncell. p. 231. He thus computes another period: p. 222. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τελευταίας τοῦ Ναβουχοδονόσου ἐπὶ τὴν τελείαν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ ναοῦ καὶ τοὺς χρηματισμοὺς Ζαχαρίου τοῦ προφήτου πάλιν ὃ ἔτη συναριθμεῖται ὅτως

Evilmerodach . . .	5
Neriglissar . . .	3
Δαρείος Ἀστυάγης	17
Cyrus	31
Cambyses	8
Darius [first 6.]	6
	70

But

came to be introduced into the Canon, instead of nine, as the amount of his reign: the accession of Nebuchadnezzar was raised to N. E. 129, fifteen years higher than its true date, and a proportionate number of years in the preceding reigns was omitted. A second cause of corruption was the error of imagining Nabonadius to be *Astyages*, (their *Darius* the *Mede*.) The reign of Darius the Mede, as we know from Daniel, formed a component part of the term of seventy years. When, therefore, his years came to be included in one of the Babylonian reigns, the ancient Christian chronologers found themselves in precisely the same difficulty as the modern, from the deficiency of those two years: and they completed the period by augmenting the reigns which followed Nebuchadnezzar. Josephus, who computed the reign of Darius the Mede in its right place¹, found these two Babylonian reigns, in Berosus and other authors, stated at 2+4, or 6 years; but, when the difficulty began to be felt, then the augmented amount of those reigns, 3+5, or 8 years, found its way into copies of the Canon. These two causes produced corruption. The chronologers shortened the reigns which preceded Nebuchadnezzar, that they might insert the whole reign of Cyrus: they extended the reigns which followed Nebuchadnezzar, that they might supply the amount which they had lost in the years of Darius the Mede.

Syncellus has given another copy of the Canon, with this title²: τὰ ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου ἔτη, κατὰ ἀστρονομικὸν κανόνα. The numbers assigned to the five reigns are these:

	Y.	N. E.
ιζ'. Ναβοπαλασσάρου τοῦ καὶ Ναβουχοδονόσορ, ἔτη μγ'. ρξξ'. 43. 125.		
ιη'. Ἰλλουαρουδάμου, ... ἔτη γ'. ρθ'. 3. 168.		
ιβ'. Νηρηκασολασάρου, ... ἔτη ε'. ροθ'. 5. 171.		
κ'. Ναβοναδίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀστιάγου, ... ἔτη λδ'. σθ'. 34. 176.		
κα'. Κύρου, ... ἔτη θ'. σιη'. 9. 210.		

Here also are the two interpolated years; but at the same time are other variations from the true copy. The years of Nabonadius are thirty-four. The reign of Nebuchadnezzar is carried upwards nineteen years, and these nineteen years are compensated by omissions in the preceding reigns. The corruption of the numbers in this list may be ascribed to the second cause already mentioned: *Astyages*, the last king of Media, was *Darius* the *Mede*; and reigned at Babylon under the name of *Nabonadius*. When this error was once established, the years of Nabonadius would be liable to alteration; and thirty-four years out of the thirty-five, or thirty-eight, of *Astyages* would be ascribed to his reign at Babylon³. But whatever was the cause of the corruption, it is manifest upon a bare inspection that these two lists in

But, by this calculation, the fourth of Jehoiakim, instead of being 69+9, or 78 years before the death of Cyrus, is 69+31, or 100 years before it. Hence his date, p. 217, for the fourth of Jehoiakim is B. C. 629; corresponding to his first of Cyrus, B. C. 560.

¹ That is, subsequent to, and exclusive of, the reign of Nabonadius. See above, p. 279.

² Syncell. p. 207.

³ Syncellus, p. 231, enters upon an inquiry, what portion of his reign was to be assigned to *Media*, and what to *Babylon*: ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου ἐπὶ τὸ α' ἔτος Δαρεῖον Ἀστυάγου ἔτη εἰσὶν, κατὰ μὲν τὸν

μαθηματικὸν κανόνα ρθ', κατὰ δὲ τὸν παρῶτα ἐκκλησιαστικὸν ρξ'. καὶ οὐδὲν διεήνεχεν' χρὴ γὰρ εἶδέναι ὅτι ὁ Χαλδαῖος καὶ ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν τὸν μὲν Ἀστυάγου λδ' λογίζεται Χαλδαίων βασιλεῦσαι, ὁ δὲ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς, ιξ' τὸ πλεῖστον. ἐπεὶ καὶ ια' μόνον τινὲς φασιν. τῇ δὲ κέρει ὁ αὐτὸς ἀστρονομικὸς κανὼν θ' μόνον λογίζεται, ὁ δὲ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς λα'.—ἡμεῖς οὖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀστυάγου παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἓνα συμφωνοῦντας ἡγήσαμεν τοὺς δύο κανόνας. Ναβόνηδος ὁ τελευταῖος βασιλεὺς Μήδων (Ἀστυάγου) κα' ἔτει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ καταστρεφόμενος τὸν Νηρηγλισαρον, τὸν καὶ Βαλτάσαρ, ἀνείλεν αὐτὸν καὶ κατέσχε τὴν βασιλείαν Χαλδαίων καὶ Μήδων ἄλλα ἔτη ιξ'. κατὰ δὲ τινες, ια'.

Syncellus are wholly unworthy of credit. In the list, entitled the *ecclesiastical*, the series of dates is so deranged and altered, by the omission, the shortening, and the interpolation of reigns, that only a single date, the first year of the era, remains in its proper place: in the *mathematical* canon, the fourteenth and fifteenth reigns are shortened, to afford space for nineteen interpolated years after Nebuchadnezzar^v. Consequently those two added years, derived from these copies of the Canon, which make the two reigns in question eight years instead of six, ought to be rejected as standing upon no authority.

That the copy published by Petavius and Dodwell is the correct copy, is attested by a reference in the astronomical work of Ptolemy himself^u, who places the fifth year of Nabopolassar in the 127th year of the era: τῇ γὰρ ε' ἔτει Ναβοπολασσάρου, ὃ ἴσθις μὲν ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if his fifth year was N. E. 127, his first was N. E. 123, his twenty-first was N. E. 143, and the first of his son Nebuchadnezzar was N. E. 144, or B. C. 604, precisely where it is placed by this copy of the Canon. This verification of Dodwell's copy had escaped the notice of Larcher, when he rejected the edition of Dodwell, and most injudiciously preferred the copy of Syncellus^x.

^v The corruption of the two copies in Syncellus will be seen by the following comparison of the first reigns with those of the genuine copy. The first column of numbers describes the years of the genuine copy; the second, those of the *ecclesiastical*; the third, those of the *astronomical* canon in Syncellus. An asterisk represents the omitted reigns.

	Y.	Y.	Y.
1. Nabonassar	14.	25.	14.
2. Nadius	2.	8.	2.
3. Chinzirus and Porus	5.	5.	5.
4. Jugæus	5.	5.	5.
5. Mardok Empad	12.	12.	12.
6. Archianus	5.	5.	5.
7. Interregnum	2.	2.	2.
8. Belibus	3.	3.	3.
9. Apronadius	6.	6.	6.
10. Rigebelus	1.	*	1.
11. Mesassimordacus	4.	*	4.
12. Interregnum	8.	*	8.
13. Asaradinus	13.	13.	13.
14. Saosduchinus	20.	9.	9.
15. Chyniladanus	22.	14.	14.
	122.	107.	103.

Jackson asserts, (vol. I. p. 379.) that, although the Paris copy of the Canon makes the capture of Babylon B. C. 538, "the copy preserved by Syncellus of Ptolemy's Canon agrees with the computation at B. C. 536." This is not a true representation of the case. The added years in Syncellus do not bring down the capture of Babylon to a lower point; they carry the reign of Nebuchadnezzar upward to a higher. According to the lists in Syncellus, the accession of Nebuchadnezzar was either N. E. 129, or 125. that is, B. C.

619, or 623. instead of the true date N. E. 144, and B. C. 604. In one list, the reign of Cyrus is at its true date, N. E. 210. B. C. 538. Syncellus's own date for the first of Cyrus at Babylon was B. C. 560.

^u Mey. Συμμάχ. V. 14. p. 125.

^x Larcher, Hérodote, tom. VII. p. 180, 181. *Ce Canon se trouve dans le commentaire de Théon sur l'ouvrage de Ptolémée, intitulé πρίχειρος κανόν. "le canon succinct." Plusieurs savans l'ont fait imprimer. On fait cas de l'édition de Dodwell, qui a été faite sur des manuscrits de Vossius, et se trouve dans l'Appendix à la suite des Dissertations Cypriennes, p. 163. Georges le Syncelle nous a conservé le même Canon dans sa Chronographie, p. 207. et je ne vois pas de raisons qui empêchent son édition de jouir d'une moindre estime que celle de Dodwell. Je lui ai donné la préférence, parce qu'elle s'accorde mieux avec le récit d'Hérodote. Je dis plus: le canon de cette édition (de Dodwell) ne peut s'accorder avec l'Ecriture.*

His dates, accordingly, are the following: p. 183—185.

	Y.	B. C.
Nabuchodonosor	43.	623.
Ivarodamus: nommé Evilmérodach par l'Ecriture et Bérosee, et Baltassar par Daniel . . .	3.	580.
Nérégasolarus, ou Nerglissar de Bérosee, ou Darius Mede	5.	577.
Nabonadius	34.	572.
Cyrus prend Babylone . . (9.) . . .	9.	538.
Les Juifs retournent dans leur patrie, après 70 ans de captivité		537.

The preceding inquiry leads us to these conclusions: that the term of sixty-six years from Nebuchadnezzar to the first of Cyrus is rightly numbered in the Canon; that the seventy years' captivity commenced B. C. 605, in the year before the sole reign of Nebuchadnezzar, and terminated with the third year of Cyrus, according to the Canon; that the capture of Babylon is rightly placed in B. C. 538; and that the edict for the return of the Jews, at the end of B. C. 536, was in the first year of Cyrus, computed from the death of Darius the Mede.

The first of the following tables exhibits the reigns of the Persian kings according to the technical principles of the Canon, which omits fractions of years; the other represents the actual commencement of their reigns, as far as historical evidence remains to establish it.

As he objects against the edition of Dodwell its nonconformity with Scripture, it might be presumed that his own arrangement of the Canon would be more conformable. How far he has obviated that objection will appear from his own dates for the Jewish reigns, which are these: p. 597—615.

	Y.	B. C.
Hezekiah	29. . . .	727.
Manasseh	55. . . .	698.
Amon	2. . . .	643.
Josiah	31. . . .	641.
Jehoiakim	11. . . .	610.
Zedekiah	11. . . .	599.
Captivity of Zedekiah		589.

The Scripture gives the following *synchronisms*:

the 1st of *Nebuchadnezzar* is the 4th of *Jehoiakim*;

the 8th—is the 11th of *Jehoiakim*;

the 19th—is the 11th of *Zedekiah*;

the 1st of *Evil Merodach* is the 37th of *Jehoiakim's captivity*.

The result of Larcher's chronology is this: the first year of *Nebuchadnezzar* is the nineteenth year of king *Josiah*: the fourteenth of *Nebuchadnezzar* is the first of *Jehoiakim*: the first of *Evil Merodach* is the 20th of *Jehoiakim's captivity*: the destruction of the temple and the captivity of *Zedekiah*

are made to fall upon the thirty-fifth year of *Nebuchadnezzar*: the death of *Evil Merodach* (who is *Belshazzar*) happens *fifteen years* before *Jehoiakim* is withdrawn out of prison. If the object had been utterly to confound all the scripture dates, and to introduce irreparable confusion into the chronology of this period, it could not have been accomplished more effectually, than by the scheme of dates which Larcher has proposed. He has unwarily joined together parts of two discordant systems. The reign of *Nebuchadnezzar* was raised to a higher date by those who placed the end of the captivity at the *Persian* sovereignty of Cyrus, that they might adapt the Babylonian dynasty to their own conceptions of the termination of the seventy years. But, with the captivity itself, the Jewish reigns were necessarily raised: Africanus, Syncellus, and others, who dated the end of the captivity at the 55th Olympiad, carried upwards the reigns of the Jewish kings a proportionate number of years. But no chronologers who placed the termination of the seventy years at B. C. 538 thought of placing the commencement of *Nebuchadnezzar* at B. C. 625. And this is one proof of the corruption of that copy of the Canon, which Larcher has preferred; that, while it retains the nine years of Cyrus, it dates the accession of *Nebuchadnezzar* eighty-five years before him.

Com- menced.	B. C.	N. E.	Y.	B. C.	Y.	M.	B. C.
					1.		
					—		
					—		
Jan. 5.	210.	Cyrus (last 9.)	9.	538.	2.	Cambyses	7. 5. .. 529.
Jan. 3.	219.	Cambyses	8.	529.	3.	Smerdis	7. .. 522.
Jan. 1.	227.	Darius Hystaspes	36.	521.	4.	Darius Hystaspes	36. .. 521.
Dec. 23.	486.	263. Xerxes	21.	485.	5.	Xerxes	20. .. 485.
Dec. 17.	465.	284. Artaxerxes I.	41.	464.	6.	Artabanus	7. } 465.
					7.	Artaxerxes Longim.	40. }
					8.	Xerxes II.	2. } 425.
					9.	Sogdianus	7. }
Dec. 7.	424.	325. Darius II.	19.	423.	10.	Darius Nothus	19. .. 424.
Dec. 2.	405.	344. Artaxerxes II.	46.	404.	11.	Artaxerxes Mnemon	(46.) .. 405.
Nov. 21.	359.	390. Ochus	21.	358.	12.	Ochus	(21.) .. 359.
Nov. 16.	338.	411. Arses	2.	337.	13.	Arses	2. .. 338.
Nov. 15.	336.	413. Darius III.	4.	335.	14.	Darius Codoman.	4. 11. .. 336. B. C.
Nov. 14.	332.	417. Alexander (last 8.)	8.	331.		Alexander (last 8.)	7. 8. .. 331. [Oct. 1. 331.]
Nov. 12.	324.	425. Philippus Aridæus	7.	323.		Philippus Aridæus	6. 4. .. 323. [May, 323.]

2. CAMBYSES. The reign of Cambyses is determined by the testimonies quoted in the Tables, B. C. 521. His conquest of Egypt is fixed to the fifth year of his reign by the concurrent testimonies of Herodotus, Diodorus, and Eusebius. Diodorus² places it in Olymp. 63. 3. [B. C. 527.] Ἀμασις κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον καθ' ὃν χρόνον Καμβύσης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐξηκοστῆς καὶ τρίτης Ὀλυμπιάδος³. The date of the Canon for the reign of Cambyses is confirmed by a reference in the astronomical work of Ptolemy^b: τῷ ζ' ἔτει Καμβύσου, ὃ ἐστὶ σκε' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if his seventh year was conumerary with N. E. 225, his first year commenced with N. E. 219, or Jan. 3. B. C. 529.

4. DARIUS HYSTASPES. The thirty-six years of his reign are attested by the Canon, Herodotus, and Manetho^c. And the date of the Canon is verified by the following reference in Ptolemy^d:—ἐκλειψιν τὴν ἐπὶ Δαρείου τοῦ πρώτου τετηρημένην ἐν Βαβυλῶνι τῷ πρώτῳ καὶ τριακοστῷ αὐτοῦ ἔτει,—καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς ἐπὶ Ναβονασάρου χρόνος συνάγει ἔτη σνς'. καὶ ἡμέρας ρυβ'. His thirtieth year was therefore conumerary with N. E. 256. consequently his first year commenced with N. E. 227. Jan. 1. B. C. 521. conformably with Herodotus and Eusebius^e.

The *Naxian war* began B. C. 501. in the twenty-first year of Darius. In the preceding twenty years of his reign the following transactions occurred. The siege of *Babylon*^f was undertaken at the same time as an expedition to *Samos* to restore *Syloson*: and the Samian war was in the beginning of the reign of Darius^g. The siege of Babylon lasted twenty months^h. ⁱAfter the capture of that city, ^kἐγένετο ἐπὶ Σκύθας τοῦ Δαρείου ἱλασις. Darius remained more

² See the Tables, B. C. 546. ³ I. 68.

^a Manetho, quoted by Africanus, apud Syncellum, p. 75, improperly gives Cambyses six years in Egypt, and eleven years in the whole: Καμβύσης ἔτει ε' τῆς ἐαυτοῦ βασιλείας Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσεν Αἰγύπτῳ ἔτη ς'. His reign in Egypt would be about three years and five months: which is not contrary to Herodotus: whose expressions, Καμβύσης χρόνον τινα ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, (III. 61.) do not imply "staid several years in Egypt," as Jackson has understood them; (vol. I. p. 453. note,) but simply

"wasting much time there."

^b Μεγ. Συντάξ. V. 14. p. 125.

^c Apud Syncellum, p. 75.

^d Μεγ. Συντάξ. IV. 9. p. 102.

^e See the Tables, B. C. 521.

^f Herodot. III. 151.

^g Conf. III. 140.

^h Εἰκοστῇ μηνί. Herodot. III. 153.

ⁱ Clemens, in his present text, appears to mention the capture of Babylon: Strom. I. p. 336. C. D. ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτι φασὶν ἐπὶ Ῥώμης κτίσιν συνάγεσθαι ἔτη εἰκοσιτέσσαρα: ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ διακ-

than sixty days beyond the Danube¹. On his return to Sestos^m, he leaves Megabazus general in Europe; who reduces *Perinthus*, *Thrace*, and *Pæonia*ⁿ. Then ambassadors are sent to the king of Macedonia^o, and Megabazus, *ῥάγων τοὺς Παιόνας, ἀπῆκετο ἐς Σάρδεις*. The Scythian war and the subsequent conquests of Megabazus might occupy two successive campaigns. After this, Darius, leaving Artaphernes governor of Sardis, *ἠἀπῆλκυσε ἐς Σούσα*. and Otanes, being appointed successor of Megabazus, reduces *Byzantium*, *Chalcedon*, *Lemnos*, *Iμβρος*^r. Then followed an interval of tranquillity before the affair of Naxos; which was first agitated in the twentieth year of Darius, B. C. 502; the year preceding the siege of Naxos. This interval is indefinitely described as not very long: *ἂ μετα δὲ, οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον ἀνεῖς κακῶν ἦν, καὶ ἤρχετο τὸ δεύτερον ἐκ Νάξου γίνεσθαι κακὰ*.

If we place with Wesseling^t the Scythian expedition in B. C. 508—507, the campaign of Megabazus will be in B. C. 506, the campaign of Otanes will fall within B. C. 505, or 504, and *οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον* will imply a tranquillity of two years; until, in 502, the Naxian exiles applied to Aristagoras.

5. XERXES. The twenty-one years of *Xerxes* include the seven months of *Artabanus*, whom the Canon omits^v. It has been shewn already^u that the accession of Xerxes is determined to the beginning of B. C. 485. His twentieth year was completed in the beginning of B. C. 465; he would survive his twentieth year about five months, and his death would happen in the beginning of the archonship of Lysitheus. The seven months of Artabanus, completing the twenty-one years, would bring down the accession of *Artaxerxes* (after the removal of Artabanus) to the beginning of B. C. 464, in the year of Nabonassar 284, where it is placed by the Canon^x.

7. ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS reigned forty years, according to Diodorus^y: *ἐπ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνῃσι Στρατοκλέους*. [B. C. 42½.]—*Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα*. He has the same numbers elsewhere^z: *τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη τετταράκοντα*. Diodorus is confirmed by Thucydides^a, who records the death of Artaxerxes in the winter of the archon Stratocles: *τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιννομένου χειμῶνος*, [October B. C. 425.] *Ἀριστίδης*—*Ἀρταξέρξην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντες, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολάς ἀνέγνωσαν—τὸν δὲ Ἀρταξέρξην ὕστερον*

σια τεσσαράκοντα τρία ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Βαβυλῶνος ἀλώσεως ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἔτη ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα ἔξ. These numbers are, B. C. 752—243=B. C. 509; and B. C. 323+186=B. C. 509. But, 1. it is highly improbable that the capture of Babylon by *Darius*, and not the more memorable capture by *Cyrus*, should be referred to as a chronological epoch. 2. This date would suppose the recovery of Babylon to have been delayed till the twelfth year of Darius, which is not likely. 3. The tenor of the computations in this passage require a *Roman* rather than a *Grecian* epoch. For these reasons, the correction proposed for that passage seems highly probable: *ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ (τὴν βασιλείαν ἀναίρεσιν ἔτη) διακίσια τεσσαράκ. τρία* ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς βασιλείας ἀναίρεσεως ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ.

¹ Herodot. IV. 1—118. ¹ IV. 133. 136.

^m c. 143. ⁿ Herodot. V. 1—2. 16.

^o V. 17—22. ^p V. 23. ^q V. 25.

^r V. 26, 27.

^s Herodot. V. 28.

^t Ad Herodot. VI. 40.

^v See the Tables, B. C. 465, 2.

^u See above, c. 5. p. 223.

^x The first *thoth* of Artaxerxes was equivalent to Dec. 17, B. C. 465: consequently, on the principles of the Canon, his true accession was subsequent to that day, or at least not prior to it. That accession being preceded by the seven months of Artabanus, the death of Xerxes is carried back to some point in the year of Nabonassar 283, corresponding with the beginning of the year of Lysitheus: conformably to the date of Diodorus. We may place the death of Xerxes in the first month of that archon, [July B. C. 465.] and the succession of Artaxerxes in the eighth month. [February B. C. 464.]

^y XII. 64.

^z XI. 69.

^a IV. 50.

ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει ἐς Ἐφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλείᾳ Ἀρταξέρξη τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐκ οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαι. If the death of Artaxerxes was known at Ephesus in the winter of the archon Stratocles, as may be collected from this narrative, he would barely survive the *thoth* of N. E. 324, or December 7, B. C. 425, although his reign is extended by the Canon to December of the following year. But that is explained by the practice of the Canon, which computed to his forty-first year the months of *Xerxes II.* and *Sogdianus*. The actual reign of Artaxerxes would be something less than forty years.

8. 9. XERXES II. SOGDIANUS. The amount of these two reigns is stated by Diodorus^b: (ἐκ ἀρχοντος Ἰσάρχου)—Ξέρξης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐνιαυτὸν ὥς ὃ ἔτιοι γράφουσι, μῆνας δύο. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σογδιανὸς ἤρξε μῆνας ἑπτά. τοῦτον δ' ἀνελὼν Δαρεῖος ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη δεκαεννέα. These two reigns are recognised by Manetho^c; but the reigns of Xerxes I. and Artaxerxes are inaccurately computed at 21 + 41 = 62 years, *exclusive* of the three short reigns which the Astronomical Canon has omitted. This places an interval of 63 y. 4 m. between the death of *Xerxes I.* and the accession of *Darius Nothus*. But, as Xerxes died in the middle of B. C. 485, this would bring down the accession of Nothus to the end of B. C. 422; contrary to Thucydides, who attests that his twelfth year was completed in January B. C. 411. We collect from hence that those three short reigns of sixteen months made a part of the sixty-two years computed by the Canon, and were distributed into the adjacent reigns.

10. DARIUS NOTHUS. His reign is twice stated by Diodorus^d at nineteen years, consistently with the Canon and Manetho. The accession of Darius may be gathered from Thucydides, who places the thirteenth year, current, of his reign in the winter of the archon Callias; about February B. C. 411.^e This testimony critically agrees with the date of the Canon, which places the first *thoth* of *Darius Nothus* at Dec. 7, B. C. 424, precisely 12 y. 2 m. before the date of the treaty in Thucydides. But this would leave a year for the two preceding reigns; since it has been shewn from Thucydides that the death of Artaxerxes must be placed, at the latest, in December B. C. 425. Consequently, either the two reigns were something more than nine months, or the accession of Darius preceded his first *thoth* in the Canon. It is probable that the compiler of the Astronomical Canon reckoned those reigns as a year; and brought down the forty-first of Artaxerxes, by which they were expressed, to the commencement of N. E. 325. These considerations determine the actual accession of *Nothus* to the sixth month of the archon Isarchus, December B. C. 424; commensurate with the *thoth* or technical date of his accession in the Canon.

11. ARTAXERXES MNEMON. Diodorus^f: Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἤρχεν Ἀλεξίας. [B. C. 40½.]—μικρὸν δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης ὕστερον ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς, ἄρξας ἔτη δεκαεννέα. τὴν δ' ἡγεμονίαν διεδέξατο τῶν υἱῶν ὁ πρεσβύτατος Ἀρταξέρξης, καὶ ἤρξεν ἔτη τρία πρὸς τοῖς τεσσαράκοντα.—ἔκ' ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Μόλωνος [B. C. 36½.]—μετ' ὀλίγον ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τρία

^b XII. 71.

^c Quoted by Africanus apud Syncellum, p. 75.

ἐβδόμη καὶ εἰκοστὴ δυναστεία Περσῶν βασιλέων ἡ.

α'. Καμβύσης, ἔτει ε' τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας Περσῶν, ἐβασίλευσεν Αἰγύπτου . . . ἔτη 5'.

β'. Δαρεῖος Ὑστάσπου ἔτη 15'.

γ'. Ξέρξης ὁ μέγας ἔτη κα'.

δ'. Ἀρτάβανος μῆνας 5'.

ε'. Ἀρταξέρξης ἔτη μα'.

ς'. Ξέρξης μῆνας δύο.

ζ'. Σογδιανὸς μῆνας 5'.

η'. Δαρεῖος Ξέρξου ἔτη ιθ'.

διμοῦ ἔτη ρδ'. μῆνας 8'.

^d Diod. XII. 71. XIII. 108.

^e See the Tables, B. C. 411, 2.

^f XIII. 104. 108. ^g XV. 90. 93.

πρὸς τοῖς τετταράκοντα· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διεδέξατο Ὀχρος ὁ μετονομασθεὶς Ἀρταξέρξης, καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη τρία πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσι. Diodorus and the Canon both agree in fixing the succession of *Mnemon* to the year of *Alexias*. But, as the nineteen years of *Darius* commenced in the sixth month of *Isarchus*, they would necessarily terminate in the sixth month of *Alexias*: Diodorus, therefore, in placing the death of *Darius* after the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, has possibly given him a few months more than the actual amount of his reign. We collect from *Xenophon*^h the following particulars: *Lysander* arrived at *Ephesus* at the close of B. C. 406. Not long afterwards, *Cyrus* sent for him: Κύρος μετεπέμψατο Λύσανδρον, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦεν ἄγγελος λέγων ὅτι ἀβρωστῶν ἐκείνον καλοῖν, ὧν ἐν Θασυηλοῖς τῆς Μηδείας, ἐγγυὲς Καδουσίων, ἐφ' οὓς ἐστράτευσεν ἀφροστῶτας. Accordingly *Cyrus* πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἀβρωστοῦντα μετέπεμψε ἀνέβαινα. This journey into the Upper Asia was undertaken in the beginning of B. C. 405. On the arrival of *Cyrus*, the king was still living, but died soon afterⁱ. We may perhaps place his death in December of that year; the first month of N. E. 344, which is computed in the Canon as the first year of his successor.

In the commencement of the reign of *Artaxerxes II.* Diodorus and the Canon agree: but in the number of the years assigned to him there is a great diversity. Diodorus is consistent with himself: the *forty-three* years, which commence in the archonship of *Alexias*, expire in the year of *Molon*. Nor is the disagreement much in the collective amount of the two reigns, between Diodorus and the Canon. The former computes them at $43 + 23 = 66$ years, and the reign of *Ochus* would terminate in B. C. 338. or N. E. 410: the Canon states them at $46 + 21 = 67$ years, which places the death of *Ochus* one year lower^k. Other accounts, which are not of much authority, give to *Artaxerxes* forty or forty-two years^l. Our safest guide will be the *Astronomical Canon*^m.

^h Hel. II. 1, 13—15.

ⁱ Compare *Xenophon*. *Anab.* I. 1. *Plutarch*. *Artaxerx.* c. 3.

^k The real difference might be only a few months: Diodorus might place the death of *Ochus* at the end of the archonship of *Lysimachides*, or June B. C. 338; the Canon, at the beginning of N. E. 411. or November of the same year.

^l *Eusebius* and the *Alexandrine Chronicle*, *forty* years. The chronology of the *Chronicle* is as follows: apud *Scalig.* *Euseb.* p. 245—251.

^m *Ολυμπιάς.*

νβ'.	Περσῶν ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος Κύρος ἔτη λ'.
νθ'.	 Καμβύσης ἔτη η'.
ξα'.	{ δύο ἀδελφοί μῆνας ζ'.
	{ Δαρείος Ὑστάσπου ἔτη λγ'.
ο'.	 Εἰρένης ἔτη κε'.
οζ'.	{ Ἀρτάβανος μῆνας ζ'.
	{ Ἀρταξέρξης ἔτη μα'.
πζ'.	 Δαρείος νῦθος ἔτη ιθ'.
ςβ'.	 Σογδιανός ἔτη ζ'.
ςδ'.	 Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ Μνήμων .. ἔτη μ'.
ρδ'.	 Ἀρταξέρξης ὁ καὶ Ὀχρος .. ἔτη κζ'.
ρμ'.	 Ἀρσιόχος ἔτη δ'.
μβ'.	 Δαρείος ἔτη ς'.

Forty-two years are given to *Mnemon* by *Clemens*, *Strom.* I. p. 331. C. But these reigns in

the present copies of *Clemens* are still more erroneously stated than in the *Alexandrine Chronicle*: Κύρος ἔτη τριάκοντα· Καμβύσης, δεκαεννέα· Δαρείος, ἐξ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα· Εἰρένης, ἐξ καὶ εἴκοσι· Ἀρταξέρξης, ἐν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα· Δαρείος, ὀκτώ· Ἀρταξέρξης, τεσσαράκοντα δύο· Ὀχρος ἢ Ἀρσής, τρία. The numbers in the last particular may be restored by reading Ὀχρος κ'· Ἀρσής τρία. But from this corrupt state of the text nothing can be concluded, nor any testimony obtained. *Plutarch*, *Artax.* c. 30, has *sixty-two* years for the reign of *Artaxerxes*: βασιλεύσας δύο καὶ ἐξήκοντα. But it is not probable that these are the genuine numbers of *Plutarch*.

^m Some references, in which the years of *Nabonassar* are compared with the *Athenian* archons, belong to the reign of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*. According to *Ptolemy*, *Meg. Συντάξ.* IV. 11. p. 104—106, the *sixth* month of the archon *Phanostratus* [Dec. B. C. 383.] was the *first* of N. E. 366. ἄρχοντας Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου, μῆνος πωσιδεύωνος.—γίνεται ταῖς αὐτοῖς ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ τέτ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Ἀθηναίων δὲ θάθ. The *twelfth* month of the same archon [June B. C. 382.] was the *seventh* of the same year of *Nabonassar*: ἄρχοντας Ἀθήνησι Φανοστράτου, σκироφοριῶνος μηνός, κατ' Ἀθηναίων δὲ φαιμένωθ. γίνεται δὲ καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ τέτ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. Again, the *sixth* month of *E-*

12. OCHUS. The variations between Diodorus and the Canon with respect to the accession of this king have been already noticed. According to Diodorus he began to reign B. C. 361; according to the Canon his accession was subsequent to Nov. 21, B. C. 359. His recovery of Egypt is placed by Diodorusⁿ in the year of Apollodorus, B. C. 350. It is implied by Demosthenes that the conquest of Egypt was not yet accomplished in the preceding year^o. The letter of Philip to the Athenian people, preserved in the works of Demosthenes, attests that Egypt was recovered before B. C. 340.^p *Nectanebus*, the last native king of Egypt, had been established in the throne by Agesilaus in B. C. 361^q: consequently his reign was of eleven years, rather than eighteen, the amount ascribed to him by Manetho^r.

14. DARIUS CODOMANNUS. The accession of this prince is placed by the Canon in the first year of Alexander, and is made to be subsequent to the death of Philip. Diodorus^s expresses the time of his elevation more generally, but in sufficient conformity with the Canon: *παρίλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, ἐν οἷς, Φιλίππου τελευτήσαντος, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀλέξανδρος*. In the copy of the Canon given by Syncellus^t he has *six* years: *Δαρείου τρίτου ἔτη 6'—σιγ'*. But, if the year of Nabonassar 418 had been computed to Darius, his reign would have been extended to Nov. 14, B. C. 330; whereas the death of Darius occurred in the preceding July. His actual reign, computed to the battle of Arbela, would be 4y. 11m. called four years in the Canon, because the reign of Alexander was dated from the *thoth* preceding.

vander [Dec. B. C. 382.] was the first of N. E. 367. *ἀρχόντες Ἀθήνησιν Εὐάνδρου, μῆνος ποσειδεῶνος τοῦ προτέρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θάθ.—γίνεται δὴ καὶ αὐτός ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ τξ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου*. These were the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Mnemon.

ⁿ XVI. 46—51.

^o In the archonship of Thessalus. Pro Rhod. p. 191. *Θαυμάζω ὅτι τοὺς αὐτοὺς ὁρᾷ ὑπὲρ μὲν Αἰγυπτίων τάναντια πρᾶττεν βασιλεῖ τὴν πόλιν πείθοντας, κ. τ. λ.*

^p Epistola Philippi, p. 160. *πρὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν αὐτὸν Αἴγυπτον καὶ Φοινίκην ἐψηφίσασθε, ἂν ἐκεῖνός τι νεωτερίζῃ, παρακαλεῖν ὁμοῦς ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας ἐπ' αὐτόν*. That letter was written in the autumn of B. C. 340. See the Tables, B. C. 340, 2.

^q See above, c. 3. p. 191.

^r Manetho, quoted by Africanus apud Syncellum, p. 76, 77, places the recovery of Egypt ten years later than the date of Diodorus: in the twentieth year of Ochus, and the sixty-fifth year after the accession of Artaxerxes Mnemon. But Eusebius, also quoting Manetho, agrees with Diodorus: *Ol.* 107. 1. [B. C. 35½.] *Ochus Ægyptum tenuit Nectanebo in Æthiopiam pulso, in quo Ægyptiorum regnum destructum est: huc usque Ma-*

netho:—and it appears by the letter of Philip that Egypt was already reduced before the twentieth of Ochus. We may also remark, that the chronology of Syncellus is inconsistent with the time of *Amyrtaeus the Saite*; who begins to reign at the commencement of the sixty-five years, in the first year of Artaxerxes: B. C. 404. But he had conducted a war against the Persian government more than fifty years before, in B. C. 460—455. See the Tables, B. C. 455. Eusebius, who agrees with Syncellus in making this period of Egyptian independence sixty-five years, places the commencement ten years higher: *Olymp.* 91. 3. [B. C. 414.] *Ægyptus a Persis recessit; et rursum Ægyptiorum renascitur dynastia 28, et regnavit Amyrtaeus annis sex*. The sixty-five years of independence, then, are to be dated B. C. 414—350, with Eusebius, confirmed by Diodorus; and not B. C. 404—339, with Syncellus. *Amyrtaeus*, after the Egyptian war, reigned forty years in the Marahes, and reestablished himself in Egypt in the tenth year of Darius Nothus; not in the first of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

^s XVII. 6.

^t P. 208.

XIX.

ATTIC MONTHS.

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| 1. Ἑκατομβαιών. | 5. Μαιμακτηριών. | 9. Ἐλαφβολιών. |
| 2. Μεταγειτνιών. | 6. Ποσειδεών. | 10. Μουνυχιών. |
| 3. Βοηδρομιών. | 7. Γαμηλιών. | 11. Θαργηλιών. |
| 4. Πυανεσιών. | 8. Ἀνθεστηριών. | 12. Σκιροφοριών. |

1. **HECATOMBÆON.** ^a μὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁ πρῶτος. The lexicographer is confirmed by Anti-phon^b; who attests, that the two last months were *Thargelion* and *Sciophorion*: τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτῷ [he is speaking of the king-archon] λοιποὶ δύο μῆνες ἦσαν θαργηλιῶν καὶ σκιρροφοριῶν.—and that the two first were *Hecatombæon* and *Metageitnion*: ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐτοσί ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰσῆλθεν, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀρχαμένοις τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας συνεχῶς ἀπογράφεσθαι,—καὶ αὐτὸς τοῦ μεταγειτνιῶνος μηνὸς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρας ἀρχαμένοις ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς ἀπογράφεσθαι—παῖσαν καὶ τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς εἰκοσιν ἡμέρας. ὥστε αἱ σύμπασαι ἡμέραι ἐγένοντο αὐτοῖς πλέον ἢ πενήκοντα ἐπὶ τούτου τοῦ βασιλείως. The season of Hecatombæon, near the summer solstice, is marked by Aristotle^c: θέρους περὶ τὸν ἑκατομβαιῶνα περὶ τροπὰς θρινιάς. who also shews its position between *Sciophorion* and *Metageitnion*: ^d περὶ τρεῖς μῆνας, σκιρροφοριῶνα καὶ ἑκατομβαιῶνα καὶ μεταγειτνιῶνα. The Κρόνια were celebrated in this month:—^e δωδεκάτῃ τὸν νόμον εἰσῆνεγκεν—καὶ ταῦτ' ὄνταν Κρονίων, καὶ διὰ ταῦτ' ἀφειμένης τῆς βουλῆς. and the Παναθήναια μεγάλη.—^f Τιμοκράτης—τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς δωδεκάτῃ τὸν νόμον εἰσῆνεγκεν—διαπραξάμενος μετὰ τῶν ὁμῶν ἐπιβουλεύοντων καθίζεσθαι νομοθέτας διὰ ψήφισματος ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν Παναθηναίων προφάσει. βούλομαι δ' ὑμῖν τὸ ψήφισμα αὐτὸ ἀναγνῶναι τὸ νικῆσαν—“Ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος πρώτης ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἐπικρά—“ τῆς εἶπεν, ὅπως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ θύηται καὶ ἡ διοίκησις ἱκανῇ γένηται καὶ εἴ τινας ἐνδεῖ πρὸς τὰ Παναθήναια “ διοικητῇ, τοὺς πρυτάνεις καθίσει νομοθέτας αὐριοι.”—Whence we learn that the *Panathenæa* were after the 12th of the month; which consists with the account of Proclus, who places the *Panathenæa magna* at the 28th of Hecatombæon: τὰ γὰρ μεγάλα (Παναθήναια) τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἐγένετο τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῶν τῶν.

2. **METAGEITNION.** Ἐ δεύτερος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους.—ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Ἀπόλλωνι Μεταγειτνίῳ θύουσιν αἱ Λυσιμαχίδης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνῃσι μηνῶν. ^h Μεταγειτνιών. μὴν Ἀθήνῃσι δεύτερος.

3. **BOEDROMION.** ⁱ μὴν Ἀθήνῃσιν ἐστὶν ὁ τρίτος. The three first months are named in suc-

^a Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 247, l.

^b περὶ τῷ χορευτῷ, p. 146, 16—30.

^c Hist. Anim. V. 9, 6.

^d Hist. Anim. V. 15, 1.

^e Demosth. Timocrat. p. 708.

^f Demosth. Timocrat. p. 708, 709. The opinion of Petitus and Corsini, who understand the *Panathenæa minora* in this passage, will be considered under the month *Thargelion*.

^g It is strange that both Meursius and Dodwell should understand τριτῇ ἀπὸ τῶν τῶν to mean the twenty-third day of the month, (see Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 359.) when the practice of reckoning the last ten days of the Attic month backwards is so well known. An example of this practice (which is explained by Potter, Archaeolog. vol. I. p. 524.) is given by Demosthenes, Fala-

Leg. p. 359. εἰκάς.—ἑστέρα τοῖαν δακάτῃ, ἐνάτῃ, ἑβδόμῃ, ἑκτῇ, πέμπτῃ, τετράτῃ. Ulpian. ad loc. (p. 210. ed. Par.) ἐκ τῆς πρώτης καὶ εἰκάδος ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς λέγοντες τὴν πρώτην εἰκάδα δακάτην καὶ τὴν δευτέραν εἰκάδα ἐνάτην καὶ τὴν τρίτην εἰκάδα ἑβδόμη καὶ ὁμοίως ὅτις ἕως τῆς τριακάδος. Accordingly, δακάτῃ φθίνοντος is the 21st; ἐνάτῃ, the 22d; τετράτῃ φθίνοντος, the 27th; τρίτῃ φθίνοντος or ἀπὸ τῶν τῶν, the 28th of the month. The practice of the Athenians, in thus computing the last ten days of the month, resembled that of the Romans in computing their *Calends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*.

^h Harpocrat. v. Μεταγεῖται. See Phot. Lex. v. Μεταγεῖται. bis.

ⁱ Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 280, 26.

^j Bekker. p. 221, 30.

cessive order by Demosthenes^k: ἑκατομβαιῶν, μεταγειτινῶν, βοηδρομιῶν. τούτου τοῦ μηνὸς μετὰ τὰ μυστήρια, κ. τ. λ. The μυστήρια μεγάλα, or Ἐλευσίνια, began on the 15th of this month, and ended on the 23d; occupying nine days^l.

4. PYANEPSION. ^m μὴν Ἀθήνησι τέταρτος.—ⁿ Πυανεψιών μὴν Ἀθήνησι δ'. These testimonies are confirmed by Plutarch^o: μεταγειτινῶνος ἡ περὶ Κρανῶνα μάχη—βοηδρομιῶνος δὲ παρήλθεν ἡ φρουρά, πυανεψιώνος δὲ Δημοσθένης ἀπέθανε. From this passage Scaliger inferred that *Pyanepsion* followed *Boëdromion*. It is manifest, that Arrian believed *Pyanepsion* to be the fourth month of the Attic year, from the date which he has assigned to the battle of Arbela: he places that battle in *Pyanepsion*; and it was preceded by an eclipse, which we know to have fallen within the month *Boëdromion*^p. *Pyanepsion* is the fourth, and *Mæmacterion* the fifth, in the list, though imperfect, of a grammarian^q: μῆνες Ἀθηναίων οὗτοι: Ἐκατομβαιῶν, Μεταγειτινῶν, Βοηδρομιῶν, Πυανεψιών, Μαιμακτηριῶν, Ποσειδεῶν, Γαμηλιῶν, Σκευροφориῶν. And the same order is established by ancient Marbles: not only by the two inscriptions which Spon has published, of the age of the Cæsars, and by one of uncertain age, in Chandler's collection^r; but by a fourth monument which Chandler has discovered, coeval with the Peloponnesian war; or at least anterior to the archonship of *Euclides*, B. C. 403. Barthelémy justly considers this last inscription as conclusive for the order of Scaliger^s.

^k Olynth. III. p. 29.

^l See Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 378. and Meursius, to whom he refers.

^m Bekker. p. 297, 15.

ⁿ Phot. Lex. v. Πυανεψ.

^o Demosth. c. 28.

^p See the Tables, B. C. 331, 2.

^q Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 281, 16.

^r The three inscriptions are these: 1. Inscriptio Sponiana, apud Corsin. Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 171. Marm. Oxon. N^o. LIV. 1.

εἰκόνα τῆνδε Ποσειδῶς ἐν εὐφύβαισι παλαίστραις]

τεύξας, κόσμ. . . οὐ θήκατο Νυμφόδοτον,

ἐπὶ τῆς Γαῖου Ἰουλίου Κασίου Στερίωνος ἀρχῆς κοσμητῆς ἐφῆβον Ὀλος Πόντιος Νυμφόδοτος Ἀζηνιεύς καὶ ὑποκοσμηταὶ Ὀλος Πόντιος Δημήτριος Ἀζηνιεύς καὶ Χαρίτων Λατράκλειος Μελιτεύς. . . ὑμνασί. . . καθὼς ἐγυμνασίᾳ χησαν Βοηδρομιῶνα Νυμ. . . δοτος Ἀζηνιεύς Πυανεψιώνα Δημήτριος Νυμφόδοτος Ἀζηνιεύς Μαιμακτηριῶνα Συμφέρων Ἀζηνιεύς Ποσειδεῶνα α' Ἀντίοχος Μενάνδρου Μελιτεύς Ποσειδεῶνα β'. Κλ. Νίκων Μαραθῶνιος—This inscription establishes two facts: that *Pyanepsion*, at this period, preceded *Mæmacterion*, and that the lunar months were still in use at Athens, from the mention of the intercalary month, the second *Posideon*. 2. Inscriptio Sponiana, apud Corsin. tom. II. p. 182, 183.—γυμνασιάρχαι Βοηδρομιῶνα

Ἰούλιος Εὐφράνωρ Μαραθῶνιος στρατηγός Πυανεψιώνα Δημήτριος Μάρκου Βήσαιος. . . Μαιμακτηριῶνα Σύμμαχος Ἀριστοβούλου Μαραθῶνιος Ποσειδεῶνα Ἀρτέμιον Μηνιδόρου. In a subsequent part of the marble, the tribe Ἀθριανίς is mentioned; which marks its age. 3. Inscriptio inter Marmora Oxoniensis, N^o. XXI. ed. Chandler. Μεταγειτινῶνος θεαῖς β' . . . [i. e. Εὐμεισίς δευτέρα ἱσταμένη]. του τῆς Παντελείας πύσανον. φάλιν, χωνικιαῶν, ε' ε', νηφάλιν, Βοηδρομιῶνος γ' ε', [τρίτη ἱσταμένη] Νέφθῃ καὶ

Ὀσίριδ. ἀλεκτρυόνα. — Πυανεψιώνος Ἀπόλλωνι καὶ Ἀρτέμιδι, ζ', [conf. Harpocrat. v. Πυανεψία.—Πυανεψιώνος ἐξέδομη τὰ Πυανεψία Ἀπόλλωνι.—] πύσανον χ. ἱκιάων ὀρθόνφαλον καὶ καθήμεν. . . δωδεκόνφαλον. [conf. Moerid. v. φθοῖς.—πέμμη πλατὺ ἔχον ὀρθόνφαλον. Clein. Protrept. p. 14. Α. πύσανα τελευτόφαλα.] Μαιμακτηριῶνος διτ' Γεωργῆ, κ', πύσανον χωνικιαῶν ὀρθόνφαλον δωδεκόνφαλον ναστὸν χωνικιαῶν ἐπιτεκλασμένον πύσανον νηφάλιν. Ποσειδεῶνος ἡ ἱσταμένη, πύσανον χωνικιαῶν δωδεκόνφαλον καθήμεν. . . Ποσειδεῶνι—κ. τ. λ.

^s The argument of Barthelémy is decisive: Mém. de l'Acad. Royale des Inscr. tom. XLVIII. p. 399. M. Chandler, d'après quelques indices, crut y reconnoître la loi de Solon, touchant les sacrifices et les victimes. Tout ce que nous découvrons dans le fragment qu'il nous a transmis, c'est un certain règlement qui obligeoit les Athéniens, ainsi que d'autres villes, et qu'on devoit observer pendant deux intervalles de temps égaux et circonscrits. Le premier de ces intervalles commence à la néoménie de *Métageitnion*, comprend le *Boëdromion*, et s'étend jusqu'au 10 de *Pyanepsion*; c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du jour, où commençoient, à proprement parler, les fêtes de Cérès nommées *Thesmophories*: (ΑΠΟ) ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΒΟΕΔΡΟΜΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΥΑΝΟΨΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΗΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. *Métageitnion* étoit le second mois de l'année Attique, *Boëdromion* le troisième, *Pyanepsion* étoit donc le quatrième: car si ce dernier n'avoit pas suivi immédiatement *Boëdromion*, on n'auroit pas manqué de citer le mois qui les séparoit: cela se trouve confirmé par le second intervalle de temps mentionné dans l'inscription. Il commence à la néoménie de *Gamélion*, (7^e. mois,) comprend l'*Anthestérion*, (8^e. mois,) et s'étend jusqu'au 10 d'*Elaphébolion*, (9^e. mois,) c'est-à-dire, jusqu'à la veille du

5. ΜΑΜΑΚΤΗΡΙΟΝ. Harpocratio¹:—ὁ πέμπτος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους.—ὠνόμασται δὲ ἀπὸ Διὸς Μαιμάκτου. μαιμάκτης δ' ἔστιν ὁ ἐνθουσιώδης καὶ ταρακτικός, ὡς φησι Λυσισμαχίδης ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι μνην. ἀρχὴν δὲ λαμβάνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μηνί, ὁ ἄλλο ταράττεται καὶ μεταβολὴν ἴσχει. Repeated by Suidas^v: and by Photius^u: who has also another passage to the same purpose: Μαιμακτηριῶν. καὶ οὗτος μὴν Ἀθήνησι ἔ. ὠνομάσθη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μαιμάξεως τῆς περὶ τὴν ἄμπελον. κ. τ. λ. With this another grammarian agrees^x: Μαιμακτηριῶν. μὴν καὶ αὐτὸς [forte καὶ οὗτος] Ἀθήνησι, πέμπτος. To these authorities must be added the testimonies which have been already recited under the preceding month^y.

The authority of Harpocratio is set aside by Petavius and Dodwell, because it interfered with their theory, which placed Mæmacterion before Pyanepsion. According to Petavius^z, Harpocratio confounded the ancient lunar Attic year with the solar year of his own time; and, being an Alexandrian, confounded Attic with Egyptian months. Dodwell^a charges him with want of skill: *Nihilò peritior Harpocratio anni veteris Attici*, &c. Corsini^b well defends Harpocratio against the imputations of Petavius, by shewing that he every where speaks of Athenian and not Egyptian months; that he quotes Lysimachides for the station of Mæmacterion; that if he had called Mæmacterion the fifth month, only because Tybi was the fifth in the Egyptian Calendar, he must have called Metagitnion the third, Posideon the seventh, and Munychion the eleventh, for similar reasons. But, after having so well defended the lexicographer, he proceeds to determine, with some inconsistency, that, in the original and ancient order of the Attic months, Mæmacterion was the fourth, and Posideon the fifth; that this order continued certainly down to the 124th Olympiad; that it was afterwards reversed, and Mæmacterion became the fifth month: that this change was made in the reign of Hadrian, in the very age of Harpocratio himself^c. We are therefore required to suppose that Harpocratio, proposing to illustrate the ancient orators, and drawing his materials from former commentators and writers, would arrange the Attic months, not according to the order which prevailed in the time of his authors, but according to a new form established in his own time; that, while he commented on Demosthenes, Isæus, Æschines, or Lycurgus, he would neglect to describe the months as they were arranged in the works of those orators, and would represent them under the recent mode adopted in the reign of Hadrian. In the present case,

jour où commençoient, à proprement parler, les Dionysiaques de la ville: ΑΠΟ ΓΑΜΕΔΑΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΕΣΤΕΡΙΟΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΕΛΑΦΕΒΟΛΙΟΝΟΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΔΕΚΑΤΕΣ ΗΙΣΤΑΜΕΝΟ. Les deux intervalles de temps comprennent chacun deux mois et un tiers; et comme dans le second on a suivi l'ordre du calendrier, il faut nécessairement qu'on l'ait suivi dans le premier; et puisqu' Elaphébolion venoit après Anthesterion, Pyanepsion devoit venir après Boëdromion. As neither the volume to which I have referred, nor the original edition of the treatise of Barthelémy, (*Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque relative aux finances des Athéniens*; 1792.) are now before me, I am indebted for this extract to the hand of a literary friend.

¹ V. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^v V. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^u Lex. v. Μαιμακτηριῶν.

^x Apud Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 280, 27.

^y The testimony of Diod. III. 47. (produced by Scaliger, in support of his own arrangement,) also

determines Mæmacterion to the fifth place: ἀπὸ μῆνης, ὃν καλοῦσιν Ἀθηναῖοι Μαιμακτηριῶνα, τῶν ἑπτὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἄρκτον ἀστέρων οὐδένα φασὶν ὄρεσθαι μέχρι τῆς πρώτης φυλακῆς τῇ δὲ Ποσειδεῶνι μέχρι δευτέρας, καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἑξῆς ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἄλλογον πλῆθους. Mæmacterion, then, immediately preceded Posideon.

^z Doctrin. Temp. I. 10. IV. 8.

^a Diss. II. p. 91.

^b Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 405, 406.

^c Proxime post Trajanum ipsum constantem illam mensium istorum sedem perturbatam esse, ut Pyanepsion in quartum, Mæmacterion vicissim in quintum locum migraret, utriusque Sponiani Martoris præsidio et Harpocratiois etiam auctoritate, qui extremis Hadriani temporibus atque ipsa certe Antonini Caesaris ætate floruit, manifestissime demonstratur. tom. II. p. 407. In another passage, where he pursues the same argument, (tom. I. p. 107, 108.) he supposes that the change might have been made a little before the reign of Hadrian.

however, we have not the authority of Harpocratio, but of Lysimachides. And Lysimachides, who flourished probably in the reign of Augustus, certainly before Ammonius^d, and therefore before the reign of Trajan, wrote "Concerning the festivals and months of the Athenians." *Ἐκείνου ἔστι παρ' Ἀθηναίοις, ὅφ' ἦς καὶ ὁ μὴν Σκιροφορίων. Φασὶ δὲ οἱ γράψαντες περὶ τῶν ἑορτῶν καὶ μηνῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι ἐστὶ καὶ Λυσισμαχίδης, ὡς σκίρον, κ. τ. λ.* It is evident, then, that if any change at all had taken place, it had been made before the reign of Hadrian. But, not to press that point, is it credible, that this writer, in a treatise upon the Athenian months and festivals, should have described the months according to a new order, established after the 124th Olympiad, and not as they stood in the more ancient times? The treatise then of Lysimachides, and the Lexicon of Harpocratio, described the order of the months as it existed in the age of the orators: and when we find their description confirmed by the testimony already quoted, of an ancient marble engraved before the archonship of Euclides, we cannot hesitate to reject the theories of Petavius, Dodwell, and Corsini.

They produce four arguments in support of their hypothesis: 1. *Aristotle* mentions Mæmacterion in the following manner: *μετ' ἀρκτοῦρον περὶ τὸν βοῦδρομιῶνα καὶ μαιμακτηριῶνα.*—*ἡ τὰ μὲν μεταβάλλει τοῦ βοῦδρομιῶνος, τὰ δὲ τοῦ μαιμακτηριῶνος.* It is inferred that these two months were successive. It cannot be asserted that any certain conclusion can be drawn from these two passages. 2. Corsiniⁱ appeals to the testimony of *Theophrastus*: *Id facile contra Scaligerum constitui posse putaverim, quod Mæmacterion usque ad Olymp. 116, qua Theophrastus scribebat, Boëdromioni proxime subjiciebatur: id enim perspicua Aristotelis ac Theophrasti loca a Petavio laudata demonstrant.* But Petavius has produced no positive evidence from Theophrastus to this effect. In the passages which he quotes from the works of that author, there is nothing delivered that in any degree determines the position of Mæmacterion^k. 3. *Plutarch*^l, speaking of the *Thesmophoria* at Athens, and of a similar solemnity observed by the Boeotians, subjoins, *ἔστι δὲ ὁ μὴν οὗτος περὶ πλειάδα σπόριμος, ὃν Ἀθύρ Αἰγύπτιοι, Πυανησιῶνα δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ Δαμάτρειον καλοῦσι.* Corsini argues, that *Pyanepsion* is here made connumerary with *Athyrr*, according to the *fixed* order of the Egyptian months, established after the battle of Actium: that it consequently corresponded with November; and therefore that in the age of Plutarch Mæmacterion still continued the fourth month, and Pyanepsion the fifth^m. There are many objections to this reasoning. The doctrine of a *fixed Egyptian year*, in the sense here ascribed to it, may be doubted. We learn, indeed, from Dioⁿ, that the day on which Augustus entered Alexandria was appointed to be

^d Ammonius v. θεωρὸς quotes Lysimachides:—*Λυσισμαχίδης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καϊκίλιον περὶ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς ἑορτῶν*, according to the ingenious conjecture of Valckenaer. ad Ammon. p. 95. for *ῬΗΤΟΡΩΝ*.

^e Harpocrat. v. Σκίρον. Schol. Aristoph. Eccles. 18.

^f *Fieri non poterat ut qui festos Atheniensium dies exponeret non simul mensium etiam haberent rationem*: is the just remark of Valckenaer ad Ammon. p. 95.

^g Hist. Animal. VI. 26, 1.

^h Hist. Anim. VIII. 14, 4.

ⁱ Tom. II. p. 406.

^k Petavius refers to Theophrast. Hist. Plant. III. 6. IV. 12. VII. 1.

^l Isid. et Osirid. p. 378. E.

^m Corsin. Fast. Attic. tom. II. p. 407. *Quintus Pyanepsioni locus in civilibus Atheniensium annis a Plutarcho, qui Trajani Caesaris ætate floruit, non obscure tribuitur. Siquidem Ægyptium Athyr cum Attico Pyanepsione ac Boeotorum Damatrio committit: ideoque, cum Plutarchus Scaligero ac Petavio teste non alios quam Actiacos ibi, vel fixos Ægyptiorum menses, expresserit, in quibus Thoth Romano Septembri adeoque Boëdromioni Attico responderebat, Phaophi mensis Mæmacterioni, Athyr ipse Pyanepsioni conjungebatur.*

ⁿ Dion. Cass. LI. 19. *ἐψηφίσαντο—τὴν τε ἡμέραν ἐν ᾗ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρεια ἐάλω* [Aug. 29. B. C. 29.] *ἀγαθὴν τε εἶναι καὶ ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα ἔτη ἀρχὴν τῆς ἀπαυθιμότητος αὐτῶν νομίζεσθαι.*

the beginning of the year in future: and this is confirmed by the testimony of a Marble, which proves, that in A. D. 145, the *Thoth* at Alexandria commenced on that day; and of Theo, who shews that in N. E. 1112, A. D. 364, the *Thoth* also commenced at the same fixed point°. Hence it is concluded, that from B. C. 29, when Augustus entered Alexandria, the civil year of the Egyptians commenced from a stated day, August 29^p; and that the moveable year, which receded a day in every four years, was retained only by the astronomers^q. But, on the other hand, it has been observed, that other testimonies prove the moveable year to have been still in use after that Augustan era. Pliny compares the Egyptian month *Tybi* with December, and the 6th of *Mechir* with the 13th of January. According to Pliny, therefore, the 1st of *Thoth* is carried back to the 11th of August, which was the date of the moveable *Thoth* in N. E. 798, A. D. 50, when Pliny flourished^r. Censorinus^s remarks, that the Egyptian year always commenced at the moveable *Thoth*. Porphyry reckoned the Egyptian year to commence in the sign *Cancer*: and, accordingly, in A. D. 266, when Porphyry flourished, the first day of the moveable year had fallen back to the 18th of June^t. The true solution of this difficulty is proposed by Corsini himself^u: the fixed year, beginning

° In A. D. 145, the 11th of the *Alexandrian* month *Pachon* coincided with the 6th of May; Corsin. tom. II. p. 398. *Hunc novi fixique anni cardinem Scaliger Marmoris testimonio demonstravit: (Gruter. p. 214.) Τῇ πρὶ α' μηνὸν Μαῖον ἡ ἑστὶν κατὰ Ἀλεξανδρείας Παχὼν καὶ Σέξτην Ἑρμούλειον Κλάριον β'. Γένεω Κλαυδίῳ Σεβήρῳ κωσ.* consequently the 1st of *Thoth* was the 29th of August. Again, in A. D. 364, the 24th of the moveable Egyptian *Thoth* corresponded to the 22d of the fixed *Alexandrian* month *Payni*; and the 6th of the moveable *Phamenoth* to the 29th of the fixed *Athyr*: Corsin. ibid. *Id etiam ex Theonis testimonioprehendisse videor. Scriptor ille Lunæ conjunctionem quæ A. N. E. 1112. A. D. 374. [imo 364.] 24. Thoth Ægyptii die contigerat, in 22. Payni Alexandrini diem incidisse docet: Lunæque oppositionem, quæ in 6. Phamenoth Ægyptii diem inciderat, 29. Athyr Alexandrini die contigisse.* It follows that the *Alexandrian Thoth* commenced Aug. 29.

For the convenience of the reader, I subjoin a list of the Egyptian months.

	Days.
1. <i>Thoth</i>	30.
2. <i>Phaophi</i>	30. 60.
3. <i>Athyr</i>	30. 90.
4. <i>Chæac</i>	30. 120.
5. <i>Tybi</i>	30. 150.
6. <i>Mechir</i>	30. 180.
7. <i>Phamenoth</i>	30. 210.
8. <i>Pharmuthi</i>	30. 240.
9. <i>Pachon</i>	30. 270.
10. <i>Payni</i>	30. 300.
11. <i>Epiphi</i>	30. 330.
12. <i>Mesore</i>	30. 360.
ἡμέρας ἐπαγόμεναι	5.
	365.

^p In the intercalary years, August 30.

^q *Vagi anni usus apud solos astronomos remansit.* Corsin. tom. II. p. 396.

^r *Hist. Nat. VI. 23. Ex India renavigant mense Ægyptio Tybi incipiente, nostro Decembri; aut utique Mechiris Ægyptii intra diem sextum, quod fit intra Idus Januarias nostras.* The calculation of Pliny gives these dates for the Egyptian year.

1. *Thoth* August 11.
2. *Phaophi* Septemb. 10.
3. *Athyr* Octob. 10.
4. *Chæac* Novemb. 9.
5. *Tybi* Decemb. 9.
6. *Mechir* Januar. 8.

^s *De Die Nat. c. 21. Horum initia semper a primo die mensis ejus sumuntur, cui apud Ægyptios nomen est Thoth: quique hoc anno [A. D. 238.] fuit ante diem 7. Kal. Jul. cum abhinc annos centum, Imperatore Antonino Pio II. et Bruttio Prasente Coss. iidem dies fuerint ante diem 12. Kal. August.*

^t These are the arguments of Scipio Maffei, (conf. Corsin. tom. II. p. 396.) Reimar, ad Dion. L. 19. (tom. I. p. 650.) agrees with him.

^u *Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 399. Quandoquidem Theon, ubi de Payni et Athyr disserit, menses illos non Ægyptios sed Alexandrinos appellat, ipsosque cum Thoth et Phamenoth comparat, quos Ægyptios esse testatur; in Marmore Pachon non Ægyptius sed Alexandrinus solum vocatur; Censorinus denique non de astronomicis sed de civilibus potius ac popularibus annis locutus videtur; suspicari jam subit quod Ægyptii menses illi non astronomici solum, sed, Alexandrinorum instar, civiles etiam ac populares esse debuerint: ut proinde civilis Ægyptiorum annus a civilibus Alexandrinorum annis distinguatur; ut hi quidem a fixo Thoth duceren-*

Aug. 29, was the civil year in use at *Alexandria*, but not the civil year of the *Egyptians*: the Marble and Theo speak only of *Alexandrian* years, and not of *Egyptian*; the former became fixed, but the latter continued moveable, as in former times. Now, as Plutarch, in the passage before us, is speaking of the *Egyptian Athyr*, he is to be understood, like Pliny, not of a *fixed Alexandrian* month, but of a *moveable Egyptian*; which he compares with the Attic Pyanepsion and the Boeotian Damatrius. And as in Plutarch's age the third month Athyr commenced Sept. 28, this fixes Pyanepsion, with which it is compared, to the *fourth* place in the Attic Calendar. We may also add, that the change in the order of these Attic months could not possibly have been made after the time of Trajan and of Plutarch, because Mæmacterion was already the fifth month in the time of Lysimachides. 4. The fourth argument is of greater weight. By an astronomical observation of Timocharis, made in B. C. 283, it appears that 283 days were computed from the 8th Anthesterion to the 25th Pyanepsion, and the 25th Pyanepsion coincided with the 8th November^x. Hence it necessarily follows, that Mæmacterion was the *fourth* month of the Attic year at that period. Ὑποχάρης μὲν ἀναγράφει τηρήσας ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ταῦτα· διότι τῷ μζ'. ἔτει τῆς πρώτης κατὰ Κάλικπον ἐξαμβδομηκοτατηρίδος, τῇ ἡ τοῦ ἀνθεστηριῶνος, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους δὲ τῇ κθ' τοῦ Ἀθύρ—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ υξέ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. [Jan. 29. B. C. 283.]—καὶ ἐν τῷ μῇ δὲ ἔτει τῆς αὐτῆς περιόδου φησὶν ὁμοίως, ὅτι τοῦ μὲν πυανεψιῶνος τῇ σ' φθίνοντος, τοῦ δὲ θαθ' τῇ ζ'—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ υξς' ἔτος Ναβονασάρου. [Nov. 8. B. C. 283.] The sum of 283 days from the 8th Anthesterion to the 25th Pyanepsion can only be obtained by computing eight Attic months between them: which places Pyanepsion the *fifth* in order. This difficulty is candidly admitted by Barthelémy^z, who has the following observation upon it: *Je n'attaque pas les calculs de Dodwell: mais enfin il reste un doute. Hipparque et Ptolémée attestent que les observations de Timocharis n'étoient pas exactes, et furent faites légèrement: par une suite de cette légèreté, n'auroit-il substitué le nom de Pyanepsion à celui de Mæmacterion? S'il ne faut pas accuser Timocharis de cette inadvertance, ne pourroit-on pas en soupçonner ses copistes, ou ceux de Ptolémée? Je n'aurois pas recours à cette solution, dont on peut sans doute abuser, si l'opinion de Scaliger, qu'elle détruiroit sans ressource, n'étoit établie sur des fondemens qui me paroissent hors d'atteinte.* We may acquiesce in this reasonable opinion, and suppose it possible that, by the error of a transcriber, *Pyanepsion* has found its way into the text of Ptolemy, in the place of *Mæmacterion*.

6. POSIDEON. ^a ὁ ἔκτος μὲν παρ' Ἀθηναίους οὕτω καλεῖται. ^b Ποσειδεῶν: μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἔκτος. The season of *Posideon* is marked by Aristotle^c; περὶ τὸν ποσειδεῶνα ἀπὸ τροπῶν. In *Posideon*, as containing the shortest day in the year, the proportions of the κλειψύδρα were measured: Harpocratio—διαμετρημένη ἡμέρα· μέτρον τι ὕδατος ἔστι πρὸς μεμετρημένον ἡμέρας διάστημα ῥέον· ἡμετρεῖτο

tur, illi vero retrogradum Thoth juxta veterem anni formam constantissime conservavit.

^v In N. E. 845. A. D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. the first year of Trajan, (when Plutarch flourished,) the Egyptian months stood thus, as compared with the Attic:

1. *Thoth*. July 30. 2. *Metagitnion* [Aug. 10.]

3. *Phaophi* Aug. 29. 4. *Boëdromion* [Sept. 8.]

5. *Athyr* Sept. 28. 6. *Pyanepsion* [Oct. 8.]

^x See Dodwell. Diss. II. p. 69. Corsin. tom. II. p. 406.

^y Ptolem. *Mey. Συρράξ*. VII. 3. p. 169. The year of Nabonassar 465 commenced Nov. 1. (or

rather Nov. $\frac{7}{8}$.) B. C. 284. which determines the 29th of *Athyr* (the 89th day of the year) to Jan. 29. B. C. 283. The year 466, commencing Nov. $\frac{7}{8}$. B. C. 283, fixes the 7th of *Thoth*, and the 25th *Pyanepsion*, to Nov. 8.

^z *Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque*, &c. p. 92.

^a Harpocrat. in voce. Repeated by Phot. Lex. in voce.

^b Bekker. *Anecd. Græc.* p. 297, 16.

^c *Hist. Animal.* V. 9, 2.

δὲ τῷ πεσείδῳ μηνί· πρὸς δὲ τοῦτο ἔγανίζοντο οἱ μέγιστοι καὶ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἀγῶνες. διενέμετο δὲ εἰς τρία μέρη τὸ ὕδαρ· τὸ μὲν τῷ δικάοντι· τὸ δὲ τῷ φύγοντι· τὸ τρίτον τοῖς δικάζουσιν. A short day, at the winter solstice, was selected for this purpose, that the three parts into which the κλεινύδρα was divided might be conveniently contained in any other day of the year in which judicial proceedings might happen to be carried on: ^d *Clepsydræ mensura, ut par sibi per totum annum respondere posset—proinde erat a die brevissimo capienda.* Corsini has missed the meaning of this passage, and has applied it to a wrong purpose^e.

7. GAMELION. Ἰμὴν Ἀθηναίων ἑβδομος. Aristotle attests the season of this month: μὲν γαμηλιῶτος περὶ τροπᾶς ὅτος τοῦ ἡλίου χειμερινᾶς. And Theophrastus^b: μεθ' ἡλίου τροπᾶς, τοῦ γαμηλιῶτος μηνός.

8. ANTHESTEBION. Ἰδγδοὺς μὴν οὗτος παρ' Ἀθηναίους, ἱερὸς Διονύσου. Ἴστρος δὲ ἐν ταῖς τῆς σωμαγωγῆς κεκλησθῆναι φησιν αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ πλεῖστα τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνθεῖν τότε. Anciently called Ληναίων. ἸΛηναίων, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς Ἀττικοὺς μῆνας. The *Anthesteria* or *Lenæa* were celebrated on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of the month.

Ἀνθεστήρια στ Λήναια. { 11. Πίθουγλα¹.
12. Χῆς^m.
13. Χύτροιⁿ.

9. ELAPHEBOLION. The Διονύσια μεγάλη, or Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστει, were celebrated in this month, between the 8th and 18th of the month^o. Whence we learn the season of *Elaphebolion*: for these were Πῆρος Διονύσια.—Ἰάμα ἦρι ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν. Lysias^f marks the position of *Elaphebolion*, as the third month before *Thargelion*: κατωστὰς χορηγὸς τραγῳδοῖς—καὶ τρίτῳ μηνὶ Θαργηλίοις νικῆσας. The *Thargelia* were in *Thargelion*^g; the τραγῳδοὶ exhibited in *Elaphebolion*; and it appears from this testimony that one Attic month came between them. There is consequently an error in the grammarian^t, who makes *Elaphebolion* the *fifth* month.

10. MUNYCHION. Harpocratio^v:—ὁ δέκατος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους οὕτω καλεῖται. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ μηνὶ Ἀρτέμιδι θύεται Μουνυχία. Photius^u: Μουνυχίων. καὶ οὗτος μὴν Ἀθήνῃσι δέκατος. ἀνομάσθη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Μουνυχίᾳ Ἀρτέμιδος. ἤσπεός τις καθιερώσαντος αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τῷ Πειραιεῖ ἀερωτηρίῳ, ἐν τῷ μηνὶ τούτῳ. This and the two following months are placed in their order by Aristotle^w: τρισεῖς

^d Dodwell. Diss. II. p. 102.

^e See above, c. 1. p. 176.

^f Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 228, 26.

^g Meteorolog. I. 6. p. 535. D.

^h Hist. Plant. VII. 1, 2.

ⁱ Harpocrat. v. Ἀνθεστηρίων. The same account occurs in Bekk. Anecd. Græc. p. 403, 32. and in Suidas in voce: except that the name of *Ister* is omitted.

^k Eustath. ad Hom. p. 138, 11. See Ruhnken. ad Hesych. tom. I. p. 1000.

^l Plutarch. Sympos. III. 7. p. 655. E.

^m Harpocr. v. Χῆς. Hesych. v. δωδεκάτη. conf. Phot. Lex. v. μαρὰ ἡμέρα.

ⁿ Harpocr. v. Χύτροι. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 1075. I briefly indicate these testimonies. More than this is superfluous. Ruhnkenius has poured upon the *Anthesteria* so clear a light, that the

subject is placed beyond the reach of doubt or controversy.

^o Compare Æschin. Fals. Legat. p. 36. in Ctes. p. 63. and consult Ruhnkenius, as already quoted: ad Hesych. t. I., p. 1000.

^p Max. Tyr. Diss. III. p. 46. Reisk.

^q Thucyd. V. 20.

^r Ἀπολογία δωροδουκ. p. 161, 36.

^s Harpocrat. v. Θαργηλία.

^t Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 249, 7. Ἐλαφεβολίων: μὴν Ἀθήνῃσι πέμπτος.

^v In voce.

^w In Lexico. v. Μουνυχίων. He also repeats the passage of Harpocratio: Μουνυχίων, ὁ δέκατος μὴν παρ' Ἀθηναίους, κ. τ. λ. in which he is copied by Suidas: Μουνυχίων, ὁ δεύτερος [leg. cum Rustic. ὁ δέκατος] μὴν,—κ. τ. λ.

^x Hist. Animal. V. 9, 6.

μησί, μουνύχασι, βαργηλιάνι, σκιρφοφοριάνι, which Pliny^x represents in Roman months thus: *tribus mensibus, Aprili, Maio, Junio*.

11. THARGELION. Ὑμὴν Ἀθήνησιν ια΄.—^x μὴν Ἀθήνησιν ἑνδέκατος. Dionysius^a attests, that the 23d of Thargelion was seventeen days before the summer solstice, and computes thirty-seven days from that day of Thargelion to the end of the Attic year: Ἰλιον ἤλω τελευτῶντος ἤδη τοῦ θέρους, ἐπτακαίδεκα πρότερον ἡμέραις τῆς θερινῆς τροπῆς, ὅγδοη φθίνοντος μηνὸς βαργηλιῶνος, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς χρόνους ἄγουσι. περιττὰ δὲ ἦσαν αἱ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐκείνον ἐκπληροῦσαι μετὰ τὴν τροπὴν εἴκοσι ἡμέραι. It is evident, that Dionysius makes his computation according to the form of the Attic year in use in his own time: and the result of his numbers is, that the 1st Thargelion might fall forty days before the tropic, the 1st Scirophorion ten days before it; and the 1st Hecatombeon on the twenty-first day after the tropic.

In this month the *Panathenæa Minora* were celebrated, according to Meursius. Petitus and Corsini have dissented from him on this point, and place the *Panathenæa Minora* in Hecatombeon. The arguments of Meursius in favour of Thargelion are thus stated and answered by Petitus^b. *Meursius, Panathen. c. 6. censet celebrata esse vere: Panathenæis enim aperiri mare. Aristot. Anim. Generat. I. 18. ἐκ τῶν Παναθηναίων ὁ πλοῦς. Ergo ista Panathenæa vere.—Majora autem Hecatombeone: restat igitur ut Minora sint. Addit Minora hæc Panathenæa fuisse celebrata postridie Bendidiorum, 20. Thargelionis. Proclus commentario in Timæum Platonis, p. 9. δῆλοι δὲ ἐκ τούτων εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ χρόνοι τῶν διαλόγων τῆς τε πολιτείας καὶ τοῦ Τιμαίου, εἴπερ ἡ μὲν ἐν τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις ὑπόκειται τοῖς ἐν Πειραιεὶ δραμόνις, ὁ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς τῶν Βενδιδαίων. ὅτι γὰρ τὰ ἐν Πειραιεὶ Βενδιδαία τῇ ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ βαργηλιῶνος, ὁμολογοῦσιν οἱ περὶ τῶν ἑορτῶν γράψαντες. ὥστε ὁ Τιμαίος ὑπόκειτο ἀντὶ τῇ εἰκάδι τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός. εἰ δὲ, ὡς ἐξῆς ῥηθῆσεται, καὶ Παναθηναίων ὄντων ὑπόκειται, δῆλον ὅτι τὰ μικρὰ ἦν ταῦτα Παναθήναια. τὰ γὰρ μεγάλα τοῦ ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἐγίνετο τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ὡς καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἰστόρηται. Rursus idem Proclus, p. 27. ὅτι γὰρ μὴν τὰ Παναθήναια τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις εἴπετο λέγουσιν οἱ ὑπομνηματισταί, καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ Ῥόδιος ἰστορεῖ τὰ μὲν ἐν Πειραιεὶ Βενδιδαία τῇ εἰκάδι τοῦ βαργηλιῶνος ἐπιτελεῖσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ τὰς περὶ τὴν Ἀθηῶν ἑορτάς. Iterum commentario in Politicam, p. 353. τὰ δὲ Παναθήναια καὶ ταῦτα μικρὰ λέγων τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις ἐκόμενα τὴν Ἀθηῶν εἶχε τῆς ἑορτῆς πρόφασιν.—Tertium argumentum est ex eo-quod postridie Bendidiorum lampade certatum est. Plut. Rep. I. initio. Ego vero nullus dubito quin Minora eodem tempore celebrata fuissent quo Majora. 1^o. Lampadis certamen, de quo Plato, fiebat in honore Dianæ, non autem Minervæ. 2^o. Proclo imposuit Aristoteles Rhodius: non enim intelligit Arist. Rhod. Panathenæa, sed potius Καλλυντήρια καὶ Πλυντήρια. 3^o. Majoris momenti ad firmandam Meursii sententiam est Aristot. Gen. Anim. locus: sed non intelligendus est quasi tunc primum a Panathenæis mare aperiretur; hoc enim falsum est; nam Elaphebolione aperiabantur. Theophrast. Char. 4. [3.] 4^o. Probat Minora et Majora eodem tempore celebrata fuisse, quod in Minoribus eadem agebantur quæ in Majoribus, si excipias pepulum. 5^o. Timocrates legem scripsit apud Demosth. 12. Hecatombeonis, eodem autem anno accusatus est quo legem scripsit, quia adhuc ὑπεύθυνος erat. Igitur Panathenæa celebrata sunt Olymp. 106. 4. Igitur Minora Hecatombeone. Corsini^c agrees in all these propositions.*

^x H. N. IX. 51. ^y Phot. Lex. v. Βαργηλιών.

^a Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 263, 27.

^b Antiq. I. p. 158.

^c Leg. Att. p. 87—92. ed. Wess.

^c Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 357. Minora quidem Panathenæa singulis annis redire solebant: id vero 20 Thargelionis die contigisse Meursius existimavit, quia Proclus testetur Bendidia ac Panathenæa περὶ

The authority of Proclus is too hastily set aside by Petitus. It might be true that Plato rather referred to the festival of Diana, than to that of Minerva, in his mention of *the torches*^d; but it does not therefore follow that Proclus was wrong in affirming that the *Panathenæa Minora* followed the *Bendidia*. This he affirmed upon other testimony. His interpretation of the meaning of Aristoteles Rhodius is unnecessarily disputed. Proclus, who had seen the passage of that writer *περὶ ἑορτῶν*, was more competent to judge of its import than Petitus, who had not seen it, and who affixed a meaning to it upon conjecture. Nor does Proclus refer to Aristoteles alone, but to other writers: *ὅτι γε μὴν τὰ Παναθήναια τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις εἴπετο λέγουσιν οἱ ὑπομνηματίται*. The account derived from Proclus is more distinctly given in the Scholia which Ruhnkenius^e has published: *ἑορτὴν ἐνταῦθα τὴν τῶν μικρῶν Παναθηναίων φησίν. ἦν γὰρ καὶ μεγάλη. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἦγον εἰς ἄστυ, ἑκατομβαιῶνος μηνὸς τρίτῃ ἀπιόντος· ἐν οἷς πέπλος τις ἀνήγαστο τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ, καθ' ὃν ἐδείκνυτο ἡ κατὰ τῶν Γιγάντων ταύτης τε καὶ ἡ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων νίκη θεῶν. τὰ δὲ μικρὰ Παναθήναια κατὰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐτέλουν· ἐν οἷς καὶ πέπλος ἄλλος ἀνείτο τῇ θεῇ, καθ' ὃν ἦν ἰδεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τροφίμους ὄντας αὐτῇ νικῶντας τὸν πρὸς Ἀτλαντίνους πόλεμον· ἃ δὲ τοῖς Βενδιδαίοις καλουμένοις εἴπετο. τούτων δὲ καὶ Θοῤῃες ἐκοινῶνουν, ἐπεὶ καὶ Βένδης παρ' αὐτοῖς ἡ Ἀρτεμις καλεῖται.—ταῦτα δὲ ἐτελεῖτο θαργγηλιῶνος ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ*. Whether or not the commentator be wrong in applying the allusion of Plato to the one festival rather than to the other, is wholly a distinct question. But the *Panathenæa Minora* are here described with so many circumstances, and their date is so positively affirmed, that this testimony, evidently derived from writers on Athenian festivals, ought not lightly to be called in question. The argument of Meursius, founded upon those expressions, *ἐκ τῶν Παναθηναίων ὁ πλοῦς*, is of less weight. We may agree in the interpretation of Petitus, and omit that passage as irrelevant. The reasons which Petitus has produced in favour of Hecatombæon as the date remain to be considered. His first argument, that the two Panathenæan festivals were celebrated in the same month, because they consisted of the same ceremonies, is of no force. His second is of greater moment. It is urged, that Timocrates proposed a law in Hecatombæon of Olymp. 106. 4.^f respecting the Panathenæan festival: but as the *Panathenæa Magna* were in every *third* Olympic year, this festival was necessarily the *Panathenæa Minora*. If, indeed, the law of Timocrates was proposed in the *fourth* year of the Olympiad, it is manifest that the festival in question could not be the *Majora*, which undoubtedly belonged to the *third*. But, although the cause of Timocrates came to a hearing in the fourth year of that Olympiad, as we know from Dionysius, it does not follow that his law was proposed in Hecatombæon of that year. The proceedings of Timocrates might belong to Hecatombæon of the year preceding; the year of the *Panathenæa Magna*. To this it is objected, *eodem anno accusatus est quo legem scripsit, quia adhuc ὑπὸ-βυος erat*. It is true that the impeachment must be preferred within the year: *ἐτὸν γρά-*

τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον celebrari, atque dixerit Bendidia 19. Thargelionis die instaurari; περὶ δὲ τὰς περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνῶν ἑορτάς. Itaque concludit Meursius, cum Bendidia 19. die Panathenæa sequenti adeoque 20. Thargelionis adscribi debent. At insignem hunc Procli et Meursii errorem perspicue consulavit Petitus, simulque ostendit Platonis verba λαμπὰς εἶσται —non de Pallade et Panathenæis, cum Proclo et Meursio, sed de Diana Bendidiisque festis intelligenda fore; ideoque Panathenæa prorsus immerito Bendidiis adjungi. Illud etiam Petitus observavit, Qi. 106. 4. 12. Hecatombæonis die, qua Timocra-

tes legem a Demosthene impugnatam edidit, Panathenæa festa nondum peracta esse. Ergo, cum certissime Minora illa fuerint, Minora ipsa, Majorum instar, Hecatombæoni concedi debent.

^d Rep. I. p. 328. a. *ἀρὰ γε οὐδ' ἴσται ὅτι λαμπὰς εἶσται ἀφ' ἑκτον τῇ θεῇ;*

^e Schol. in Platonem Ruhnken. p. 143. ad verba Reipub. I. initio, *τὴν ἑορτὴν βουλόμενος θεῖσασθαι.*

^f That is, in the archonship of Eudemus. See the Tables, B. C. 353, 3.

^g Argum. Demosth. Leptin. p. 453.

παντὰ νόμον ἢ ψήφισμα μετὰ ἐνιαυτὸν μὴ εἶναι ὑπεύθυνον. but the cause might come to a hearing subsequently. The cause of the Crown was a γραφή παρανόμων, and therefore the indictment was laid within the year, as Petitus has accurately explained^b; but the cause was not heard till eight years afterwards, and yet Ctesiphon still continued responsible. It is plain, then, that Timocrates might be still responsible in the archonship of Eudemus for a law proposed in the preceding year, provided that the indictment had been laid within the limited time^c. Consequently there is no reason for our rejecting the authority of Proclus on account of this law of Timocrates. Moreover, the particulars described in that law (which was proposed by his party, as preliminary to his own) make it probable that the greater festival was in view. Regulations to be prepared by a committee of one thousand citizens, in conjunction with the senate of Five-hundred, are more applicable to a solemn public festival, occurring every fifth year, which drew together spectators from all parts of Greece to Athens itself, than to a minor festival celebrated annually, only at the Piræus. It may be further remarked, that, when Παναθήναια, simply, are named, the presumption is that the greater festival is meant. Thus Herodotus and Demosthenes apply the term^k.

Proclus is confirmed by Lysias in placing this festival in Thargelion. A client of Lysias^l enumerates his several λειτουργίας in the order in which these services occurred: ἐπὶ Θεοπόμου χορηγὸς τραγῳδοῖς—καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὶ Θαργηλίοις.—ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις—ἐπὶ δὲ χορηγῶν εἰς Διονύσια ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀρχοντος. All these are placed in their proper order of succession:—ἐπὶ δὲ Εὐκλείδου ἀρχοντος καμπαδοῖς χορηγῶν—καὶ Παναθηναίοις τοῖς μικροῖς ἐχορήγουν. It is to be supposed that the order of time is observed in this as in the preceding cases; and that the *Panathenaea Minora* were subsequent to the exhibitions of comedy. It therefore follows that this lesser festival was subsequent to the months Anthesterion or Elaphebolion, which confirms the account of Proclus.

12. SCIROPHORION. ^m μὴν Ἀθηναίων ιβ'. ⁿ μὴν Ἀθηναίων δωδέκατος. The Scholiast on Plato^o:—μηνὶ τῷ δωδεκάτῳ] ὁ Σκίροφοριῶν οὗτος· ἀνομάσθη δὲ οὕτως ἀπὸ τῆς Σκίραδος Ἀθηνᾶς. *Scirophorion* and *Hecatombæon* are described together by Theophrastus^p as lying near the tropic: τοῦ σκίροφοριῶντος καὶ ἑκατομβαιῶντος ἀσπερεὶ πρὸ τροπῶν μικρὸν ἢ ὑπὸ τροπᾶς.

The Attic year after the time of Solon was Lunar of 354 days: ^q Σόλων—ἤξιωσεν Ἀθηναίους τὰς ἡμέρας κατὰ σελήνην ἀγεῖν.—συνοῶν τοῦ μηνὸς τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν, καὶ τὴν κίνησιν τῆς σελήνης οὕτῃ

^b Leg. Att. p. 349. Wees. *Olymp.* 110. 2. *Elaphebolione creatur Demosthenes quaestor teichonicus.* *Olymp.* 110. 3. *Pyaneptione, Ctesiphontis ψήφισμα de coronando Demosthene.*—*Elaphebolione coronatus est:—Elaphebolionis quinto Æschines detulit Ctesiphontem: eodem quo populi scitum fecit Ctesiphon anno Æschines dicam scripsit: nam, si intra annum non scriberetur is qui accusabatur, ξένου κινδύνου fuit.*

^c ^l The expressions of Demosthenes, *Leptin.* p. 50f, *ἐξήλθον οἱ τῆς κρίσεως χρεῖαι*, might be supposed adverse to this. But, in that passage, the words *τῆς κρίσεως* are an interpolation. They are absent from many MSS. they are suspected by Reiske, and are omitted in the critical and accurate edition of Mr. Bekker.

^j Demosth. *Timocrat.* p. 708. ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδονίδος πρῶτης—Ἐκκεράτης εἶπεν, ὅπως δὲ τὰ ἐπεὰ θύεται καὶ ἡ

δοίησις ἱκανὴ γένηται καὶ εἴ τινας ἐνδεῖ πρὸς τὰ Παναθήναια δικηθῆναι, τοὺς Πρωτάνεις τοὺς τῆς Πανδονίδος καθίσαι νομοθέτας αὐρίων, τοὺς δὲ νομοθέτας εἶναι ἓνα καὶ χίλους ἐκ τῶν ὁμωνοκτίων, συνημοθετεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν βουλὴν.

^k Herodot. V. 56. ἐν τῇ προτέρῃ νυκτὶ τῶν Παναθηναίων. Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* p. 394. εἰς τὰ Παναθήναια φήσας ἀποπέμψεν. In both these cases the *Panathenaea magna* are meant.

^l *Apology.* *Demodok.* p. 161, 162.

^m Phot. Lex. in voce.

ⁿ Bekker. *Anecd. Græc.* p. 304, 22. Suid. in voce.

^o Ruhnken. p. 231. ad Platon. *Leg.* VIII. p. 828. d.

^p Hist. Plant. IV. 11, 5. ^q Laërt. I. 59.

^r Plutarch. Solon. c. 25. conf. Dodwell. Diss. III. p. 160, 161. Corsin. tom. I. p. 56, 57. Petavius *perapiculis certisque argumentis ostendit quod ab*

δυομένων τῷ ἡλίῳ πάντως οὐτ' ἀνίσχοντι συμπερομένην, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν καὶ παρερχομένην τὸν ἥλιον, αὐτὴν μὲν ἔταξε ταύτην ἔσθιν καὶ νέαν καλεῖσθαι· τὸ μὲν πρὸ συνόδου μόριον αὐτῆς τῷ παυομένῳ μηνὶ τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἦδη τῷ ἀρχομένῳ προσήκειν ἡγούμενος—τὴν δ' ἐφεξῆς ἡμέραν νομηνίαν ἐκάλεσε". The 360 days were reduced to the lunar time by the omission of six days from six of the months¹. Geminus²:—οἱ πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν ἀγωγὴν ὁλοσχερίστερον λαμβανόμενοι μηνιαῖοι χρόνοι εἰσὶν ἡμερῶν κθβ'. ὥστε τὸν δέμηνον χρόνον γενέσθαι ἡμερῶν νθ'. ὅθεν διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν οἱ κατὰ πόλιν μῆνες ἐναλλαξ ἄγονται πλήρεις καὶ κοῖλοι, διὰ τὸ τὴν σελήνην δέμηνον ἡμερῶν εἶναι νθ'. ἐκ δὲ τούτων συνάγεται ὁ κατὰ σελήνην ἐνιαυτὸς ἡμερῶν τνθ'.—γίνονται οὖν ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ δεξὲς πλήρεις καὶ δεξὲς κοῖλοι· συνάγονται δὲ ἡμέραι τνθ'. διὰ δὲ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν μῆνα παρὰ μῆνα πλήρη καὶ κοῖλον ἄγουσι. These lunar years were brought to the course of the sun by an intercalary month, *Posideon II.* inserted at the end of every two years: Herodotus³:—"Ἕλληνες μὲν διὰ τρίτου ἔτους ἐμβόλιμον ἐπεμβάλλουσι τῶν ἀρέων εἵνεκεν.

The object was, to adapt the months to the moon, and the years to the course of the sun: Geminus⁴:—πρόθεσις ἦν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τοὺς μὲν μῆνας ἄγειν κατὰ σελήνην τοὺς δὲ ἐνιαυτοὺς καθ' ἥλιον. τὸ γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν χρησμῶν παραγγελλόμενον, τὸ θύειν κατὰ τρία,—μῆνας, ἡμέρας, ἐνιαυτοὺς, τοῦτο διέλαβον ἅπαντες οἱ Ἕλληνες τῷ τοὺς μὲν ἐνιαυτοὺς συμφάνως ἄγειν τῷ ἡλίῳ τὰς δὲ ἡμέρας καὶ τοὺς μῆνας τῇ σελήνῃ. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν καθ' ἥλιον ἄγειν τοὺς ἐνιαυτοὺς, τὸ περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὰς αὐτὰς θυσίας τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπιτελεῖσθαι· καὶ τὴν μὲν ἑαρινὴν θυσίαν διὰ παντὸς κατὰ τὸ ἔαρ συντελεῖσθαι, τὴν δὲ θερινὴν κατὰ τὸ θέρος, κ. τ. λ.—τοῦτο δ' ἄλλως οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο γενέσθαι εἰ μὴ αἱ τροπαὶ καὶ αἱ ἰσημερίαι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους γίγνοιτο. τὸ δὲ κατὰ σελήνην ἄγειν τὰς ἡμέρας τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τὸ ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς τῆς σελήνης φωτισμοῖς τὰς προσηγορίας τῶν ἡμερῶν γίνεσθαι. The days of the civil month were to accompany the changes of the moon, and the deficiency of the lunar year was to be supplied by intercalation. But this object was not accomplished, because the ancient astronomers had not accurately determined the true amount either of lunar or of solar time⁵. Hence irregularities in the calendar. In Boëdromion of B. C. 490, the full moon would fall upon the fifth day of the month⁶. If Herodotus is to be trusted for the facts, which there is no reason to doubt or question⁷, there was a variation at that period of ten days between the civil month

ipse Solonis ætate lunares omnino menses adhibebantur; ut civilis proinde ac popularis annus ex 12 lunaribus mensibus alterne plenis cavisque compositus 354 dies complecteretur, mensiumque embolismorum ope cum vero solari anno conjungeretur.

¹ Hence the practice of counting the last ten days inversely: τὰς ἀπ' ἐκάδος οὐ προσιθεῖς ἀλλ' ἀφαιρῶν καὶ ἀναλύνων, ὥστε τὰ φῶτα τῆς σελήνης ἰόρας, μέχρι τριακάδος ἡρίθμησιν. Plutarch. *Ibid.*

² These days were omitted between the 20th and the 30th of every alternate month. But in those months from which a day was deducted the last day was still called τριακάς, and the day omitted was perhaps the 29th. (Dodwell. *Diss.* III. p. 169. Corsini. *tom. I.* p. 68. 82.) or any other day than the 30th.

³ Element. *Astronom.* c. 6. p. 31—35.

⁴ II. 4.

⁵ C. 6. p. 32.

⁶ Corsini. *de Die Nat.* c. 18. *Inter astrologos non convenit quanto vel sol plus quam 365 dies in anno conficiat, vel luna minus quam triginta in mense.*

⁷ See the Tables, B. C. 490, 2.

⁸ Plutarch. *Malign.* p. 861. E. among other charges against Herodotus for his account of the Lacedæmonians, (ὅτι μὲν νῦν τὴν πανσέληνον ἔμμεν. VI. 106.) has the following objection: τῶν τῆς μάχης, ἕκτη Βοηδρομιῶνος ἱσταμένου γαστρομένης, ἐλθὼν ἀπελείφθησαν—οὐ δὲ μεταφέρεις τὴν πανσέληνον εἰς ἀρχὴν μηνός, δεχομένης εὐσης, καὶ τὸν αἰῶνα ἐμοῦ καὶ τὰς ἡμέρας καὶ πάντα πράγματα συνταράσσει. Wesseling, *ad Herodot.* VI. 106. and Corsini, *Fast. Att.* tom. I. p. 61. 184. rightly collecting from Herodotus that the battle of Marathon happened about the sixteenth day of the moon, are disposed to call in question the date which Plutarch gives, the 6th of Boëdromion, as the anniversary of that battle. Wesseling observes—*Sit certamini dies 16 Boëdromionis, potuit victoriæ memoria anteverti et sexto die sacrari.* Corsini, (p. 184.) *Si Lacedæmonii post plenilunium Sparta profecti tridui itinere Athenas pervenerunt, bellum ipsum circa 16. Boëdromionis diem committi debuit, &c.* But why are we to suppose, in that rude state of the calendar, that the full moon must of necessity fall upon the

and the lunar time. In B. C. 432, Meton commenced his cycle with the new moon nearest to the summer solstice². But this new moon fell upon the 13th day of Scirophorion. The irregularity which Meton undertook to rectify was as great as it could well be, if the new moon coincided with the thirteenth day of the civil month. Dodwell³ agrees in the irregularity of this preceding period: *Cyclus (Metonicum precedens) novilunia ad mensium civilium initia non antea reduxit quam cyclo integro evoluto novi cycli exordium iniret*^b.

The *ἑννακαιδεκατηρίς* of Meton^c intercalated seven months in nineteen years. The years which received the intercalary months were these: 3. 5. 8. 11. 13. 16. 19. Geminus^d: τοὺς ἐμβολίμους μῆνας ἔταξαν ἀγεσθαι ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει καὶ πέμπτῳ καὶ ὀγδόῳ· δύο μὲν μῆνας μεταξὺ δύο ἐτῶν πίπτοντων, ἓνα δὲ μεταξὺ ἐνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ ἀγομένου. His nineteen years accordingly contained 235 months of 30 days, or 7050 days. But, as nineteen years in solar time contained 6940 days according to Meton's computation^e, there was an overplus of 110 days to be expunged from his cycle. These 110 days he deducted by a new method. In the old method of deducting a day from every alternate month, at the rate of six days in the year, too much was gained: the overplus not being $19 \times 6 = 114$ days, in the whole period, but only 110, or about 5d. 19h. in the year, nearly. His method therefore was, in his whole period of 235 months, or 7050 days, to strike out every sixty-third day. Geminus^f: δι' ἡμερῶν ἄρα ἑγ' ἐξαιρέσιμον τὴν ἡμέραν ἀγειν δεῖ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ περιόδῳ. οὐδὲ γίνεται ἐξαιρέσιμος ἡ τριακὰς διὰ παντός· ἀλλ' ἡ διὰ τῶν ἑγ' ἡμερῶν πίπτουσα ἐξαιρέσιμος λέγεται. The *ἡμέραι ἐξαιρέσιμοι* accordingly fell, in the cycle of Meton, as in the following table.

fifteenth day of the civil month? In B. C. 432, the full moon fell upon the 28th Thargelion, and the new moon upon the 13th Scirophorion; a variation of thirteen days between the civil month and the lunar time. We may therefore well admit in the present case a variation of ten. Corsini justly collects (p. 61.) from Plutarch's observations, that, in Plutarch's opinion, the civil months of Athens at that period were lunar. This is a just inference. But we cannot conclude (whatever Plutarch himself might either imagine, or think fit to state for the sake of his argument) that the civil month was skilfully and accurately adjusted to the moon, when we have facts which shew the contrary.

^a Scaliger, Emend. Temp. lib. I. p. 26. *Meton primum novilunium enneadecaeteridis suæ constituit sciroporiōνος τρισκαιδεκάτην*. Dodwell. Diss. I. p. 33. *Quod certe cycli caput Meton nec ab ipso solstitio nec a Scirophorionis fine accessiverit, ratio alia nulla fingi vel verisimilis potest ab ea quam veram fuisse docet Plato; [Leg. VI. p. 767. c.] ut scilicet a proximo post solstitium novilunio illud arcesceret.*

^a Diss. I. p. 13.

^b The *ἑκκαιδεκατηρίς* is thus characterised: Dodwell. Diss. III. p. 174. *Dedit operam hujus cycli auctor ut cycli initio responderent Neomeniis celestibus civiles Neomeniæ: cyclo decurrente effecit ut per omnes mensium civilium dies veræ et celestes decurrerent Neomeniæ.*

^c To the testimonies respecting Meton, quoted

in the Tables, B. C. 432, 3. may be added the following: Ptolem. *Μεγ. Συντάξ.* III. 2. p. 63. *Καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ Μένωνά τε καὶ Εὐκλήμανα τετηρημένην θεωρίην τροπὴν ὡς ἰσοσχερότερον ἀναγεγραμμένην τὴν σύγκρισιν ποιησάμεθα—ἐκείνη μὲν γὰρ ἀναγράφεται γεγενημένη ἐπὶ Ἀψέδου ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησι κατ' Αἰγυπτίους φαιμενόθ κα' πρώτας.* The 21st of the seventh month *Phamenoth* was the 201st day of the Egyptian year: and as the year in question, N. E. 316, commenced December 9th B. C. 433, this consequently gives June 27th B. C. 432 for the day of the summer solstice observed by Meton.

^d C. 6. p. 35. Conf. Dodwell. Diss. I. p. 46. Corsin. tom. I. p. 58. 106.

^e Corsin. c. 18. *Annus Metonicus, quem Meton Atheniensis ex annis undeviginti constituit, eoque ἑννεακαιδεκατηρίς appellatur, et intercalatur septies, in eoque anno sunt dierum sex millia et DCCCCXL.*

^f C. 6.

^g Corsin. tom. I. p. 82. *Instituta Metonis enneadecaeteride ita exemtilium dierum series variata fuit ut ab initio cycli sexagesimus tertius quisque dies eximeretur. Ita, cum cyclus Ol. 87. 1. ab initio Hecatombæonis incepisset, primus exemtilis dies in tertium Boëdromionis incidere debuit:—ut in cavis proinde mensibus dies, quæ exemtilis esse poterat, una ex sequentibus esse debuerit: 3. 6. 9. 12. 15. 18. 21. 24. 27. 30.* Dodwell and Corsini both agree that this order prevailed during the cycle of Meton, B. C. 432—331. Corsini holds that it continued through the cycle of Calippus, which Dodwell denies. The arguments by which

YEARS OF THE CYCLE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hecatombeon		18		24		30		3		9	27	15		21					18
Metagitnion			6		12		18		24				3		9	27	15		
Boëdromion	3	21		27				6		12	30	18		24				3	21
Pyanepsion			9		15	3	21		27				6		12	30	18		
Mamacterion	6	24		30				9		15		21		27				6	24
Posideon	{		12		18	6	24		30		3		9		15		21		
			B.		B.			B.12			B.		B.		B.3				B.27
Gamelion	9	27	15		21					18	6	24	12	30				9	
Anthesterion				3		9	27	15							18	6	24		30
Elaphebolion	12	30	18		24				3	21	9	27	15					12	
Munychion				6		12	30	18						3	21	9	27		
Thargelion	15		21		27				6	24	12	30	18					15	
Scirophorion		3		9		15		21						6	24	12	30		

It is manifest, on inspection of this table, that six particular months are improperly called (by Potter and others) *menses cavi*, and six other months *menses pleni*; because the ἡμέραι τεταγμέναι were taken from every month in turn, while the cycle of Meton continued in use. Thus, *Metagitnion*, *Anthesterion*, and *Gamelion*, are improperly called *cavi*, or months of twenty-nine days, since *Metagitnion*, for example, in the 1.2.4.6.8.10.11.12.14.18.19. years of the cycle was a *mensis plenus*, of thirty days. *Hecatombeon* again, *Boëdromion*, *Posideon*, *Elaphebolion*, are improperly termed *pleni*; for, in the years of the cycle 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 11. 12. 14. 19. *Hecatombeon* was a *mensis cavi*.

Although the cycle of Meton was calculated to adjust the months to the moon and to the seasons, upon the whole, yet in detail any particular month might not coincide with the course of the moon. Thus, in the very first year of the cycle, the third new moon of the year would commence 59d. 1h. 28m. 5s. from the first of *Hecatombeon*; but the third month *Boëdromion* commences on the sixty-first day: consequently the new moon would fall upon the 29th of *Metagitnion*. Again, the true duration of a lunar year being 354d. 8h. 48m. 34s. the first year of the cycle, being of 354 days, would fall short of the moon by almost nine hours. The eighth year of his cycle contains 383 days: but thirteen lunations are equal to 383d. 21h. 32m. 37s. and he falls short of the true time twenty-one hours and a half. The nineteenth year contains 385 days, exceeding the true time by 1d. 2h. 27m. 24s. Again, the four last months of the cycle have 120 days; but four lunations are only 118d. 2h. 56m. 11s. Aristophanes^h, in B. C. 422, ridicules the cycle of Meton, then newly establishedⁱ.

Meton made great improvements upon the calculations of his predecessors. But the difference between Meton's computation and the true time was still considerable. In his solar year

Corsini establishes this latter point are stated tom. I. p. 82—91.

^h Nub. 615.

ⁱ Dodwell, Diss. I. p. 11—13. admits a slight variation: *Thucyd. II. 28. eclipsin solis memorat*

νομήνῃ κατὰ σελήνην. Auctori animus erat observare quam cito novus ille cyclus ad lunæ motus cum sole conciliandos institutus a vero tamen aberrasset novitio.

there was an excess of thirty minutes. Hence his nineteen years, amounting to 6940 days^k, exceeded the true solar time by about nine hours and a half. In four of his cycles, or seventy-six years, there was an excess of almost thirty-eight hours; and in five cycles, or ninety-five years, an excess of nearly two days. Nor did his months correspond with the lunations. Five of his cycles contained 1175 months: these contained (after deducting the *ἡμέραι ἐξαίρεσιμοι*) 34,700 days^l. But 1175 lunations are only equal to 34,698*d.* 10*h.* 36*m.* 27*s.* So that the difference was this.

		Metonic time.	True time. ^m				Excess.			
		D.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.
1 cycle.	{ 235 months	6940.	6939.	16.	31.	17.	7.	28.	42.	
	{ 19 solar years	6940.	6939.	14.	30.	3.	9.	29.	57.	
4 cycles.	{ 960 months	27760.	27758.	18.	5.	10.	1.	5.	54.	49.
	{ 76 solar years	27760.	27758.	10.	0.	12.	1.	13.	59.	48.
5 cycles.	{ 1175 months	34700.	34698.	10.	36.	27.	1.	13.	23.	32.
	{ 95 solar years	34700.	34698.	0.	30.	15.	1.	23.	29.	45.

The excess of Meton's calculation was in part corrected by Calippus; whose reformed cycle of seventy-six years, containing four Metonic periods, commenced in the archonship of Aristophon, July B.C. 330. He estimated the excess to be one day in seventy-six years, or two days in one hundred and fifty-two yearsⁿ. Calippus had made a nearer approach to the true solar time than Meton. But, as in the solar year of Calippus there was still an excess of 11*m.* 3*s.* which amounted in four Metonic periods to 13*h.* 59*m.* 48*s.* and in eight, to 1*d.* 3*h.* 59*m.* 36*s.* he concluded the error of Meton to be less than it really was; computing it at one day in seventy-six years, and two days in one hundred and fifty-two, whereas it was in reality thirty-eight hours in the one case, and more than three days in the other^o.

^k The solar year of Meton (as will be shewn in a future note) was 365*d.* 6*h.* 18*m.* 57*s.* And this multiplied by 19 gives 6940 days.

^l 1175 × 30 = 35250 days: and, deducting 550, = 34,700.

^m For the calculations in this column, use has been made of the Tables of Lunations and of Solar years, published by Dr. Hales, Analysis of Chronology, vol. I. p. 160, 161.

ⁿ See Dodwell, Diss. I. p. 46. Corsin. tom. I. p. 84.

^o Hipparchus, apud Ptolem. Μεγ. Συντάξ. III. 2. p. 64. describes the solar year of Meton and Calippus, together with his own: "Ἰππάρχος—ἐν τῇ Περὶ ἐμβολίων μηνῶν τε καὶ ἡμερῶν, προείπων ὅτι κατὰ μὲν τοὺς περὶ Μέτωνα καὶ Εὐκτῆμονα ὁ ἐνιαύσιος χρόνος περιέχει ἡμέρας τρεῖς ὄ' καὶ ος' μίαν ἡμέραν, κατὰ δὲ Κάλιστον ἡμέρας τρεῖς ὄ' μόνον, ἐπιλέγει κατὰ λέξιν οὕτως: "Ἡμεῖς δὲ μῆνας μὲν ὅλους εὐρίσκομεν περιεχομένους ἐν τοῖς ἰθ' ἔτεσιν ὅσους κάκεινοι· τὸν δ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἔτι καὶ τοῦ δ' ἑλασσον τριακοσιοστῇ ἐπιλαμβάνοντα μάλιστα μέρει μίαν ἡμέραν. ὥς ἐν τοῖς ἔτεσιν ἐλλείπειν παρὰ μὲν τὸν Μέωνα ἡμέρας ε', παρὰ δὲ τὸν Κάλιστον ἡμέραν μίαν."—"Συντάξα δὲ καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου ἐν βιβλίῳ ἐνί, ἐν ᾧ ἀποδεικνύω ὅτι ὁ καθ' ἡμῶν ἐνιαυτὸς (τοῦτο δὲ γινέται ὁ χρόνος ἐν ᾧ ὁ ἥλιος ἀπὸ

" τροπῆς ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν τροπὴν παραγίνεται, ἢ ἀπ' ἰσημερίας ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἰσημερίαν) περιέχει ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἑλάντων ἢ δ' ἡμέρας τῇ τριακοσιοστῇ ἑγγίστα μέρει μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ νυκτὶς." Censorinus, de Die Nat. c. 19. *Annum naturalem dies habere prodidit—Meton 365. et dierum quinque undevigesimam partem.* This computation of the overplus, (over and above the three hundred and sixty-five days,) the nineteenth part of one hundred and twenty hours, for Meton's time, and that of Hipparchus, the seventy-sixth part of twenty-four hours added to six hours, give precisely the same result: namely, 6*h.* 18*m.* 56*s.* 50*t.* And the solar year of Meton may be reckoned 365*d.* 6*h.* 18*m.* 57*s.* nearly. Hipparchus himself deducted from the six hours a three hundredth part of twenty-four hours; or 4*m.* 48*s.* consequently he reduced the six hours to 5*h.* 55*m.* 12*s.* It is curious to remark the gradual progress towards accuracy; each astronomer successively correcting the excess of his predecessors.

	Excess.			
	D.	H.	M.	S.
Meton & Euctemon [B.C. 432.]	365.	6.	18.	57. . . 30. 0.
Calippus [B.C. 330.]	365.	6.	0.	0. . . 11. 3.
Hipparchus [B.C. 146.]	365.	5.	55.	12. . . 6. 15
True time	365.	5.	48.	57.

From this view of the cycle of Meton, we are enabled to determine the time of the eclipse, which preceded the battle of Arbela: and which happened in the seventh year of the sixth Metonic period. The observation made in the Tables, B. C. 331, 2. was made with a view to reconcile Plutarch's account of the time of the eclipse with Arrian's account of the month of the battle. I had followed Scaliger^p in supposing that the eclipse might fall upon the 20th of Boëdromion, and the battle ensue upon the 1st of Pyanepsion. Arrian seemed a better authority for the history of Alexander than Plutarch^q, who dates that battle on the 26th of Boëdromion. But a closer examination of the cycle of Meton has led me to renounce that opinion as erroneous. The variation of the Attic calendar would be the other way; and the days of the month would follow the lunar time instead of preceding it^r. The sixth *Enneadecactærid* commenced when the first moon was 1d. 13h. 23m. old. The first seventy-six Metonic months, ending at Boëdromion B. C. 331, would contain 2244 days; (the *exemptile* days being deducted;) but seventy-six lunations are equal to 2244d. 7h. 47m. 39s. which would still leave the new moon of Boëdromion 1d. 5h. 35m. 53s. earlier than the first day of the month; the full moon would consequently fall 13d. 12h. 46m. 8s. after the beginning of Boëdromion, or on the 14th day of the month; and the battle of Arbela, eleven or twelve days after the eclipse, would fall upon the 25th, or 26th, nearly where Plutarch has placed it, and six days earlier than the date of Arrian.

It has been a question, whether Hecatombæon always began at the first new moon after the solstice, or whether it sometimes preceded the solstice. Scaliger held that Hecatombæon never commenced before the solstice. Petavius thought otherwise. Dodwell^s concluded that the new moon of Hecatombæon was that which lay nearest to the tropic, whether it preceded, or whether it followed the solstice. Corsini^t collects the different opinions, but declares no judgment of his own, and is satisfied with stating generally that the year began *circa æstivi solstitiis tempora*. There are no positive proofs^u of this point, but the probability is that Petavius and Dodwell are in the right.

^p Emend. Temp. p. 25. 26. *Plutarchus scribit XI. diebus ante cladem Persarum ad vicum Gaugamela et fugam Darii ultimi deliquium lunæ contigisse μὲν βοηδρομιῶνος πρὶ ἀρχῆς πυανησιῶν. Jam constat μυστήρια celebrari solita τῇ εἰκάδι βοηδρομιῶνος, ut ipse Plutarchus auctor est in Camillo.*—p. 27. *A vicesima mensis Boëdromionis ad exitum mensis sunt dies XI. Pyanepsion, Mæmactæron, &c.*

^q Camill. c. 19. Πέρσαι ἡττήθησαν—βοηδρομιῶνος πέμπτῃ φθίνοντος ἐν Ἀρβήλοις.

^r See Dodwell, Diss. I. p. 42. who observes very justly, that at the end of the Metonic period *Seniores veris fuerint civilia novilunia atque plenilunia*.

^s Diss. I. p. 24.

^t Tom. I. p. 98.

^u Tom. I. p. 65.

^v Petavius, Doctrin. Temp. I. 12. p. 29. produces two arguments from Ptolemy: *Probatur ex Ptolemaicis observationibus, VII. 3. ubi—Anthesterion cepit Januarii 22. Ergo Hecatombæon Junii 19. Item Elaphebolion iniiit Feb. 22. Ergo Hecatombæon Junii 21.* The passages in question are these: Ptol. p. 169. τῇ λς' ἔτει τῆς πρώτης κατὰ Κλέ-

λῆπτον περιόδου, τοῦ μὲν εὐλαφηβολιῶνος τῇ ιε'. τοῦ δὲ τυβι τῇ ε'.—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ νῦν ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. The year N. E. 454. began Nov. $\frac{1}{2}$. B. C. 295. consequently the 5th day of the fifth month Tybi (the 125th day of the Egyptian year) fell upon March 8th, which was in that year coincident with the 15th of Elaphebolion: and the 1st of Elaphebolion is fixed to Feb. 22. Again, (ibid.)—τῇ η' τοῦ ἀνθεστηριῶνος, κατ' Αἰγυπτίου τῇ κθ' τοῦ Ἀθύρ—κατὰ τὸ νῦν ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. It has been already shewn (p. 298) that the 29th of the month Athyr in N. E. 465. corresponded to Jan. 29, B. C. 283. Consequently the 1st of Anthesterion is coincident in that year with Jan. 22. But the conclusion which Petavius draws from hence is erroneous. As these were not intercalary years, it follows that when the 1st Anthesterion fell upon Jan. 22. the 1st of Hecatombæon would fall upon June 29th; and the 1st Elaphebolion being Feb. 22d, the 1st Hecatombæon would be 1st July; the beginning of the Attic year in both cases being subsequent to the solstice.

The first day of every Attic month, on the principles of the lunar year, falls annually back about eleven days until the arrival of the intercalary year; when it is carried forward by the intercalary month about eighteen days lower in the Julian calendar than the place which it occupied in the preceding year. In the next year it falls back again eleven days, and so successively, till another operation of the intercalary month brings it down eighteen days in advance of its former position. As for example, if, in the first year of the Metonic cycle, *Elaphebolion*, the month of the *Dionysia magna*, began March 10, in the second it fell back to Feb. 27th, in the third year, it would be carried forward by the intercalary month to March 17th, in the fourth it fell back to March 6th, in the fifth it was carried down by the second intercalary month to March 25th*. The intercalary years within the period of Meton's cycle were these.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Years.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
3.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5.	42 $\frac{3}{4}$.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$.	38 $\frac{3}{4}$.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$.	35 $\frac{3}{4}$.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$.
8.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$.	40 $\frac{5}{8}$.	38 $\frac{7}{8}$.	36 $\frac{5}{8}$.	34 $\frac{3}{8}$.	(33 $\frac{5}{8}$.)†
11.	42 $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
13.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$.	40 $\frac{1}{4}$.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$.	
16.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$.	39 $\frac{3}{4}$.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$.	35 $\frac{3}{4}$.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
19.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

In these years the twelve months which followed *Posideon II.* (the six last months of the intercalary year and the six first of the next year) were brought down, as compared with their station in the Julian calendar of the preceding year, each about eighteen days lower respectively: and in these months the Athenian festivals and the occurrences of civil history would fall so much later than in the other years of the period. In these intercalary years, of thirteen months, the *prytaniæ* into which the year was distributed, instead of thirty-five and thirty-six days, were of thirty-eight and thirty-nine days duration.

The Athenians divided their civil year into ten *prytaniæ*, corresponding to the number of their tribes^z, each of thirty-five days. Harpocratio^a:—ἔστιν ἀριθμὸς ἡμερῶν ἡ πρυτανεία, ἥτοι

* See Dodwell's Tables, Diss. de Cyclis, p. 716—727.

† In this year the cycle of Calippus was adopted: containing four Metonic periods, or seventy-six years.

^a The ten tribes lasted from their institution by Cleisthenes B.C. 510 (Herodot. V. 66. 69.) to the addition of the two tribes in B.C. 306, in honour of Demetrius and Antigonus. (Plutarch. Demet. c. 10. Pollux, VIII. 110.) Corsini, Fast. Att. Dissert. IV. has proved that the order of precedence among the tribes was this; 'Ερεχθίδης Αἰγυλῆς Πανδιονίδης Λεωντίδος Ἀκαμαντίδος Οἰκίης Κεκροπίδος Ἰπποθωντίδος Αἰακῆς Ἀντιوخίδης.—by the following arguments. 1. Demosthenes, Epitaph. p. 1397—1399. and Etymolog. v. Ἐπώνυμοι, recite them in this order. 2. An ancient marble, which originally stood in the Ceramicus, and on which were in-

scribed the names of citizens who fell in battle in B.C. 457, under their respective tribes, places the tribes in the same order. This monument, valuable for its high antiquity, is given by Corsini, tom. I. p. 159—161. It begins thus: 'Ερεχθίδης οἷδε ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀπέθανον ἐν Κύπρῳ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἐν Φοινίκη ἐν Ἀλκιεύσιν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ Μεγαρο... ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐνιαυτῷ then follow the names of citizens of the tribe *Erechtheis*: then, after a lacuna, [Πανδιονίδος] Λεωντίδος Ἀμφιάναξ, κ. τ. λ. Ἀκαμαντίδος Θεοφάνης, κ. τ. λ. Οἰκίης Δυκέας, κ. τ. λ. Κεκροπίδος Αἰτακράτης, κ. τ. λ. Ἰπποθωντίδος Γέρδος, κ. τ. λ. The other tribes are effaced. Πανδιονίδος does not now appear; but was found legible by Spon, and placed before Λεωντίς. This monument therefore exhibits seven of the ten tribes (the other three being effaced) in the order given by Demosthenes and the Etymologus. 3. An inscription given by

τριάκοντα ἔξ ἢ τριάκοντα πέντε· καὶ ἐκάστη φυλὴ πρυτανεύει. Photius^b:—ὁ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀριθμὸς δέκα ἐγένοντο κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν, ὅτι καὶ δέκα αἱ φυλαί. ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν σεληνιακὸν ἤγον. ἐπέβαλε δὲ ἐκάστη φυλὴ τῶν δέκα λέ' ἡμέρας, καὶ ἐπερίττειον ἐκ τοῦ σεληνιακοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἡμέραι τέσσαρες, ὥς ἐπεμέριζον ταῖς πρώταις λαχούσαις πρυτανεύειν τέσσαρσι φυλαῖς· καὶ τῶν μὲν τεσσάρων πρώτων ἐκάστη εἶχε τὴν πρυτανείαν ἀπαρτιζομένην εἰς λς' ἡμέρας αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἔξ ἀνὰ λς'. Dodwell, having collected from the works of Demosthenes the station which some of the tribes happened to occupy in some particular years, assumed that the order in which they presided was fixed and permanent. He observed that in B. C. 354 the tribe *Pandionis* presided first^d: that, in B. C. 340, the tribe *Hippothoontis* had the third place^e; that upon another occasion the tribe *Leontis* had the sixth presidency^f; that *Erechtheis* had the eighth^g, and *Aiantis* the tenth^h. He accordingly concluded that these were uniformly the stations of those tribes: that the tribe *Pandionis* always had the first, *Erechtheis* the eighth, and *Aiantis* the tenth *prytania*. This opinion Corsiniⁱ has combated by many ingenious arguments. He contends, that the order in which the tribes presided was annually determined by lot. Some of his arguments to this purpose are cogent. 1. It is distinctly asserted by ancient testimonies, that the order was fortuitous: ^k τὸ δέκατον μέρος τῆς βουλῆς τῶν πεντακοσίων καὶ πενήκοντα ἀνδρῶν ἀπὸ μιᾶς φυλῆς.—ἐπρυτάνευον δὲ ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀλλήλων αἱ δέκα φυλαὶ κληρολαχούσαι κατὰ ἐνιαυτὸν.—ἐνταῦθα καλῶς προσέθηκε τὴν φυλὴν τὴν Πανδιονίδα, ἐπειδὴ ἔτοχε τότε αὐτὴν κληρωθῆναι πρώτην πρυτανεύουσαν. ἀνατίρω ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐπιχειροτονίαν τῶν νόμων ἀνέγνωκεν εἰκότως οὐχ ὥρισε ποίας πρυτανευούσης πρώτης, ἐπειδὴ ἀθροῦν ἦν, ὥς εἴπομεν, ποία κληροῦται αἱ κατὰ τὸν πρώτων μῆνα πρώτη πρυτανεύουσαι. 2. Some examples of a different order may be collected. The tribe *Aiantis*, which was the tenth in the time of Demosthenes, was the second in B. C. 490. ^m τὸ ψήφισμα κατ' ὃ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐξήγαγε (Μιλτιάδης) τῆς Αἰαντίδος φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης ἐγγραφή. That decree referred to the 6th of Boëdromion, the 65th day of the year, within the *prytania* of the secondⁿ presiding tribe. *Erechtheis*, which was the 8th in Demosthenes, is the first in Antipho *περὶ τοῦ χορευτοῦ*. The speaker in that oration was of this tribe, *Erechtheis*^o, and during the months Hecatombæon

Spon, of the age of Hadrian, has the ten original tribes in the same order. 4. He produces another mutilated fragment, of the age of Hadrian, in which the names appear Ἐρεχθίδος—Αἰγυρίδος—Πανδιονίδος εὐρυτίδος κρεπίδος οὐντίδος, from which he reasonably infers that the same order was observed.

^a V. πρυτανείας.

^b Lex. v. πρυτανεία.

^c Repeated by Suidas, in voce.

^d Demosth. Timocrat. p. 706. 708. ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης πρυτανείας τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ—ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος πρώτης, ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας. Again, in B. C. 346. Demosth. Coron. p. 235. ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἔτη καὶ νέα φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Πανδιονίδος.

^e Demosth. Coron. p. 250. βοηδρομιῶνος ἔτη καὶ νέα—πρυτανεία φυλῆς Ἰπποθουοντίδος, p. 261. μὲν βοηδρομιῶνος ἔκτη ἐπὶ δέκα, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Ἰπποθουοντίδος.

^f Demosth. Coron. p. 253. ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἄρχοντος, γαμφυλίδος ἔκτη ἀπριοντος, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Λεοντίδος.

^g Demosth. Coron. p. 282. μὲν ἐλαφειοβοιῶνος

ἔκτη φθινότου, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Ἐρεχθίδος.

^h Demosth. Coron. p. 288. φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Αἰαντίδος, σκιροφοριῶνος ἔκτη ἐπὶ δέκα.

ⁱ Tom. I. p. 127. 128. 179.

^k Etymol. v. πρύτανις. Conf. Corsini. tom. I. p. 179. This, however, is better given in Harpocrat. v. πρυτάνεις—πεντήκοντα ἄνδρες ἀπὸ μιᾶς φυλῆς—ἐπρυτάνευον δὲ—αἱ δέκα φυλαὶ κλήρῳ λαχούσαι.

^l Ulpian. ad Demosth. Timocrat. p. 447, 44. Conf. Corsini. tom. I. p. 149.

^m Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10. p. 628. E. conf. Corsini. tom. I. p. 183.

ⁿ The third, according to Corsini, who placed the battle of Marathon at the 16th of Boëdromion, for a reason which has been considered in a former note. See above, p. 303. But, in his discussion of this point, tom. I. p. 182, 183, he has forgotten his own doctrine respecting the commencement of the year in Gamelion; according to which, Boëdromion in B. C. 490. would have been the ninth, and not the third month.

^o Antipho *περὶ χορευτ.* p. 142, 33.

and Metagitnion τῶν βουλευτῶν εἰς ἤν,—καὶ πρὸς τοῖς πρυτανεύσας τὴν πρώτην πρυτανίαν ἄπασαν πλην δυοῖν ἡμέραιν. He farther observes very justly⁹, that the addition of πρώτη, πέμπτη, ἔκτη, would not have been necessary, had the station of every tribe been always known: that the tribe *Erechtheis*, which was first in dignity, would be always degraded by Dodwell's system to the eighth place; that the tribe *Æantis*, which never was the last according to Plutarch¹, would be permanently fixed to the *tenth prytania*¹¹.

The opinion of Corsini is confirmed and established beyond dispute by evidence which has since come to light. The Choiseul Marble², which preserves an account of sums issued from the treasury of Minerva Polias in the archonship of Glaucippus, B. C. 445³, exhibits a perfect series of the *prytania* in the order which they occupied in that year. This monument, from the clear information which it affords upon this subject, deserves a particular consideration. I subjoin such parts of it as are material, omitting only the amount of the sums issued, as not necessary to the present question.

ἘΑθηναῖοι ἀνήλασαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἀρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἥ Κλεγίνης Ἀλαιεὺς προεγραμμά-
τευσε. ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας Καλλιστράτος Μαραθάνιος καὶ ξυνάρχοντες παρέδωκαν ἐκ
τῶν ἐπέτειον ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου. Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος πρώτης πρυτανεύουσας, Ἐ... νταμίαις
παρεδόθη Καλλιμάχῳ Ἀγνουσίῳ Ἰ. αριεῖ ἵπποις σίτος ἐδόθη Ἀθηναίᾳ Πολιάδῳ—Ἐπὶ τῆς
Αἰγιδίδος δευτέρας πρυτανεύουσας, ἀλλοθέταις παρεδόθη ἐς Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα Φίλωνι Κυδαθηναίῳ
καὶ συνάρχουσιν Ἀθηναίᾳ Πολιάδῳ—ἱεροποιοῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν Διῶλλῳ Ἐρχιεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν ἐκα-
τομβήν—Ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνιδίδος τρίτης πρυτανεύουσας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ
συνάρχουσιν ἵπποις σίτος ἐδόθη—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἵπποις σίτος ἐδόθη—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς
Ἑλληνοταμίαις Ἐρμῶνι ἐδόθη ἀρχοντι ἐς Πύλον—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν—
Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανεύουσας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ
συνάρχουσιν σίτος ἵπποις ἐδόθη—ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν ἐδόθη—Ἐπὶ τῆς Κε-
κροπιδίδος πέμπτης πρυτανεύουσας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς
τὴν διαβελίαν—Ἐπὶ τῆς Λεοντίδος ἑκτῆς πρυτανεύουσας, τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοτα-
μίαις παρεδόθη Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἐνάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θράσωνι
Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ
συνάρχουσιν (στρατηγῶ ἔξ Ἑρετρίας Εὐκλείδῃ ἀνωμολόγημα)—τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλλη-
νοταμίαις Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Σπού-
διδι Φλυεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήθη Ἑλληνοταμίᾳ Ἀναι-
τίῳ Σφηττίῳ καὶ παρέδωκε Παλυαράτῳ Χολαργεῖ—Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἑβδόμης πρυτανεύουσας,
πέμπτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, παρεδόθη Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς διαβελίαν—ἑβδόμῃ τῆς πρυτα-
νείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διαβελίαν—τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλληνοτα-
μίαις Φαλάνθῳ Ἀλωπεκῆθεν καὶ συνάρχουσιν σίτον ἵπποις—ἔκτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοτα-

⁹ P. 146, 35. conf. Corsin. tom. I. p. 181, 182.

¹⁰ Tom. I. p. 149.

¹¹ Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10. p. 628. B. τῇ Αἰαντίδι φυλῇ γέρας ὑπῆρχε τὸ μὴ κρίνεσθαι τὸν αὐτῆς χορὸν ἔσχον-
τον.

¹² Corsin. tom. I. p. 150.

¹³ This Marble was brought from Athens in 1788, and is illustrated by Barthélemy in a treatise entitled *Dissertation sur une ancienne inscription Grecque relative aux finances des Athéniens* par J. J. Barthélemy. 1792. Republished in *Mém.*

de l'Acad. &c. tom. XLVIII. p. 337.

¹⁴ In the original—Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέλασαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίπ-
πο ἀρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς εἰ Κλεγίνης Ἀλαιεὺς προ-
εγραμμάτευσε. ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Αθηναίας Καλ-
λιστράτος Μαραθάνιος καὶ ξυνάρχοντες παρέδωκαν ἐκ τῶν
ἐπετειῶν ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου. Ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος πρώτης
πρυτανεύουσας. Ἡ[λλε] νταμίαις παρεδόθη Καλλιμάχῳ
Ἀγνουσίῳ, κ. τ. λ.—according to the ancient form
of writing, before the archonship of Euclides. See
the references in the Tables, B. C. 403, 2.

μῖαις Προ...νῶ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Εὐκόλ. . . . φιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἑβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Καλλίῳ Εὐάνῳ. . . . αἱ συνάρχουσιν—Ἐπὶ τῆς ἸΠΠΟΘΩΝΤΙΔΟΣ ὀγδόῃς πρυτανευούσης, δωδεκᾷ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—Ἐπὶ τῆς ΕΡΕΧΘΙΔΟΣ ἐνάτης πρυτανευούσης, δωδεκᾷ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη Θράσωνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνομολογήσα υς στρατηγοῖς ἐς Σάμῳ Δεξικράτει Ἀγίλιῳ—Πασιφῶντι Φρεαβρίῳ—Ἀριστοκρά. — Ε Εὐωνυμίῳ—Νικηράτῳ Κυδαντίδῃ τριηράρχῳ—Ἀριστοφάνει Ἀνα . . . τριηράρχῳ—Ἐπὶ τῆς ΠΑΝΔΙΟΝΙΔΟΣ δεκάτης πρυτανευούσης, ἑνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνοταμίαις Προ καὶ συνάρχουσιν—τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, Ἑλληνο σιν—ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλλ ουσιν—Κεφάλαιον ἀργυρίου συμπαν

This valuable monument exhibits the tribes in an order wholly different from that which is collected from Demosthenes. In the year of Glaucippus, *Æantis* is the first and *Pandionis* the last; directly the reverse of the order which Dodwell had pronounced to be fixed and unchangeable. A clear demonstration that the *prytanias* were arranged by lot, and that the order in which they presided was fortuitous. We likewise are enabled to correct an error into which we had been led by Photius and Suidas. They had represented, that the four supernumerary days were given to the four *first* presiding tribes; who had 36 days, while the last six had each 35. Dodwell and Corsini naturally followed these authorities, and distributed the four days to the first four tribes^u. But, as in this Marble the 36th day of the eighth, ninth, and tenth *prytania* is distinctly expressed, it appears that the contrary distribution prevailed, and that the supernumerary days were given to the *last* tribes, and not to the first. In the year of Glaucippus, which was not intercalary, but a year of 354 days, the 4th of a Metonic cycle, the order of the *prytania* was this:

Days.		Days.		Commenced.
...	1. <i>Æantis</i> 35	1. Hecatombæon . . .	July 14. B. C. 410.	
70. . . .	2. <i>Ægeis</i> 35	7. Metagitnion . . .	Aug. 18.	
105. . . .	3. <i>Æneis</i> 35	12. Boëdromion . . .	Sept. 22.	
140. . . .	4. <i>Acamantis</i> . . . 35	18. Pyanepsion . . .	Octob. 27.	
175. . . .	5. <i>Cecropia</i> 35	23. Mæmacterion . .	Dec. 1.	
210. . . .	6. <i>Leontis</i> 35	29. Posideon	Jan. 5. B. C. 409.	
246. . . .	7. <i>Antiochis</i> 36	5. Anthesterion . . .	Feb. 9.	
282. . . .	8. <i>Hippothoontis</i> . 36	11. Elaphebolion . .	* March 17.	
318. . . .	9. <i>Erechtheis</i> . . . 36	18. Munychion	April 22.	
354. . . .	10. <i>Pandionis</i> . . . 36	24. Thargelion	May 28—July 2.	

^u Dodwell, Diss. III. p. 186. *Prytanias dierum alie 36 alie 35. sic autem ut primarum prytaniarum dies fuerint plures.*—Corsini. tom. I. p. 103. *Quatuor dies illi ita primis 4 anni tribus adjungebantur, ut illarum singule non 35 diebus, alia-*

rum sequentium instar, sed potius 36 continuos dies imperarent.

* If February was of 29 days, then March 16.—April 21.—May 27.

XX.

DEMOSTHENES.

TWO accounts are transmitted to us of the age of *Demosthenes*, which vary considerably. The author of the *Lives of the Orators*^a gives the following dates: Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους καὶ Κλειοβούλης τῆς Γύλωνος θυγατρὸς, τὸν δὲ δῆμον Παιανιεύς, καταλειφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἑτῶν ἑπτὰ μετ' ἀδελφῆς πενταετίδος, τὸν μὲν τῆς ὀρφανίας χρόνον παρὰ τῇ μητρὶ διήγει.—τελειωθείς δὲ, ἐλάττω παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων παραλαβὼν, ἔκρινεν αὐτοὺς ἐπιτροπῆς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους ἀρχοντος, τρεῖς ὄντας, Ἀφροβον, Θηριπίδην, Δημοφῶντα ἢ Δημίαν.—καὶ εἶλεν αὐτούς· τῆς δὲ καταδίκης οὐδὲν ἐπράξατο, τοὺς μὲν ἀργυρίου τοὺς δὲ καὶ χάριτος [ἀφείς].—καὶ χορηγὸς ἐγένετο· Μειδίαν δὲ τὸν Ἀναγυράσιον πλῆξαντα αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ χορηγοῦντα εἰς κρίσιν καταστήσας, λαβὼν τρισεχλίας ἀφῆκε τῆς δίκης.—ἑπτὰ δὲ καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς, λογιζομένοις ἀπὸ Δεξιθέου εἰς Καλλιμάχον, ἐφ' οὗ ἡ παρ' Ὀλυνθίων ἦκε πρεσβεία περὶ τῆς βοήθειας,—ἔπεισεν ἐκπέμψαι τὴν βοήθειαν· τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς, ἐφ' οὗ Πλάτων ἐτελεύτησε, Φίλιππος Ὀλυνθίου καταστρέψατο. ἔγνω δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ Ξενοφῶν—ἡ ἀρχόμενον ἢ ἀκμάζοντα· τῷ μὲν γὰρ τὰ Ἑλληνικά ἐτελείτο εἰς τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχην ἀρχόντα δὲ Χαρικλείδην· ὁ δὲ πρότερον ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους εἶλε τοὺς ἐπιτρόπους. Between *Dexitheus* [B. C. 38½.] and *Timocrates* [B. C. 36½.] are twenty archons. Between *Dexitheus* and *Callimachus* [B. C. 34½.] are thirty-five archons. According to this chronology, then, Demosthenes was born B. C. 385. was in his twenty-second year when he prosecuted his guardians, and in his thirty-seventh at the time of the Olynthian war. Petitus^b, Corsini^c, and Wolf^d, follow the computations of this author.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus^{dd} computes differently: Οὗτος ἐγεννήθη μὲν ἐνιαυτῷ πρότερον τῆς ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἀρχοντος δὲ Τιμοκράτους εἰς ἔτος ἦν ἐμβεβηκώς ἑπτακαίδεκατον· δημοσίους τε λόγους ἤρξατο γράφειν ἐπὶ Καλλιστράτου ἀρχοντος, εἰκοστὸν καὶ πέμπτον ἔχων ἔτος. Between *Demophilus*, Olymp. 99. 4. and *Timocrates* are sixteen archons. Between *Demophilus* and *Callistratus* [B. C. 35½.] are twenty-five. Although, therefore, Demosthenes might be said to be seventeen in the year of Timocrates, he could not be called twenty-five in the year of Callistratus. This, however, is hardly to be imputed to Dionysius himself, but rather to the transcriber, since the numbers probably were εἰκοστὸν καὶ ἑκτόν· ἔχων ἔτος. There is a difference of four years between this and the former computation. According to Dionysius, Demosthenes was born B. C. 381. was seventeen at the prosecution of his guardians, twenty-six at the time of his first public cause, and thirty-two at the period of the Olynthian war.

The following dates occur in Zosimus Ascalonita^e: ἐβίωσε δὲ ἔτη ξ' καὶ τρία· ἐγεννήθη δὲ ἐνιαυτῷ πρότερον τῆς ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος.—ἀπέθανε δὲ ἔκτη ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ πυνεφιδῶνος μηνός. Of these three propositions, the first is inconsistent with the second, and with the known year of his death. The last particular is in conformity with Plutarch^f. The date of the birth of Demosthenes agrees with that of Dionysius, from whom it was probably taken.

Gellius^g has the following account: *Ab utriusque oratoris studiosis animadversum et scriptum est, quod Demosthenes et Cicero pari ætate illustrissimas orationes in causis dixerint, alter κατὰ Ἀνδροπίωνος—septem et viginti annos natus, alter anno minor, pro P. Quintio, septimoque et vicesimo pro Sex. Roscio. Vixerunt quoque non nimis numerum annorum diver-*

^a Vit. X. Or. p. 844. A.—845. E.

^b Leg. Att. p. 267. ed. Wess.

^c Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 138.

^d Prolegom. ad Leptineam Demosth. p. LXII.

^{dd} Ad Ammæum, p. 724.

^e Vit. Demosth. apud Reisk. tom. IV. p. 151.

^f Vit. Demosth. c. 30.

^g Noct. Att. XV. 28.

sum, alter tres et sexaginta annos; Demosthenes sexaginta. These numbers are consistent: twenty-seven years complete in the archonship of *Callistratus* would raise the birth of Demosthenes to the year of *Evander*, [B. C. 387.] between whom and Callistratus are twenty-six archons; and sixty years complete at the period of his death, in the fourth month of the archon *Philocles*, would raise his birth to the fourth month of *Evander*, between whom and Philocles are fifty-nine archons. Plutarch^b is consistent with the chronology of Gellius: τῶν δὲ δημοσίων ὁ μὲν κατ' Ἀνδροτίανος, καὶ Τιμοκράτους, καὶ Ἀριστοκράτους, ἐτέροις ἐγγράφησαν, οὕτω τῇ πολιτείᾳ προσκληυθὸς· δοκεῖ γὰρ δυοῖν ἢ τριῶν δέοντα εἶη τριάκοντα γεγονῶς ἐξετεχνεῖν τοὺς λόγους ἐκείνους. These general expressions, not intended to be precise, make the orator seven or eight and twenty at the preparation of his first public causes. Libaniusⁱ also agrees with Gellius: οὕτω καὶ δὲκα ἐτῶν ἦν ὅτε πρὸς τοὺτους [*tutores*] ἡγωνίζετο. Between *Evander* and *Timocrates* are seventeen archons. This statement, then, of his age would place his birth in the year of *Evander*; and there is a difference of about a year between Gellius and Libanius on the one hand, and Dionysius on the other; while the higher date, of the year of Dexitheus, rests on the solitary testimony of the Pseudo-Plutarch. Which, then, of the two computations, that of Gellius, Libanius, Plutarch, and Dionysius, or that of the Pseudo-Plutarch, is most in conformity with the account which the orator has given of his own age?

Demosthenes has stated his age in two passages of his works. In one, he describes himself as having completed his sixteenth year in July B. C. 366. in the other, he asserts himself to be thirty-two at the time of the insult offered by Midias in February B. C. 350. Each of these accounts shall be examined in its order. 1. Demosthenes affirms, that his father left him an orphan of seven years old: ^k οὐμὸς πατὴρ κατέλιπον ἐμὲ ἑπτ' ἐτῶν ὄντα. and that ten years of guardianship were expired in the last month of the archon Polyzelus: ^l ἐγὼ μὲν ἐπὶ Πολυζέλου ἀρχόντος, σκίροφοριῶνος μηνός.—^m οὐχ ὅλοις ἔτεσι πρότερον δέκα τὰ μὲν λαβὼν εἶχεν ἐκείνους; Ten years, then, had elapsed from the death of his father to the month of June B. C. 366; and he had entered his seventh year at the least, when the father died. But from *Evander* to *Polyzelus*, both inclusive, are sixteen years. He could not, then, have been born later than the beginning of the year of *Evander*, or July B. C. 382. This date, obtained from Demosthenes himself, is in conformity with Gellius and Libanius, and about a year higher than the date of Dionysius; but is wholly irreconcilable with the date of the Pseudo-Plutarch, because Polyzelus is the eighteenth archon from Dexitheus, and Demosthenes, to be born in the year of Dexitheus, must have been nineteen years of age in the last month of Polyzelus. Corsiniⁿ, indeed, defends the date of the biographer by an extraordinary mode of computing: *Demosthenis ortus ad exeuntem Scirophorionem, Ol. 98. 4. [June B. C. 384.] referri debet; ut nimirum Scirophorione mense Ol. 103. 2. [June B. C. 366.] octavum decimum ætatis annum absolveret. Quod si Demosthenes ipse testatur se vivente patre septennium, decennium vero defuncto patre sub tutoribus egisse, observari facile poterit tum septem tum decem etiam annos illos ita completos vel integros esse potuisse, ut ex utrisque una conjunctis integra octo-decim annorum summa conficeretur.* By what powers of computation this is to be accomplished, it is difficult to imagine. On the contrary, there is no reason for supposing that the seven years were completed at the father's death. The expression is general; and it is sufficient that Demosthenes had entered his seventh year. And, in the statement

^b Vit. Demosth. c. 15.

ⁱ Prolegom. ad Olynth. p. 3.

^k In Aphob. I. p. 814.

^l In Onetor. I. p. 868. ^m Onet. II. p. 880.

ⁿ Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 140.

of the ten entire years of guardianship, it was evidently the orator's interest and purpose to make the most of the amount of time. In these detached numbers of Demosthenes it is not necessary to take the sum of the two, or to suppose seventeen years complete. The expressions of the orator only prove that sixteen years were complete, and the seventeenth current, at the time of his kinsman's marriage, in the last month of Polyzelus. We may assume, then, that he was born in the first month of *Evander*, [July B. C. 392.] and that his father died about the second or third month of *Charisander*, [Aug. or September B. C. 376.] when Demosthenes had entered his seventh year. From that date to the marriage of the guardian would be strictly *nine years and ten months*, which the orator, to favour his claim, might well call *ὅλα δέκα ἔτη*. The whole period of guardianship was no more than ten years; and at the time of that marriage Demosthenes was yet in his minority. Hence it is manifest that the space expressed by *ὅλα δέκα ἔτη* was less than ten years complete.

Corsini^P has another argument for the date of the biographer. "Demosthenes was enrolled among the *Ephebi* when he prosecuted his guardians. But the date of Dionysius for his birth makes him only 14 years old in the archonship of Polyzelus; and, by every account, 16 was the earliest age for that enrolment: the date, therefore, of the Pseudo-Plutarch is the right one." *At orator ipse perspicuos temporis characteres exponens asserit sororem suam Polyzelo archonte Sciophorione mense nupsisse, &c.*^{PP} This is not quite accurate. Demosthenes thus describes the proceedings: ἡδὺ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἔτη τὰ μεταξὺ τοῦ συνοικῆσαι τε τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ φῆσαι τούτους πεποιῆσθαι τὴν ἀπόλειψιν—ἡ ἀπόλειψις ἐγράφη ποσειδεῶνος μηνὸς ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους· ἐγὼ δ' εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους δοκιμασθεὶς ἐνεκάλουν καὶ λόγον ἀπῆτον.—ὥς ἐγῆματο μὲν ἡ γυνὴ καθ' ὃν ἐγὼ λέγω χρόνον, ἀντίδικοι δ' ἡμεῖς ἦδη πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ κατέστημεν, ὕστερον δ' ἢ ἐγὼ τὴν δίκην ἔλαχον τὴν ἀπόλειψιν οὗτοι πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντ' ἀπεγράψαντο, λαβέ μοι καθ' ἑκάστον ταύτας τὰς μαρτυρίας.—μετὰ τοίνυν τοῦτον τὸν ἄρχοντα [*Polyzelum*] Κηφισόδαρος, Χίων. ἐπὶ τούτων ἐνεκάλουν δοκιμασθεὶς, ἔλαχον δὲ τὴν δίκην ἐπὶ Τιμοκράτους. The expressions, εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους, are not to be rigidly taken: they are general terms, and do not fix the date of the enrolment to a single point. Demosthenes was enrolled in the archonship of *Cephisodorus*³: some months, perhaps, after that marriage. Nor is the result of the computation of Dionysius 14 years for his age at the time of his enrolment: for from the year of Demophilus to the year of Polyzelus, both inclusive, are *fifteen* years complete, which would suppose the enrolment in the sixteenth year⁴.

³ See Aphob. I. p. 815. 819. 821. 822. 824. 825. 832. 833. and especially p. 835.—ταῦτ' ἔτει δεκάτῳ. Contra Aphob. p. 854. 862.

^P Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 138, 139.

^{PP} Corsini must have written from memory: the marriage in question was not a marriage of the sister of Demosthenes, but a marriage of the sister of Onetor to Aphobus the guardian.

¹ In Onetor. I. p. 868.

² Ibid.

³ In the Tables, B. C. 365, 3. I had adopted the reading ἐπὶ τούτου ἐνεκάλουν—(for which see Reiske. Var. Lect. ad Demosth. p. 868.) and had placed the enrolment in the year of *Chion*. But, as this is not quite so consistent with the expression εὐθὺς μετὰ τοὺς γάμους, the other reading, ἐπὶ τούτων, which is supported by better authorities, is to be preferred; and the enrolment is to be referred to

the year of *Cephisodorus*: perhaps six or seven months after the marriage, and in the beginning of B. C. 365.

⁴ Petitus Leg. Att. p. 267. Wess. has a single argument for the date of the Pseudo-Plutarch: he asserts that an action could not be brought before the age of twenty: *Vere Plutarchus confert natalem Demosthenis in Ol. 98. 4. Deritheo pratore. Neque enim audiendi sunt Dionys. Halic. et anonymus in Descriptione Olympiadum* [Scaliger. See Introduct. p. xxiii.] *qui adscribunt Ol. 99. 4. — Proculdubio vera est gravissimi scriptoris Plutarchi sententia; cujus vindicem dabimus Demosthenem, qui scribit ἐγῆματο—ἐπὶ Πολυζήλου ἄρχοντος σκυροφρίωνος μηνός. Polyzeli pratura incidit in Ol. 103. 2. Cephisodoro qui Polyzelum excepit archonte Aphobum accusavit, qui annus erat Ol. 103. 3. cum in*

The chronology, then, of Gellius, supported by Libanius, placing his birth in the beginning of the year of Evander^u, would make him sixteen in the last month of Polyzelus. He was enrolled among the *Ephebi* in his seventeenth year, in the archonship of Cephisodorus; and was in his nineteenth year in the beginning of the year of Timocrates, when he prosecuted his guardians, consistently with the description of Quintilian^v; *Demosthenem puerum admodum actiones pupillares habuisse manifestum est*^x. All these positions are consistent with the account which he has given of himself, and are about one year higher respectively than the dates of Dionysius.

2. Demosthenes^y describes himself as *thirty-two* years of age at the period of his dispute with Midias: δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη γέγονα. Plutarch^z has the same numbers: δῆλος ἐστὶ τὴν κατὰ Μειδίου παρασκευασάμενος εἰπεῖν δίκην δύο μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς τριάκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη. Ulpian^a, at the same time that he specifies the age of the orator, agrees with Dionysius in the date of this cause: ἐφ' ἑτέρα μέρη καταβαίνει τῆς παρεμβάσεως.—ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τό τε λειποτάξιον καὶ ἡ ἐφ' αἵματι γραφή. πικραίνεται δὲ ταῦτα μετὰ τὴν ὕβριν τὴν ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις. οὐκοῦν συνήψε τῇ παρεμβάσει τὰ πεντε-

viros esset adscriptus et jam sui juris, ut legitur ibidem: εὐθὺς μετὰ τοῖς γάμοις δοκιμασθεὶς ἐνεκάλουν. Atqui in viros adscribebantur anno ætatis vicesimo circa Hecatombæonis initia. Neque ante hanc ætatem actionem ἐπιτροπῆς instituere poterat. Whence he derived this doctrine he has not informed us. It is wholly without foundation; and is effectually disproved by Dionysius and Libanius, who were surely competent judges upon this point, and who believed that Demosthenes conducted that prosecution at seventeen or eighteen years of age.

^u Corsini, attempting to adjust the dates of the Pseudo-Plutarch to those of the orator himself, supposes Demosthenes to be born in the *last month* of Dexitheus. But according to that author he was in his thirty-seventh year in the archonship of Callimachus: and between Dexitheus and Callimachus are only thirty-five archons: that writer, then, to be consistent with himself, must have dated the birth of Demosthenes early in the year of Dexitheus. Consequently the discrepancy between the biographer and the orator cannot be reconciled.

^v XII. 6, 1.

^x Mr. Mitford, who is not favourable to Demosthenes, asserts that this prosecution of his guardians "was considered as a *dishonourable attempt to extort money from them.*" Vol. VIII. p. 123. He quotes Æschin. de Coron. and Plutarch. Vit. Demosth. as authorities for this charge. The passage of Æschines, which Mr. Mitford has in view, (for in the oration de Corona there is nothing to his purpose,) is probably the following: *Fals. Leg. p. 41, 15. ἐκ παθὼν ἀπαλλαττόμενος καὶ δεκατάλαντος δίκας ἐκάστῃ τῶν ἐπιτροπῶν λαγχάνων Ἀργὰς ἐκλήθη.* Some deduction ought in reason to be made from the charges of an adversary, which are not to be considered as containing strict historical truth.

But in reality the terms of Mr. Mitford much exceed the measure of what is expressed even by Æschines. The account which Plutarch gives has directly an opposite meaning: ὡς γοῦν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γένόμενος τοῖς ἐπιτροπῆσι ἤρξατο δικάζεσθαι, καὶ λογογραφεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, πολλὰς διαδόσεις καὶ παλινδικίας ἐύρισκοντας—οὐκ ἀκιδόνης οὐδ' ἀργῶς κατευτηρήσας, ἐκπράξαι μὲν οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν ἡδυνήθη μέρος τῶν πατρῶων. Demosth. c. 6. Besides, it is utterly improbable that a boy of eighteen or nineteen (*puer admodum*, according to Quintilian) should have acquired sufficient influence to be successful in an *unfounded* charge against his guardians. In Mr. Mitford's narrative, indeed, this improbability does not appear, because he represents Demosthenes to be *twenty-five* at the time of the prosecution: *on emerging from minority, by the Athenian law at five and twenty, he earned another opprobrious nickname by a prosecution of his guardians.* (Vol. VIII. p. 123.) But the testimonies which I have collected in the preceding inquiry demonstrate that this was plainly impossible. Even the erroneous dates of the Pseudo-Plutarch only make the orator twenty-two at the time. And Mr. Mitford could not profit by those dates, because he himself adopts the chronology of Dionysius; fixing, with that writer, the birth of Demosthenes at the fourth year of the ninety-ninth Olympiad. (See Vol. VIII. p. 120.) It is probable that, by inadvertence, he applied to the *prosecution of the guardians* that date, twenty-five years, which his author Dionysius applies to the *first public cause*: δημοσίους λόγους ἤρξατο γράφειν—εἰκοστὸν καὶ πέμπτῳ ἔχων ἔτος. Dionys. ad Amm. p. 724.

^y In Mid. p. 564.

^z Demosth. c. 12.

^a P. 347, 184. ed. Paris.

καίδεκα ὅλοις ἔτεσιν ἀφαστώτα. τὰ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ Σπράτωνα παίδος ὄντος τοῦ ῥήτορος πέπρακται· τὰ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὄντος ἐτῶν. Callimachus is the fifteenth archon from Timocrates. Ulpian therefore followed Dionysius in supposing that Demosthenes was seventeen in the archonship of Timocrates, and that he prepared the oration against Midias in the year of Callimachus.

Dionysius, Plutarch, and Ulpian, it seems, understood the numbers δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη to refer to the time at which that oration was prepared; but, as it is manifest that some space elapsed^b between the commission of the offence and the preparation of that cause, it is far more probable that this description of his age was applied by the orator to the time of his χορηγία, and not to the subsequent period at which the oration was published. Wolf^c, who adopts the chronology of the Pseudo-Plutarch, reconciles this date of the orator with that chronology by supposing the oration to have been composed four years after the offence of Midias had been committed. He argues in this manner: *Pertinet causa Midiana ad Olymp. 106. 4. [B. C. 35½.] Causa assignari debet Olymp. 106. 4. si Demosthenes recte locutus est, quum dixit annum ætatis se agere 33. At Dionysius Halic. orationem refert scriptam esse Ol. 107. 4. [B. C. 34½.] Quæ diversitas nihil nos moveret, nisi orator ibi res gestas commemoraret quas demum post Olymp. 106. gestas historia ponit.* He supposes, then, that the facts occurred in Olymp. 106. 4. but that the piece was written four years later, when the orator might insert the subsequent transactions. This date for the χορηγία of Demosthenes is assigned upon mere conjecture, that it might be adapted to the supposed date of his birth in Ol. 98. 4. But the testimonies which I have produced in the Tables make it appear, that the χορηγία of Demosthenes and the offence of Midias in reality happened at the *Dionysia* of the archon *Thessalus*, [Olymp. 107. 2.] in the spring of the year B. C. 350. At that time Demosthenes describes himself as thirty-two: a description entirely agreeing with his own account of his own age sixteen years before, and with the date which has been obtained from Gellius and Libanius^d.

^b Compare with the preceding passage of Ulpian the authorities adduced in the Tables, B. C. 348, 3.

^c Prolegom. in Leptineam Demosth. p. cviii.

^d The χορηγία of Demosthenes is referred in the Tables, B. C. 350, 4. to the *Lenæa*. This would be confirmed by the season of the Διάσια, if the opinion of Taylor, ad Demosth. Mid. p. 517. Reisk. be just, that this and the Πάνδια were the same festival. The Πάνδια were in honour of Jupiter: Phot. Lex. Πάνδια. ἑορτὴ τις ἀπὸ Πανδίας τῆς σελήνης, ἢ ἀπὸ Πανδίωνος—ἄγεται δὲ αὕτη τῇ Διδ., ἐπονομασθεῖσα ἴσως οὕτως ἀπὸ τοῦ πάντα δεῖν θύειν τῇ Διδ. and followed soon after the *Dionysia*: Demosth. Mid. p. 517. ποιεῖν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐν Διονύσου μετὰ τὰ Πάνδια, κ. τ. λ. The account of Harpocration, Πάνδια, ἑορτὴ τις Ἀθήνῃσι μετὰ Διονύσια ἀγομένη, repeated by Suidas, is merely derived from that text of Demosthenes, and adds nothing to our information. The Διάσια were celebrated on the 23d Anthesterion, ten days after the *Lenæa*: Schol. Cod. Rav. ad Aristoph. Nub. 407. Διάσια. ἑορτὴ Ἀθήνῃσι Μειλχίου Διδίς. ἔγεται δὲ μηνὸς ἀνθεστηριῶνος ἢ φθίνοντος.

Schol. Lucian. Timon. c. 7. Διάσια. ἑορτὴ Ἀθήνῃσιν οὕτω καλουμένη, ἣν εἰώθεσαν μετὰ στυγρότητος ἐπιτελεῖν, θύοντες Διδί τῇ Μειλχίῳ. Thucyd. I. 126. Διάσια, ἃ καλεῖται Διδίς ἑορτὴ Μειλχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ πανδημεὶ θύουσι πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεῖα ἀλλὰ θέματα. This festival coincides with the expedition to Tamynæ, in Anthesterion, and contributes to fix the χορηγία of Demosthenes to the *Lenæa*. Two arguments, however, occur for the *Dionysia magna*. (Conf. Spalding. Præfat. ad Midian. p. xiv.) The presence of strangers is noticed by the orator, p. 538, 584. while at the *Lenæa* only citizens were present; and Διονύσια, simpliciter, according to Ruhnkenius, always mean the *Dionysia magna*. If these arguments be valid, the Διάσια and Πάνδια were distinct festivals, and Demosthenes was χορηγός at the *Dionysia magna*. This was possible: for the operations in Eubœa were of some duration; and, although they began in Anthesterion, might well extend into the following month, and Phocion might be engaged at Tamynæ during both the festivals of Bacchus.

In the date of the celebrated cause *περὶ τοῦ σταφάνου* are some difficulties, which could not be stated within the compass of the Tables, but which may be conveniently examined here. The action was instituted by Æschines, *ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχοντος, ἐλαφθολιῶνος ἔκτη ἰσταμένου*^c; that is, towards the end of the year of Chærondas, March B. C. 337. The cause was pleaded in the beginning of the year of Aristophon, about August B. C. 330, and less than eight years after the institution of the suit. Cicero^f says, *Hanc mulctam Æschines a Ctesiphonte petiit quadriennio ante Philippi Macedonis mortem*. The true interval however was only sixteen months. Plutarch^g has this account: *εἰσέχθη ἡ περὶ τοῦ σταφάνου γραφή κατὰ Κτησιφῶντος, γραφεῖσα μὲν ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχοντος μικρὸν ἑπ’ αὐτῶν τῶν Χαιρωνικῶν, κριθῖσα δ’ ὕστερον ἔτεσι δέκα ἐπ’ Ἀριστοφῶντος*. In this passage there are two errors: 1. Instead of being *before* the battle of Chæroneia, the suit of Æschines was a few months *after* it: the battle was fought in the second month of Chærondas, and the suit was instituted in the ninth month of that archon. 2. Instead of *ten* years between the indictment and the trial of the cause, there were less than eight. For, as the one was in the ninth month of Chærondas, [March B. C. 337.] the other was in the second month (or not later) of Aristophon. [August B. C. 330.] Dionysius^h thus describes the dates: *ἐπ’ Ἀριστοφῶντος ἀρχοντος, ὁγδόῳ μὲν ἐνιαυτῷ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχην, ἔκτῳ δὲ μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευτήν*. Thus the passage now stands, according to the conjecture of Bentley, following the steps of Meursius. But even thus, the numbers do not agree with the true time of the cause, which ought to be expressed by the *ninth* and the *seventh* years. Dionysius adds—*καθ’ ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν ἐν Ἀρβήλοις ἐνίκα μάχην*. This character of the time is by no means correct: for the battle of Arbela, in the year of another archon, was at the least eight or ten months earlier than this trial. But the emendation of Bentley, *ὁγδόῳ*, well corresponds with the mention of *Arbela*, which was certainly in the sixth year after the death of Philip.

Corsiniⁱ reconciles these difficulties by supposing the archon Chærondas to be an *archon pseudonymus*, like many others in the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown; and by placing the institution of the suit by Æschines two years earlier than B. C. 338. In two passages of Demosthenes, in one of Æschines, and in one of Plutarch, he determines Chærondas to be an *archon pseudonymus*: he determines that all the transactions *preceded* the battle of Chæroneia, and consequently preceded the true year of Chærondas. He founds this upon a passage of Æschines: *Certe quod Æschinis accusatio Olymp. 110. 2. sub Chæronda quidem, sed pseudonymo, instituta fuerit, non perspicua solum temporum series, sed illustra quoque scriptorum testimonia demonstrant, quæ modo subjiciam*ⁱⁱ.—*Æschines ergo de hoc ipso litis institutæ tempore cum Demosthene disserens ait, ἀπηνέχθη ἡ κατὰ τοῦδε τοῦ ψηφίσματος γραφή ἐπὶ Φιλίππου ζῶντος πρὶν Ἀλέξανδρον εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστῆναι—τῆς μάχης ἐπιγενομένης οὐκ ἐσχολάζομεν περὶ τὴν σὴν εἶναι τιμωρίαν, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως ἐπρεσβεύομεν. Quis hic aperte non videat actionem illam ab Æschine institutam esse antequam Chæronense bellum exarserit*^k? If this was the sense of Æschines, it would undoubtedly decide the question. But Corsini has here brought together as parts of the same sentence and the same argument, suppressing all that comes between them, two clauses which are separated in the original by a long tract of

^c Demosth. Coron. p. 243.

^f De Optimo Gen. Orat. c. 7.

^g Demosth. c. 24.

^h Ad. Amm. p. 746.

ⁱ Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 75, 76, 359, 360.

ⁱⁱ The other testimonies which he subjoins to

that of Æschines, are those which have been already examined; namely, Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat. c. 7. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 24. Dionys. Amm. p. 746.

^k P. 359, 360.

intermediate discussion. The real drift of the argument is pointed out by Taylor¹ with great accuracy. Æschines, after stating that the action was instituted in the lifetime of Philip^m, ἐν Φιλίππου ζῶντος, proceeds to a new topic. He vindicates himself from the charge of having been negligent of his public duty at the *bema*. He enumerates many instances in which he had opposed the acts and proceedings of Demosthenes. Having pursued this subject at considerable length, the orator addresses his adversary in the following termsⁿ: σαυτὸν οὐκ ἀντερωτᾷς, τίς ἂν εἴη δημαγωγὸς τοιοῦτος ὅστις—τοὺς καιροὺς ἐν οἷς ἦν σώζεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἀποδοῖτο,—ἀποδράς δ' ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀνηκεστοῖς κακοῖς περιβαλὼν ἀξιοῖ στεφανοῦσθαι ἐπ' ἀρετῇ, ἀγαθὸν μὲν πεποιηκὼς μηδὲν πάντων δὲ τῶν κακῶν αἴτιος γεγωνῶς, ἐπερωτᾷ δὲ τοὺς συκοφαντηθέντας ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας—διὰ τί αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐκώλυσαν ἐξαμαρτάνειν; ἀποκρύπτοιο δὲ τὸ πάντων τελευταῖον, ὅτι τῆς μάχης ἐπιγενομένης οὐκ ἐσχολάζομεν περὶ τὴν σὴν εἶναι τιμαρίαν—ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐκ ἀπέχρη σοι δίκην μὴ δοῦναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ δωρεὰς αἰτεῖς—ἐνταῦθ' ἐνέστην καὶ τὴν γραφὴν ἀπήνεγκα. Who does not perceive, when the whole argument is placed before him, that the decree for crowning Demosthenes, and the impeachment of Ctesiphon, were *subsequent* to the battle of Chæronea? We have the testimony of Demosthenes^o to the same purpose:—μετὰ τὴν μάχην εὐθύς ὁ δῆμος, εἰδὼς καὶ ἐπαρκῶς πάντα ὅσα ἔπραττον ἐγὼ, ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς δεινοῖς καὶ φοβεροῖς ἐμβεβηκὼς, ἥνίκ' οὐδ' ἀγνωμοῦναι τι θαυμαστὸν ἦν τοὺς πολλοὺς πρὸς ἐμὲ, πρῶτον μὲν περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως τὰς ἐμὰς γνώμας ἐχειροτόνει, καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα τῆς φυλακῆς ἕνεκα ἔπράττετο, ἢ διάταξις τῶν φυλάκων, αἱ τάφροι, τὰ εἰς τὰ τεῖχη χρήματα, διὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ψηφισμάτων ἐγίγνετο' ἐπειδ' αἰρουμένος σιτώνην ἐκ πάντων ἐμὲ ἐχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα συστάντων οἷς ἦν ἐπιμελὲς κακῶς ἐμὲ ποιεῖν, καὶ γραφάς, εὐθύνας, εἰσαγγελίας, πάντα ταῦτ' ἐπαγόντων μοι—ἐν τούτοις ἅπασι μάλιστα μὲν διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, δευτέρου δὲ δι' ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀθηναίους ἐσωζόμεν. —τούτων οὖν οὕτως ἐχόντων, τί προσῆκε τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπραγμένοις θέσθαι τὸν Κτησιφῶντα ὄνομα; οὐχ ὃ τὸν δῆμον ἐώρα τιθέμενον, οὐχ ὃ τοὺς ὁμωμοκῶτας δικαστάς; The state of parties at Athens was this. Demosthenes retained his influence after the battle of Chæronea. It was the object of the party of which he was the head to obtain from the people an expression of their favourable opinion. With this view, Ctesiphon, one of that party, proposed the decree for crowning Demosthenes, which was in effect a declaration that the people of Athens had not withdrawn their confidence from those who promoted the late war, although it had been unsuccessful p.

Corsini^q, to establish his proposition, is obliged to assume that four cases in which *Chærondas* is named are cases of an *archon pseudonymus*, and not within the true year of Chærondas^r: *Ex tribus decretis illis, quæ archontis Chærondæ nomen præferunt, nullum, ne postremum quidem, Chæronda Athenis eponymo factum fuit*. His view of this matter is not just. Two of these are undoubtedly cases in which the name appears in the title of decrees quoted by Demosthenes^s. But the other two are cases of a different character. Chærondas

¹ In Præfat. ad Æschinis Or. in Ctes. p. 378. Reiske.

^m In Ctes. p. 85, 12.

ⁿ P. 86, 6.

^o De Coron. p. 309, 310.

^p To the testimony of the two orators may be added that of the author of the Argument to the oration of Demosthenes, (p. 222, 223. Reiske,) whose authority, although singly perhaps of little value, yet deserves consideration, when in conformity with the accounts of the orators themselves. In that Argument the office of Demosthenes, and

the decree of a Crown, are distinctly described as subsequent to the defeat at Chæronea.

^q Tom. I. p. 76.

^r He necessarily includes the testimony of Plutarch in this description: *Meursio ambiguum illud Chærondæ nomen, a Demosthene simulque Plutarcho memoratum, imposuit; cum scriptores illos de Chæronda eponymo intelligenda esse censeret, et cet.* Tom. I. p. 360.

^s De Coron. p. 243. ἐπὶ Καιρόνδου ἀρχοντος, ἐλαφθολιῶνος ἔκτῃ ἰσταμένον—p. 253. ἐπὶ Καιρόνδου Ἡγέμανος ἀρχοντος, γαμηλιῶνος ἔκτῃ ἀπείκτου—.

is named in one by Æschines speaking in his own person, and not quoting an official document[†]; and in the other by Plutarch in the course of an historical narration. Now, although it is granted that the name of an *archon pseudeponymus* (instead of the true archon of the year) frequently appeared in the title of a decree or other formal document, yet there is no example of an *archon pseudeponymus* being mentioned instead of the real archon, by writers, when, in the course of historical narrative or otherwise, it was their purpose to designate the date of any particular fact. In these two cases, then, Chærondas is the archon under whose year the transactions really happened.

We collect, then, from the two orators, and from these dates, that all the circumstances occurred *after* the battle of Chæronea: Demosthenes was *τρυχοποιός*, and still exercising that office in May B.C. 337^v: the decree of Ctesiphon had been passed in the preceding November^u. The order of the proceedings was this. Two months after the battle; Ctesiphon proposed to reward Demosthenes by a decree passed in the *fourth* month of the year [Pyaneption]; Æschines put in his suit in the *ninth* month, [Elaphebolion,] and in his subsequent speech proved that Demosthenes was still in office in the *eleventh* month [Thargelion]. The confusion of the dates has arisen from the negligence of Plutarch, and perhaps from corruption in the numbers of Cicero^x and Dionysius.

XXI.

PHILOSOPHERS.—HISTORIANS.—ORATORS.

ALTHOUGH some names occur in the third column of the Tables, which do not properly belong to any of these three descriptions, yet, to avoid an inconvenient subdivision, they have been arranged under one of the three classes. Thus, *Hippocrates*, for example, will be found among the philosophers, and *Gorgias* among the orators. The PHILOSOPHERS named in the Tables are these.

1. *Thales*, B. C. 560. 546.
2. *Chilon*, 556.
3. *Bias*, 544.
4. *Anaximander*, 547.
5. *Anaximenes*, 548. 480.
6. *Pherecydes*, 544.
7. *Xenophanes*^a, 538. 527. 477.

[†] In Ctes. p. 57, 35. ἐπὶ γὰρ Χαιρώνδου ἀρχοντος, θαργηλιῶνος μηνὸς δευτέρου φθίνοντος, ἐκκλησίας εὐσεύς ἔγραψε Ψήφισμα Δημοσθένους ἀγορὰν ποιῆσαι, κ. τ. λ.

^v See Æschin. in Ctes. p. 57, 35. Taylor, Præfat. ad Æschin. Ctes. p. 374, 375. Reiske. unnecessarily imagines a difficulty in this passage: as if Æschines had said, that Demosthenes commenced the duties of this office in Thargelion B. C. 337. But it is only implied that he *still* continued in the performance of them.

^u Πυανεψιώνος ἐνάτης ἀπριόντος. Demosth. Cor. p.

266. Hence the argument of Æschines, that Demosthenes was still responsible, since he was still in the exercise of his office seven months after the date of the decree.

^x In the passage of Cicero, for *quadriennio* I would read *biennio*.

^a No explanation is necessary of the reasons why *Xenophanes*, *Parmenides*, and *Empedocles*, although writers of verse, are placed among the philosophers rather than among the poets.

8. *Pythagoras*, 539. 533. 531. 525. 520. 510. 497. 472.
9. *Heracitus*, 503. 455.
10. *Parmenides*, 503. 455.
11. *Anaxagoras*, 500. 490. 450. 432. 428.
12. *Diagoras Melius*, 466.
13. *Zeno Eleates*, 464. 455. 435.
14. *Archelaus*, 450.
15. *Melissus*, 444. 440.
16. *Protagoras*^b, 444. 422.
17. *Empedocles*, 455. 444. 435.
18. *Socrates*, 468. 450. 399.
19. *Democritus*, 460. 435. 381. 370. 357.
20. *Hippocrates*, 460. 435. 431. 357.
21. *Prodicus*, 435.
22. *Meton*, 432.
23. *Plato*^c, 429. 416. 409. 399. 395. 389. 374. 365. 347.

^b It is supposed in the Tables that *Protagoras* might have died about B. C. 404, at the age of near seventy: ἐγγὺς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότα. We may suppose him to be born about B. C. 470, and to be ten years older than *Democritus*. He is said to have been the disciple of *Democritus*: Laërt. IX. 50. δίδουσε δὲ Δημοκρίτου. Philostrat. vit. Sophist. I. 10. Δημοκρίτου ἀκροατῆς οἶκοι ἐγένετο. But the true account of this matter, which is given by *Epicurus*, is not inconsistent with those particulars of his age: Athen. VIII. p. 354. c. ὁ Ἐπίκουρος Πρωταγόραν φησὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν ἐκ φορμοφόρου καὶ ξυλοφόρου πρώτον μὲν γενέσθαι γραφέα Δημοκρίτου θαυμασθέντα ὃ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐπὶ ξύλων τινῶν ἰδίᾳ συνθέσει, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀναληφθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ διδάσκειν ἐν κόμῃ τινὶ γράμματα, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ τὸ σοφιστεῖν ἐμῆσαι. Laërt. IX. 53. φορμοφόρος ἦν, ὡς καὶ Ἐπίκουρός του φησὶ. καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἦρθη πρὸς Δημοκρίτου, ξύλα δεδεκώς ὀφθαλμοῖς. Suid. Πρωταγ. πρότερον ἦν φορτοβαστάκτης. ἐντυχὼν δὲ Δημοκρίτῳ, ἠράσθη λόγων, καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ ῥητορίᾳ ἐτρέφθη. *Democritus*, who was of one of the most eminent families at Abdera in rank and station, might discern the merit and encourage the genius of *Protagoras*, who was of an inferior condition, although himself younger than *Protagoras*. The narrative of *Gellius*, V. 3. though decorated with additions of his own, contains in substance the same account. Respecting the death of *Protagoras*, there are difficulties. Laërt. IX. 54, 55. κατηγόρησεν αὐτοῦ Πυθίδης Πολυζήλου, εἰς τὸν τετρακοσίον. Ἀριστοτέλης δ' Ἐβδόμου φησὶ.—φησὶ δὲ Φιλόχορος, πλέοντος αὐτοῦ εἰς Σικελίαν τὴν αὖν καταπατισθῆναι, καὶ τοῦτο ἀντίτεσθαι Εὐριπίδην ἐν τῷ Ἰζώνι. ἐνὶ κατὰ τὴν ἰδὴν τελευτῆσαι αὐτόν. It is not here asserted that he was condemned during the government of the Four-hundred, [B. C. 411.] but only that his accuser had been a member of

that body. If, however, the meaning of *Philochorus* be reported accurately, he died before *Euripides*; consequently before the end of B. C. 406. According to *Plato*, *Menon*. p. 91. e. his death would happen at least before the death of *Socrates*: but the negligence of *Plato* upon these points renders this by no means certain. If *Timon*, apud *Sext. Empir.* IX. 57. is to be understood literally, he survived *Socrates*: θάνατον αὐτοῦ καταψηφισαμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, διαφυγόν, καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν πταίσας, ἀπέθανε. μέμνηται δὲ ταύτης τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ Τίμων ὁ Φιλιάσιος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σίλλων ταῦτα διεξερχόμενος.

φυγῆς ἐπεμαίετο, ὅφρα μὴ ὀσως

Σωκρατικὸν πῖνον ψυχρὸν ποτὶν εἶδα δέη.

When we recollect that *Euripides* is represented by the grammarians as alluding in the *Παλαμήδης* to the death of *Socrates*, we shall not place much reliance upon the account of *Laërtius*, (for we do not possess the distinct meaning of *Philochorus*,) that in the *Ἰζών* he alluded to the death of *Protagoras*. Perhaps we may most safely determine that *Protagoras* died a little before *Socrates*, and that he was about ten years older than his patron *Democritus*.

^c It has been shewn in the Tables, on the authority of *Aristoxenus*, that *Plato* was in Greece in B. C. 394, five years after the death of *Socrates*. Consequently his voyages must have been prosecuted at intervals, partly before, and partly after that date. It appears that he was twice in Italy, once before, and once after his visit to Egypt; by which *Cicero*, *Fin.* V. 29. and *Quintilian*, *Inst.* I. 12, 15. are reconciled. It is also probable that he visited Egypt twice. *Strabo*, XVII. p. 806. ἐν τῇ Ἠλιουπόλει—ἐδέκοντο αὐτὸν οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει οἱ καὶ Εὐδόξον διατρεβαί. συναρτέθη γὰρ δὴ τῷ Πλάτῳ.

24. *Socratici, Aristippus, Antisthenes, Æschines*, 365.
25. *Eudoxus*, 368.
26. *Diogenes Sinopensis*, 323.
27. *Speusippus*, 347. 339.
28. *Aristoteles*^{cc}, 384. 367. 365. 347. 344. 342. 334. 322.
29. *Anaxarchus*, 339.
30. *Xenocrates*, 397. 339. 315.
31. *Crates*, 328.
32. *Theophrastus*^d, 322. 287.
33. *Stilpo*, 307.
34. *Polemo*, 315.
35. *Epicurus*, (510.) 341. 329. 310. 306.
36. *Arcefilaus*, 299.
37. *Zeno Citticus*^e, 299. 279.

των ὁ Εὐδοξος δέυρο, καὶ συνδιέτριψαν τοῖς ἱεροῦσιν ἐκεῖνοι ἐνταῦθα τρισκαίδεκα ἔτη, ὡς εἴρηται τισι. περιττοὺς γὰρ ὄντας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῶν οὐρανίων, μυστικούς δὲ καὶ δυσμεταδίδους, τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ταῖς θερακαίαις ἐξελεγκάρισαν ὥστε τινα τῶν θεωρημάτων ἰστορήσαι. Thirteen years are so improbable, that the reading of the epitomator, *τρία ἔτη*, might seem preferable. Strabo, however, who adds, *ὡς εἴρηται τισι*, does not state this as an amount which he himself believed to be true, but as expressing the exaggerated report of others, perhaps of the Egyptians. We may collect from this passage that Plato was twice in Egypt. Eudoxus, who died at the age of fifty-three, who flourished B. C. 368, and visited Egypt in the reign of Nectanebis, could not have been the companion of the early travels of Plato. It is therefore to be supposed that Plato was accompanied by Eudoxus in a second voyage to Egypt.

^{cc} In an old Latin version of a life of Aristotle, (Aristot. Buhle t. I. p. 55.) among many absurdities, these facts are nearly accurate: *Plato finivit vitam suam sub Theophilo. Aristoteles autem natus sub Diotrephe, et vivens annis 63, moritur in tempore Philoclis. Adhæsit autem Aristoteles Platoni tempore Nausigenis; et fuerunt a Theophilo, sub quo moritur Plato, usque ad Philoclem, anni 23, [verius 25.] quibus Aristoteles supervixit Platoni.*

^d Theophrastus composed his treatise *περὶ λίθων* in the archonship of Praxiteles, B. C. 31½. Theophrast. p. 702. ed. Schneid. *οἱ παλαιὸν ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ περὶ ἑτῇ μάλιστα ἐνεήκοντα εἰς ἄρχοντα Πραξιβούλου Ἀθήνησι.* Plin. Hist. Nat. XXXIII. 7. *Theophrastus XC. annis ante Praxibulum Atheniensium magistratum (quod tempus exit in Urbis nostræ CCCCXXXIX annum) tradit inventum minium a Callia Atheniense, &c.* The year B. C. 405, which was ninety years before the date at which Theophrastus wrote, coincides with U. C. Varr. 349. and that number might be restored to Pliny, instead of the defective CCXLIX. which must be imputed to an error in the copies. But the emendation of

Casaubon, although at the expense of a greater alteration, is more probable. He supposes that Pliny intends a reference to the era at which Theophrastus wrote, the year of Praxibulus, (an opinion which is confirmed by the practice of Pliny in other passages,) and therefore substitutes CCCCXXXIX. [B. C. 315.=U. C. Var. 439.]

The treatise of Theophrastus *περὶ αἰτίων φυτικῶν* was published a year or two later; soon after the archonship of Nicodorus, B. C. 31½. Caus. Plant. I. 19, 5. *τὸ τελευταῖον ἤδη ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Νικοδόρου.*

The work entitled *περὶ φυτῶν ἱστορία* was published after the year B. C. 307. He mentions in that piece the archonship of Simonides, B. C. 31½. and the expedition of Ophellas, which is referred by Diodorus, XX. 40—42. to the year of Charinus, B. C. 30½. Hist. Plant. VI. 3, 3. *οἱ Κορυθαῖοι τὴν πόλιν οἰκοῦσι μάλιστα περὶ τριακάσια (ἔτη) εἰς Σιμωνίδην ἄρχοντα Ἀθήνησι.* Id. Hist. Plant. IV. 3, 2. *τὸ Ὀφέλλου στρατῶν ἦν ἡμεῖς ἐβάδιζεν εἰς Καρχηδόνα, καὶ ταύτῃ φασὶ [τῷ σιδηρῷ] πλείους ἡμέρας ἀπολειπόντων τῶν ἐπιτηδίων κεκρῆσθαι.* According to Pliny, H. N. III. 5. he wrote this work, or at least a part of it, in the year of Nicodorus, B. C. 31½. *Theophrastus—Circeiorum insule mensuram posuit stadia octoginta in eo volumine quod scripsit Nicodoro Atheniensium magistratu, qui fuit Urbis nostræ CCCCXL anno.* The passage is extant, Hist. Plant. V. 8, 3. *τῆς γῆς τὸ μέγεθος περὶ ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίων.*

^e Zeno taught at Athens fifty-eight years: Laërt. VII. 28. *ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος φησὶν [Strab. XVI. p. 757. μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν Ἀπολλώνιος, ὁ τὸν πίνακα ἐκείνους τῶν ἀπὸ Ζήνωνος φιλοσόφων καὶ τῶν βιβλίων] ἀφηγήσασθαι τῆς σχολῆς αὐτὸν ἔτη δύοιν δέοντα ἐξήκοντα.* According to one account, he was thirty at his coming to Athens: Laërt. VII. 2. *ἀνελθὼν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἤδη τριακονταῖτης.* But the account of his disciple Persæus varies considerably: Laërt. VII. 28. *Περσαῖος φησὶ δύο καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτην τελευτῆσαι αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν δὲ Ἀθήνας δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ἔτην.* We are not to imagine that Persæus could be ignorant of the age of

38. *Strato*, 287.

39. *Lycon*, 300. 287.

40. *Chrysippus*, 280.

Among the HISTORIANS, who flourished within this period, are many whose time is too indefinitely marked to admit their insertion in the Tables. In the following list, an account of these is combined with the names of the historians who appear in the Tables.

1. *Cadmus Milesius*, the first writer of history in prose, (Plin. H. N. VII. 56.) was contemporary with Acusilaus, and flourished not earlier than the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses. Joseph. Apion. I. 2. οἱ τὰς ἱστορίας ἐπιχειρήσαντες συγγράφειν παρ' αὐτοῖς, λέγω δὲ τοὺς περὶ Κάδμου τε τὸν Μιλήσιον καὶ τὸν Ἀργεῖον Ἀκουσίλαον,—βραχὺ τῆς Περσῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατείας τῷ χρόνῳ προΐλαβον. Diod. I. 37. οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑλλάνικον καὶ Κάδμον ἔτι δ' Ἑκαταῖον, καὶ πάντες οἱ τοιοῦτοι, παλαιοὶ παντάπασιν ὄντες, εἰς τὰς μυθώδεις ἀποφάσεις ἀπέκλιναν. Strab. I. p. 18. λύσαντες τὸ μέτρον τὰλλα δὲ φυλάξαντες τὰ ποιητικὰ συνέγραψαν οἱ περὶ Κάδμον καὶ Φερεκύδην καὶ Ἑκαταῖον. The work which bore the name of Cadmus was entitled κτίσις Μιλήτου καὶ τῆς ὅλης Ἰωνίας ἐν βιβλίοις δ'.^f but his genuine writings were lost before the time of Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 863, 864. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι πάνν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μόνον γινωσκόμενοι τῶν ὀνομάτων, ποῖαν τε λέξιν ἐπετήδευσαν οὐκ ἔχω συμβαλεῖν—οὔτε γὰρ διασώζονται τῶν πλείονων αἱ γραφαὶ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων, οὐδ' αἱ διασώζόμεναι παρὰ πᾶσιν ὡς ἐκείνων οὔσαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν πιστεύονται. ἐν αἷς εἰσιν αἷτε Κάδμου τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Ἀρισταίου τοῦ Προικοννησίου καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων τούτοις.

2. *Theagenes Rheginus* flourished in the reign of Cambyses. Tatian. or. ad Græc. p. 105. περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου ἔγένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ' ὃν ἤκμασε, προηρνήθησαν οἱ πρεσβύτατοι, Θεαγένης τε ὁ Ῥηγίνος, κατὰ Καμβύσην γεγονώς. It does not appear that Theagenes wrote his

Zeno: we must therefore suppose ἙΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ to be an error of the copy for ἘΝΕΝΗΚΟΝΤΑ. These two words are interchanged upon other occasions; as in Laërt. I. 38. (see the Tables, B. C. 546, 3.) and in Lycurg. Leocrat. p. 157, 1. (see the Appendix, p. 226.) According to another passage of Laërtius, (VII. 6.) Zeno lived to the 130th Olympiad: Περσῶν ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν τριακοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα, ἥδη γέροντος ὄντος Ζήνωνος.

Zeno had passed his eightieth year before the death of Epicurus. He describes his own age in his letter to Antigonus: Laërt. VII. 9. "Ἐγὼ δὲ συνέχομαι σόματι ἀσθενεῖ διὰ γῆρας. ἐτῶν γὰρ εἰμὶ ὀδοήκοντα. διόπερ οὐ δύναμαι σοι συμμῆξαι. ἀποστέλλω δέ σοι τινὰς τῶν ἐμαντῶ συσχολαστῶν."—ἀπέστειλε δὲ Περσῶν καὶ Φιλωνίδην τὸν Θηβαῖον ὃν ἀμφοτέρων Ἐπίκουρος μνημονεύει ὡς συνόντων Ἀντιγόνῳ. This occurred after B. C. 277, when Antigonus recovered Macedonia, and before B. C. 271, when Epicurus died: consequently Zeno was born between B. C. 357 and 352: his death happened either B. C. 263, where Eusebius places it, or, if Laërtius is to be trusted, four or five years later, in Ol. 130. B. C. 259. The term of ninety-eight years (current) would be expressed by B. C. 356—259. the term of ninety-two years, by B. C. 355—263. His age when he came to Athens, and the duration assigned by Laërtius to his studies, are incompatible with the years of his life. The numbers of La-

ërtius give 30 + 20 + 58 = 108 years. The account of his follower Persæus is preferable, that he came to Athens at the age of twenty-two. He presided fifty-eight years; and consequently studied under his Athenian masters, either twelve years, if he lived to ninety-two, or eighteen years, if he lived to ninety-eight.

^f This title is preserved by Suidas, v. Κάδμος. But in the whole of what he has delivered under Κάδμος ὁ Μιλήσιος and Κάδμος Πανδώνος there is a perpetual confusion of the ancient Phœnician hero with Cadmus the historian. Κάδμος ὁ Μιλήσιος [applies to the historian] εὐρετῆς τῶν γραμμάτων. [belongs to the Phœnician, as do the verses which follow] Κάδμος Πανδώνος, Μιλήσιος, ἱστορικός. [designates the historian] μικρῷ νεώτερος Ὀρφέως. [belongs to the Phœnician] συνέταξε δὲ κτίσιν Μιλήτου—[here he returns to the historian] ἔτι τὸν Κάδμον φασὶ πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα κομίσαι τὰ γράμματα. [here he returns to the Phœnician.] Throughout the whole account of the two persons the blunder is complete. What part of this is to be ascribed to Suidas, and how much to the transcriber, cannot be pronounced.

^g This work upon Homer is noticed by Schol. Aristoph. Av. 823. Schol. Pac. 927. Schol. Homer. Il. XX. 66—70. Theagenes seems to be intended by Tzetzes ad Lycophr. 177. by the description of Ῥηγίνου τοῦ πολυμήμονος.

tory, properly so called: although Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 176. thus quotes him: Θεαγένης δ' ιστορικός ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰγίνης φησὶν Ὀλιγανθρωπούσης τῆς νήσου τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ ἐν σπηλαίοις οἰκεῖν ἀκατασκεύους ὄντας, κ. τ. λ. The words of Theagenes are quoted at large in Schol. Pind. Nem. III. 21.

3. *Eugeon Samius*. Dionysius, de Thucyd. p. 818. enumerates two classes of early Greek historians; the first of the more ancient, the second of those who flourished a little before the Peloponnesian war. He places *Eugeon* at the head of the first list: ἀρχαῖοι μὲν οὖν συγγραφεῖς πολλοὶ καὶ κατὰ πολλοὺς τόπους ἐγένοντο πρὸ τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου· ἐν οἷς ἐστὶν Εὐγέων τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Δηίοχος ὁ Προικονήσιος καὶ Εὐδήμος ὁ Πάριος καὶ Δημοκλῆς ὁ Φυγαλεὺς καὶ Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ὃ τε Ἀργαῖος Ἀκουσίλαος καὶ ὁ Λαμψακηνὸς Χάρων, καὶ ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος Ἀμελησαγόρας.

4. *Polyzelus*, an historian, according to Suidas, (v. Ἴβυκος,) prior in time to the poet Ibycus: Ἴβυκος Φυλίου· οἱ δὲ, Πολυζήλου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου τοῦ ιστοριογράφου.

5. *Deiochus Proconnesius*. In the first list of Dionysius. This writer is quoted by Schol. Apollon. I. 139. 961. 966. 976. 987. 989. 1037. 1062. 1063. 1065.^b From Schol. Apollon. II. 98. we learn the title of his work: Δηίοχος [Διίοχος Cod. Paris. II. 106.] ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Κυζίκου.

6. *Eudemus Parius*. Clem. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. τὰ Ἡσιόδου μετέλλαξαν εἰς πεζὸν λόγον Εὐμηλὸς τε [forte l. Εὐδήμος] καὶ Ἀκουσίλαος οἱ ιστοριογράφοι.

7. *Democles*. Strab. I. p. 58. μινύσκειται δὲ [Demetrius Scerpius] πρὸς ταῦτα τῶν ὑπὸ Δημοκλέους λεγομένων, σεισμῶς τινὰς μεγάλους—ιστοροῦντος.

8. *Acusilaus*. In the first list of Dionysius. Classed by Josephus with Cadmus. See No. 1. Suidas: Ἀκουσίλαος—ιστορικός πρεσβύτατος. ἔγραψε δὲ Γενεαλογίας ἐκ δέλτων χαλκῶν, ἃς λόγος εὐρεῖν τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ δρῶντά τινα τὸν τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ. Suidas, in three passages, (v. Ἐκαταῖος Μιλήσιος. ιστορήσαι. συγγράφω.) repeats, τὰ Ἀκουσίλαου νοθεύεται. [male Ἀγησιλάου in Suida legitur.] He is quoted by Plato, by Apollodorus, Strabo, Josephus, Tatian, Clemens, Africanus, Harpocration. At what period, therefore, spurious histories began to be circulated cannot be pronouncedⁱ.

9. *Amelesagoras Chalcedonius*. Earlier than Gorgias and Hecataeus: Clem. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. Μελησαγόρου ἔκλεψεν Γοργίας ὁ Λεοντίνος, καὶ Εὐδήμος ὁ Νάξιος, οἱ ιστορικοί· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Προικονήσιος Βίαν, ὃς καὶ τὰ Κάδμου τοῦ παλαιοῦ μετέγραψε κεφαλαιούμενος· Ἀμφίλοχός τε καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Λεάνδριος καὶ Ἀναξίμενης καὶ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ἐκαταῖος—κ.

10. *Hecataeus*. See the Tables, B. C. 520. 501. His works were divided into three classes, ιστορίαι· γενεαλογίαι· Geographical pieces¹.

^b In all these passages, except the first, the name was edited Δηίοχος. But in Schol. Cod. Paris. (Lipsæ 1813.) in I. 966. 976. 987. 1062. 1065. the name is Διίοχος, and in I. 139. distinctly Δηίοχος. In II. 106. where the former copies had Δηίοχος, the Paris MS. has again Διίοχος. We may therefore conclude that Δηίοχος was the true orthography, as it is given in Schol. I. 139.

ⁱ The fragments of Acusilaus have been collected by Sturz. He quotes the following passages. Clem. Strom. I. p. 299. D. 321. A. Tatian. p. 86. Schol. Apollon. II. 1123. IV. 57. 828. 1147. 992. Harpocrat. Ὀμηρίδαι. Strab. X. p. 472. D. Etymol. Κοίος. Tzetz. Lycophron. 177. Syncell. p. 64. B. C. African. apud Euseb. Præp. X. 10. p. 488. D. Apollodor. II. 1, 1.—1, 3.—2, 2.—

5, 7. III. 8, 1.—11, 1.—4, 4.—12, 6.—15, 2. Schol. Odys. ξ. 533. p. 207. λ. 519. Iliad. v. 307. Plato Sympos. p. 178. B. [Heyne ad Apollod. p. 975. had overlooked this passage, when he remarked that Apollodorus was the earliest writer by whom Acusilaus was quoted.] Schol. Hesiod. Theogon. 379. Schol. Nicand. Theriac. 11. Joseph. Ant. I. 3, 9. To these may be added the following. Schol. Victor. ad Iliad. XXIII. 296. Ἀκουσίλαος ἐν τρίτῃ Γενεαλογίῳ κύριον ἤκουσε τὸ Ἐχέπαιλος, ὅτως “Κλεωνύμου δ’ Ἀγχίσης, τῷ δὲ Ἐχέπαιλος.”

^k Amelesagoras is quoted by Schol. Euripid. Alcest. 2. Ἀπολλόδωρος φησὶ κεραυνωθῆναι τὸν Ἀσκήπειον, ἐπὶ τῷ τὸν Ἰππόλυτον ἀναστήσαι, Ἀμελησαγόρας δὲ, ὅτι Γλαῦκον.

¹ His fragments, which are numerous, have been

11. *Dionysius Milesius*, B. C. 520. Suidas: Διονύσιος Μιλήσιος, ιστορικός. Τὰ μετὰ Δαρεῖον ἐν βιβλίοις ε'. Περιήγησιν οἰκουμένης. Περσικά, ἰάδι διαλέκτῳ. Τρωϊκῶν βιβλία γ'. Μυθικά. Κύκλον ιστορικὸν ἐν βιβλίοις ζ'. Diod. III. 65. Διονυσίῳ τῷ συνταξαμένῳ τὰς παλαιὰς μυθοποιίας. οὗτος γὰρ τὰ τε περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τὰς Ἀμαζόνας, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας, καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἰλίου πόλεμον πραχθέντα καὶ πολλὰ ἕτερα συνέταξε, παρατιθεὶς τὰ ποιήματα τῶν ἀρχαίων, τῶν τε μυθολόγων καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν. As he wrote τὰ μετὰ Δαρεῖον, he must have continued to flourish after B. C. 485.^m

12. *Charon Lampyracepus*, B. C. 504. 464. Suidas enumerates ten titles of works by Charon. But the only works of Charon which are distinctly quoted by name are these two: Περσικά. Ὅροι Λαμψακηνῶνⁿ.

13. *Hērnyus Rheginus*. Suid. Ἰππύς Ῥηγῖνος, ιστορικός, γεγονὼς ἐπὶ τῶν Περσικῶν, καὶ πρῶτος ἔγραψε τὰς Σικελικὰς πράξεις, αἷς ὕστερον Μῦθς ἐπετίμετο. Κτίσιν Ἰταλίας. Σικελικῶν βιβλία ε'. Χρονικά ἐν βιβλίοις ε'. Ἀργολικῶν [sic emendat Vossius] γ'. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀρκάς. Ἰππύς δ' Ῥηγῖνος λέγεται πρῶτος καλέσαι προσελήνους τοὺς Ἀρκάδας. Schol. Apollon. IV. 262. καὶ Ἰππύς δὲ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ἀρχαιοτάτους γεγονέναι λέγει^o.

14. *Hellanicus*, B. C. 496. 431. According to Lucian, Macrob. c. 22. he lived to eighty-five. Ἑλλάνικος ὁ Λέσβιος ὄγδοήκοντα καὶ πέντε. which extends the life of Hellanicus to B. C. 411 P.

15. *Damastes*. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 818. ὀλίγω πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας, Ἑλλάνικός τε ὁ Λέσβιος καὶ Δαμάστης ὁ Σιγινεύς καὶ Ξενομῆδης ὁ Χῖος καὶ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς καὶ ἄλλοι συγχροί. Suidas: Δαμάστης, Σιγινεύς—γεγονὼς πρὸ

collected by Creuzer, *Historicorum Antiquissimorum Fragmenta*, p. 38—86.

^m Athen. XI. p. 477. d. Διονύσιος ὁ Σάμιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ κύκλου. p. 481. e. Διονύσιος ὁ Σάμιος ἐν ἔκτῳ περὶ τοῦ κύκλου. This is no other than *Dionysius Milesius*, and the work quoted is the κύκλος ιστορικός in the list of Suidas. Heyne, however, ad Apollodor. p. 981. Excurs. I. ad Virgil. *Æneid*. II. (in opposition to Wesseling, ad Diod. III. 51. who agrees in the interpretation here given,) thinks that the κύκλος ιστορικός referred to the history τῶν μετὰ Δαρεῖον, that the κύκλος μυθικός was formed by the other works which Suidas mentions, and that this κύκλος μυθικός is intended by Athenæus.

ⁿ The other titles mentioned by Suidas are these: Αἰθιοπικά. Ἑλληνικά, ἐν βιβλίοις δ'. Περὶ Λαμψάκου β'. Λιβυκά. Πρωτάνεις ἢ ἄρχοντες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίωνⁿ ἔστι δὲ χρονικά. Κτίσεις πόλεων, ἐν βιβλίοις β'. Κρητικά ἐν βιβλίοις γ'. Περικλοῦς ὁ ἐκτὸς τῶν Ἡράκλειων στηλῶν. From the Ἑλληνικά, in the opinion of Creuzer, p. 107. was taken the account given of Themistocles, apud Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 27. Charon is quoted, without the name of the work, in the following ten passages: 1. Phot. Lex. Κόρητος. 2. Plutarch. Mor. p. 255. A—E. a long narrative, abridged by Polyæn. VIII. 37. 3. Schol. Apollon. II. 2. 4. Ibid. II. 477. repeated by Etymol. v. Ἀμαδρυάδες. 5. Tzetz. Lycophron. 480. 6. Strab. XIII. p. 583. 7. Plutarch. Mor. p. 859. B. 8. Ibid. p. 861. C. D. 9. Pausan. X.

38, 6. 10. Plutarch. Themistocl. c. 27.

^o Athenæus, I. 31. b. Ἰππίας [legit Schweigh. Ἰππύς] ὁ Ῥηγῖνος τὴν εἰσοὶν καλουμένην ἀμπελὸν βιβλίαν φησὶ καλεῖσθαιⁿ ἦν Πόλλων τὸν Ἀργεῖον, ὃς ἐβασίλευσε Συρακουσίων, πρῶτον εἰς Συρακούσας κομίσαι ἐξ Ἰταλίας. Probably taken from the Sicilian history. Plutarch. Mor. p. 422. E. Ἰππύς δὲ ὁ Ῥηγῖνος, ὃς μέμνηται Φανίας ὁ Ἐρέσιος, ἱστορεῖ δὲ εἶναι ταύτην Πέτρωος καὶ λόγων, ὡς ἑκατὸν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τρεῖς κόσμους ἔταξ, κ. τ. λ.

^p Suidas. Ἑλλάνικος, Μυτιληναῖος, ιστορικός—διέτριψε δὲ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ σὺν Ἡρόδωτῳ παρὰ Ἀμύντῳ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέουςⁿ καὶ Ἐκαταίῳ τῷ Μιλησίῳ ἐπέβαλε γεγονότι κατὰ τὰ Περσικά καὶ μικρῷ πρὸς. ἐξέτεινε δὲ καὶ μέχρι τῶν Περδίκκου χρόνων, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Περσερῇ τῇ κατ' ἀντικρὺ Λέσβου. συνεγράφατο δὲ πλεῖστα περὶ τὰ καὶ ποιητικῶς. There is nothing to which much objection can be made, except the mention of *Amyn-tas*. There was no king Amyn-tas in Macedonia during the lives of Hellanicus and Herodotus. See the Table at p. 198. If we might alter texts without authority, I should propose to read—Παρὰ Περδίκκῳ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ—ἐξέτεινε δὲ μέχρι τῶν Ἀρχελάου χρόνων. Hellanicus died in the third year of Archelæus; Herodotus still lived in the fifth year of that king. The connexion or acquaintance of Hellanicus with Herodotus is confirmed by an anecdote in Schol. Sophocl. Philoctet. 201.

τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν, σύγχρονος Ἡροδότου, τῶν πλουσιωτάτων, ἱστορικός—γένετο δὲ Ἑλληνικοῦ μαθητῆς⁹.

16. *Xenomedes Chius*. Schol. Aristoph. *Lysistrat.* 448. ἔστιν ὅτε τὴν Ἀθηναίων Ταυροπόλιν καλοῦσιν ὡς Ξενομήδης ἱστορεῖ.

17. *Pherecydes*, B. C. 480. Φερεκύδης Λέριος the *historian*, (the same person as Φερεκύδης Ἀθηναῖος,) and Φερεκύδης Σύριος, the *philosopher*, are frequently confounded: as in Lucian. *Macrob.* c. 22. Clem. *Strom.* V. p. 567. C. Euseb. *Chron.* ad Ol. 59. 4.¹ The work of the Athenian or Lorian Pherecydes, so often quoted by the Scholiasts and by Apollodorus, was a mythological history, in ten or twelve books¹.

18. *Xanthus*, B. C. 463. His fragments are collected by Creuzer. *Hist. Ant. Fragm.* p. 144—226.

19. *Herodotus*, B. C. 484. 478. 456. 443. 431. 409.

20. *Antiochus*. Dionys. *Ant.* I. p. 34. Ἀντίοχος ὁ Συρακούσιος, συγγραφεὺς πάνυ ἀρχαῖος—εἰπὼν ᾧδε “ Ἀντίοχος Ξενοφάνους τάδε συνέγραψε περὶ Ἰταλίας ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων λόγων τὰ πιστότατα καὶ σαφέστατα. τὴν γῆν ταύτην, ἥτις νῦν Ἰταλία καλεῖται, τὸ παλαιὸν εἶχον Οἰνωτροί”²—Diod. XII. 71. τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἀντίοχος ὁ Συρακούσιος τὴν τῶν Σικελικῶν ἱστορίαν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [the year of Isarchus, B. C. 424.] κατέστρεψεν, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Κωκάλου τοῦ Σικανῶν βασιλέως, ἐν βίβλοις ἐννέα. Antiochus, then, although πάνυ ἀρχαῖος, and although he wrote, like the early historians, in the Ionic dialect, yet lived to the times of Thucydides and the Peloponnesian war.

21. *Stesimbrotus Thasius*. Athen. XIII. p. 589. e. Στησίμβροτος ὁ Θάσιος ἱστορεῖ, κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς αὐτῷ χρόνους γινόμενος, καὶ ἰσχυρῶς αὐτὸν, [*Periclem*] ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Περὶ Θημιστοκλέους καὶ Θουκυδίδου καὶ Περικλέους. Plutarch. *Pericl.* c. 8. ὁ δὲ Στησίμβροτος φησὶν, ὅτι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ τεθνηκότας ἐγκωμιάζων ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, [*Pericles*] ἀθανάτους ἔλεγε γεγονέναι καθάπερ τοὺς θεοὺς—Stesimbrotus, therefore, wrote after B. C. 440. Plutarch. *Pericl.* c. 13. Στησίμβροτος ὁ Θάσιος δεινὸν ἀσέβημα καὶ μυθῶδες ἐξενεγκεῖν ἐτόλμησεν εἰς τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ υἱοῦ κατὰ τοῦ Περικλέους. οὕτως ὅτι καὶ πάντῃ χαλεπὸν εἶναι καὶ δυσθήρατον ἱστορίᾳ τάληθες, ὅταν—ἡ τῶν πράξεων καὶ τῶν βίων ἡλικιώταις ἱστορίᾳ, τὰ μὲν φθόνοις καὶ δυσμενείαις τὰ δὲ χαριζομένη καὶ κολακεύουσα, λυμαινῆται καὶ διαστρέψῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Id. c. 36. φησὶν ὁ Στησίμβροτος ὅλως ἀνήμεστον ἄχρι τῆς τελευταίας τῷ νεανίσκῳ [*Xanthippo*] πρὸς τὸν πατέρα παραμένειν τὴν διαφορὰν. ἀπέθανε γὰρ ὁ Εἰάνθιππος ἐν τῷ λοιμῷ νοσήσας. This brings down the narrative of Stesimbrotus below B. C. 430¹.

22. *Thucydides*, B. C. (496.) 471. 456, 431. 424. 423. 411. 403.

23. *Herodicus*. Aristot. *Rhet.* II. 23, 29. Ἡρόδικος Θρασύμαχος “ Αἰεὶ θρασύμαχος εἰ.” καὶ

⁹ Strabo, XIII. p. 583, quotes Damastes on the geography of the Troad; and of Cyprus, XIV. p. 684. Plutarch, *Camill.* c. 19, quotes him as undertaking to fix the day on which Troy was taken. Dionys. *Ant.* I. p. 181. refers to him as attesting that Aeneas came to Italy. Δαμάστης ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰθῶν is quoted by Steph. Byz. v. ὑπερβόριοι.—Agathem. I. 1. Ἀναξίμανδρος—πρῶτος ἐτόλμησε τὴν οἰκουμένην ἐν πίνακι γράφειν. μεθ’ ἑν’ Ἑκαταῖος—εἶτα Δαμάστης ὁ Σιγυεὺς [*sic legendum*] τὰ πλείστα ἐκ τῶν Ἑκαταίων μεταγράψας περίπλουν ἔγραψεν.

¹ Pherecydes, however, introduced events subsequent to the mythological period: as the pedigree of Miltiades: Marcellin. *Vit. Thucyd.* p. i. the Scythian expedition of Darius: Clem. *Strom.*

V. p. 567. C. the Ionic Migration led by the sons of Codrus: Strab. XIV. p. 632.

² Antiochus is quoted again by Dionysius, p. 35. 58. 88. 186. His *Italian History* is quoted by Hesychius, v. Χάνη. and by Strabo, V. p. 242. VI. p. 252. 254. 257. 262. 264. 265. 278. His *Sicilian History*, by Pausanias, X. 11, 3.

³ Plutarch quotes him for the flight of Themistocles; Themistoc. c. 24. where he censures him as inaccurate:—and for the History of Cimon. Cimon. c. 4. 16. Tatian, or. ad Græc. p. 106. notices Stesimbrotus as one of those who had treated of Homer. To this work Plato alludes, *Ion.* p. 530. d.

Πῶλον· “Αἰὶ σὺ πῶλος εἰ.” The Scholiast remarks: ‘Ηρόδικος, Ἀθηναῖος, ἱστορικός. The age of *Herodotus* may be collected from the time of the rhetoricians *Thrasymachus* and *Polus*, with whom he was contemporary.

24. *Cratippus*. Dionys. de Thucyd. p. 847. εἰκεν [*Thucydides*] ἀτελῇ τὴν ἱστορίαν καταλιπεῖν, ὡς καὶ Κράτιππος, ὁ συνακμάσας αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ παραλειφθέντα ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ συναγαγὼν, γέγραπεν· οὐ μόνον ταῖς πράξεσιν αὐταῖς (τὰς δημηγορίας) ἐμποδῶν γενεῇσθαι λέγων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἀκούουσιν ὀχληρὰς εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. *Cratippus* survived *Thucydides*: conf. *Marcellin. Vit. Thucyd.* p. xxvii.^v

25. *Clitodemus* vel *Clidemus*. His Ἀθῆς was published *after* the archonship of *Nausinicus*, B. C. 377. Phot. Lex. v. Ναυκραρία. ὁ Κλειδήμος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ φησιν, ὅτι Κλεισθένους δέκα φυλάς ποιήσαντος ἀντὶ τῶν τεσσάρων, συνέβη καὶ εἰς πεντήκοντα μέρη διαταγῆναι. αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐκάλουν ναυκράρια, ὥσπερ νῦν εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν μέρη διαιρεθέντα καλοῦσι συμμορίας. The συμμορίαί were instituted in the year of *Nausinicus*. *Harpocrat.* v. συμμορία. He is quoted by *Pausanias*, X. 15, 3. for the Athenian expedition to Sicily, in B. C. 415.^u

26. *Xenophon*, B. C. 424. 411. 401. 394. 374. 365. 362. 359.

27. *Ctesias*, B. C. 401. 398. 384.

28. *Anaximander*. Suid. Ἀναξίμανδρος Ἀναξιμάνδρου, Μιλήσιος, ὁ νεώτερος, ἱστορικός. γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τοὺς Ἀρταξέρξου χρόνους τοῦ Μνήμονος κληθέντος. *Lært.* II. 2. γέγονε δὲ καὶ—Ἀναξίμανδρος ἱστορικός, καὶ αὐτὸς Μιλήσιος, τῇ ἰαδί γεγραφώς. These, among other authors, held that letters were brought to Greece by *Cadmus*; (*Bekker. Anecd. Græc.* p. 783, 9.)—οἱ Μιλησιακοὶ συγγραφεῖς, Ἀναξίμανδρος καὶ Διονύσιος καὶ Ἐκαταῖος, ὡς καὶ Ἀπολλόδορος ἐν νεῶν καταλόγῳ παρατίθεται.^x

29. *Philistus*, B. C. 406. 363. 356.

30. *Ephorus*, B. C. 340. 333.

31. *Theopompus*, B. C. 411. 394. 360. 343. 305.

^v The leading facts of the history of *Cratippus* are intimated by *Plutarch. Glor. Athen.* p. 345. D. ἄνελε τὰ περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον Ἀλκιβιάδου νεανειύματα, καὶ τὰ πρὸς Λέσβου Θρασύλλου, καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ Θηραμένους τῆς Ὀλυγαρχίας κατάλυσιν, καὶ Θρασύβουλον καὶ Ἀρχίνον καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Φυλῆς ἐβδομήκοντα—καὶ Κίνωνα πάλιν ἐμβιβάζοντα τὰς Ἀθήνας εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, καὶ ΚΡΑΤΙΠΠΟΣ ἀνήγγηται.

^u *Pausanias*, l. c. calls this writer, ὁπίοι καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἐπιχώρια ἔγραψαν, τὸν ἀρχαιότατον. As *Hellanicus*, at least, had composed an Ἀθῆς before *Clitodemus*, it is not obvious in what sense he could be called the earliest writer upon the affairs of Attica, unless we understand *Clitodemus* to be the earliest native Athenian who had composed an Ἀθῆς. That he was an Athenian, is reasonably collected by *Siebelis*, (*Phanodemi, Demonis, &c. Fragmenta*, p. xiii.) from *Plutarch. Glor. Athen.* p. 345. E.

^x This *Anaximander* appears to be quoted by *Athenæus*, XI. p. 498. c. conf. *Schweigh. ad locum*—and to be mentioned with *Stesimbrotus* by *Xenophon, Sympos.* 3, 6. conf. *Weisk. ad locum*.

^y *Theopompus* was still living in B. C. 305, and, according to his own account, was born about B. C. 378. Phot. Cod. 176. p. 392. Φυγεῖν λέγεται

τῆς πατρίδος ἅμα τῷ πατρὶ, ἐπὶ λακωνισμῷ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀλόντος· ἀνασωθῆναι δὲ τῇ πατρίδι τελευτήσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πατρὸς· τὴν δὲ κάθοδον Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα βασιλέως δι’ ἐπιστολῶν τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Χίους καταπραξιμένου ἐτῶν δὲ εἶναι τὸν Θεόπομπον πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. The rescript of Alexander to the Chians could not have been earlier than B. C. 333, which gives B. C. 378 for the birth of *Theopompus*. *Suidas* has a different account: Θεόπομπος Χίος—γεγονὸς κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τῆς ἀναρχίας Ἀθηναίων, ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνετηκοστῆς τρίτης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ὅτε καὶ Ἐφωρος. Ἰσοκράτους ἀκουστῆς ἅμα Ἐφώρῳ. *Kuster* translates γεγονὸς, vizit. But, as *Theopompus* was still alive 99 years after that period, the word might at least be rendered *natus est*, to make the account of *Suidas* even possible. The version, however, of *Kuster* gives the true sense of *Suidas*: as appears from another passage: Ἐφωρος, Κυμαῖος, [παῖδ’ Ἐφίππου] υἱὸς Δημοφίλου· Ἰσοκράτους ἀκουστῆς τοῦ ῥήτορος, ἱστορικός· ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνετηκοστῆς τρίτης Ὀλυμπιάδος, ὡς καὶ πρὸ τῆς Φιλίππου βασιλείας εἶναι τοῦ Μακεδόνα. It appears therefore to be the error of the Lexicographer, who supposes these historians to have flourished in the 93rd Olympiad. *Marx, ad Ephori fragmenta*, p. 18—20, places the birth of both the historians in that Olympiad:—*Liceat nobis illud ἦν et γεγῶνός*

32. *Cephisodorus*. Anonymus ad Aristot. Eth. Nicom. III. 8. 'Ιστοροῦσι περὶ τῆς μάχης ταύτης Κηφισόδωρος ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου, καὶ Ἀναξιμένης ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν περὶ Φίλιππον, καὶ Ἐφορος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ. (conf. Marx. Ephori Fragment. p. 256.) Dionysius frequently names *Cephisodorus* among the scholars of Isocrates; conf. Dionys. Issæo. p. 626. Isocr. p. 577. ad Amm. p. 722. ad Pomp. p. 757. Whence Ruhnkenius, Hist. Crit. or. Græc. p. 159, with much probability conjectures that this Cephisodorus was the writer of the history, because many of the school of Isocrates applied themselves to historical composition.

33. *Dinon*. Plin. H. N. X. 49. *Dino, Clitarchi celebrati auctoris pater*. Whence we know his age, for Clitarchus was a companion of Alexander: Diod. II. 7.^z

34. *Simonides*. Contemporary with Speusippus: Laërt. IV. 5. πρὸς τοῦτον [*Speusippum*] γράφει καὶ Σιμωνίδης τὰς ἱστορίας, ἐν αἷς κατατάττει τὰς πράξεις Διωνὸς τε καὶ Βιανός.

35. *Leo*. Suidas: Λέων, Λέοντος, Βυζάντιος, φιλόσοφος Περιπατητικὸς καὶ σοφιστὴς, μαθητὴς Πλάτωνα, ἢ, ὡς τινες, Ἀριστοτέλους. ἔγραψε τὰ κατὰ Φίλιππον καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον βιβλίοις ζ'. Τευδραντικόν, Περὶ Βησάλου· Τὸν ἱερὸν πόλεμον· Περὶ στάσεων· Τὰ κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον^a.

36. *Callisthenes*, B. C. 387. 357. Callisthenes died about the year B. C. 328.^b

37. *Anaximenes*, B. C. 365. 362. Suidas: Ἀναξιμένης Ἀριστοκλέους, Λαμψακηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Διογένηος τοῦ Κυνὸς καὶ Ζωίλου—διδάσκαλος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. εἶπετο δὲ αὐτῷ ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις. Strab. XIII. p. 589. ἐκ Λαμφάκου δὲ—Ἀναξιμένης ὁ ῥήτωρ. Dionys. Issæo. p. 626. Ἀναξιμένην τὸν Λαμψακηνὸν ἐν ἀπάσαις μὲν ταῖς ἰδίαις τῶν λόγων τετραγώνον τινα εἶναι βουλόμενον καὶ

accipere pro "natus:" historiarum libros finisse Ol. 109. 4. Diodorus prodidit. Quid ergo si Ephorum a persolvendo opère morte occupatum dicamus at. 64? Impediunt Plutarchus, p. 1043. D. Clemens, p. 337. A. [See the Tables, B. C. 333, 3.] On the text of Photius he merely observes, In Photii verbis vitium inesse suspicor; and concludes, (p. 23.) illud negari vix potest, ad Alexandri imperium proxime accessisse Ephori aetatem, ut eadem frueretur vitæ diuturnitate qua Isocrates magister et Theopompus æqualis: quorum alter nonaginta novem saltem annorum senex vitæ concessit, alter idem vitæ stadium si non explevit proxime certe attigit. This interpretation of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Suidas cannot be admitted. In the next place, it is highly improbable that Theopompus, who was living in B. C. 305, should have been born in B. C. 404. Had he attained the age of 100 years, it would hardly have been unnoticed by Lucian, and Phlegon, and other writers, who have recorded the ages of eminent men. On the contrary, the numbers of Photius are highly probable; and no reason is given for suspecting corruption in his text. Theopompus would be born about B. C. 378, would be of the same age as his companion Theodectes, who studied with him under Isocrates, and would be 73 in B. C. 305, the first year of king Ptolemy. See the Tables, B. C. 305, 3.

^a The Περσικά of Dinon are quoted by many writers: Athen. II. 67. a. Δέων ἐν τῇ Περσικῇ πραγματείᾳ. XIII. p. 560. e. Δέων ἐν τοῖς Περσικοῖς. XI. p. 503. f. Δέων ἐν τρίτῃ Περσικῇ. Laërt. I. 8. Δέων

ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. Athen. XIII. p. 609. a. Δέων ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν Περσικῶν τῆς πρώτης συντάξεως: where he is speaking of the sister of Xerxes. It is difficult therefore to conjecture where he made the former part to end, if, as Schweigh. (ad locum) supposes, altera parte vetustior historia, altera recentior exponebatur. Plutarch quotes Dinon with evident satisfaction for the affairs of the younger Cyrus and of Artaxerxes: Artaxerx. c. 9. 10. 13. 19. 22. He refers to Dinon for the reign of Ochus: Isid. Osirid. p. 363. c. and as treating of Themistocles: Themistocl. c. 27. This writer is quoted concerning Semiramis by Ælian. V. H. VII. 1. Cicero, Div. I. 23. and Nepos, Conon. c. 5. follow Dinon for Persian affairs.

^a Suidas relates the particulars of Leo's embassy to Athens, derived from Philostrat. Vit. Sophist. I. 2. p. 485. Athenæus, XII. p. 550. f. ascribes the saying to Python, at Byzantium, and makes Leo only the narrator. Plutarch, Mor. p. 804. A. relates the story of Leo, and at Athens, but varies in the particulars.

^b Plutarch, Alex. c. 55. relates his death, ἐν αἷς ἡμέραις Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν Μαλλαῖς Ὁξυδράκαις ἐτράθη, according to one account, for there were various. Arrian, Exped. IV. p. 272. has preserved the varying accounts of the death of Callisthenes. Cicero, ad Qu. Frat. II. 13. de Orat. II. 14. speaks of this historian with no great respect. Longinus, s. 3. censures the bad taste of Callisthenes. Polybius, XII. 17—22. treats at large of his unskilfulness in his accounts of military affairs.

γὰρ ἱστορίας γέγραφε—καὶ τέχνας ἐξένηνοχεν, ἦται δὲ καὶ συμβουλευτικῶν καὶ δικανικῶν ἀγόνων. Pausan. VI. 18, 2—3. Ἀναξιμένους οἶδα εἰκόνα ἀνερῶν, ὃς τὰ ἐν Ἑλλήσιν ἀρχαῖα καὶ ὅσα Φίλιππος ὁ Ἀμύντου καὶ ὕστερον Ἀλέξανδρος εἰργάσατο συνέγραψεν βιοῖας ἅπαντα. These testimonies shew that Anaximenes the orator and Anaximenes the historian were the same person^c: and that, when Diodorus mentions, among the eminent men who flourished in B. C. 365, *Anaximenes of Lampascus*, (see the Tables,) he speaks of the same person whose historical work he afterwards describes.

38. *Palæphatus*. Suidas: Παλαίφατος, Ἀβυδηνός, ἱστορικός. Κυπριακά. Δηλιακά. Ἀττικά. Ἀραβικά. γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης.

39. *Marsyas Pellæus*, B. C. 308.

40. *Demophilus*, B. C. 357. Son of Ephorus. Suid. v. Ἐφίππος. Athen. VI. p. 232. e. Ἐφορος, ἢ Δημόφιλος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν, περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱεροῦ λέγων, φησὶν Ὀνόμαρχος δὲ, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Victor. ad Iliad. XIII. 301, quoting the 30th book of Ephorus, concludes, ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῇ Δημόφλου.

41. *Hieronymus Cardianus*, B. C. 301.

42. *Diyllus*, B. C. 357. 339. 298. Diyllus is placed here, on account of the mention of his historical work in the Tables^d.

43. *Psaon Plataensis*, B. C. 298. Dionysius, de Comp. Verb. p. 30. enumerates him among the historians who were negligent of style: Φύλαρχον λέγω καὶ Δοῦριν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ Σάωνα [*emendat Jonsius Ψάωνα*] καὶ τὸν Καλαυτιανὸν Δημήτριον, Ἰερώνυμόν τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον, καὶ Ἡρακλεῖδην καὶ Ἡγησίαν Μάγνητα.—Psaon, who is introduced here from the notice of his history at B. C. 298, properly belongs to the period of the Ptolemies.

44. *Philochorus*, B. C. 306^e.

The ORATORS named in the Tables are these.

1 *Gorgias*^f, B. C. 459. 427.

2. *Antipho*, 479. 412. 411.

^c Ruhnkenius, Hist. Crit. or. Græc. p. 162. Wesseling, ad Diod. XV. 76. and Wytenbach, Animadv. ad Plutarchum, tom. I. p. 1077. agree that they were the same. Casaubon, ad Laërt. II. 3. had imagined them to be distinct persons.

^d Diyllus, although the exact time in which he flourished is unknown, yet belonged to the Ptolemaean age. He is mentioned by Plutarch, Mor. p. 345. E. in conjunction with Clitodemus, Philochorus, and Phylarchus.

^e To these may be added, *Dionysiodorus* and *Anaxis*; although of the time in which they lived nothing is known: Diod. XV. 95. ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Νικοφάνου, [B. C. 365.] τῶν συγγραφέων Διονυσιοδώρος καὶ Ἀναξίς οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίας εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἔναυτον κατεστρέψασι τὰς συντάξεις. There remains a long list of historians who accompanied Alexander, or who wrote his history, *Aristobulus*, *Clitarchus*, *Onesicritus*, *Nearchus*, *Ephippus*, *Cyrsilus*, *Medius*, and their contemporaries. But an account of these would extend beyond the limits and design of the present inquiry; and they may be more conveniently referred to the next period, the age of the Ptolemies.

^f Ruhnkenius, Dissert. Histor. de Antiphonte, c. 1. follows Pliny for the time of Gorgias: *Fluuit Gorgias circiter Olymp. 70. [B. C. 500.] ut testatur idoneus auctor Plinius, H. N. XXXIII. 4. quem sequi malim quam Porphyrium apud Suid. v. Gorgias, Gorgiam ad Olymp. 80. referentem. [B. C. 460.] Porphyrii sententiam Suidas repudiat. Recte. Nam Periclis preceptor fuit Gorgias, &c.* The testimony of Pliny is to the following effect: *Auream statuem Gorgias Leontinus Delphis in templo sibi posuit LXX circiter Olympiade: tantus erat doctæ oratoris artis quæstus.* But, if Gorgias had already acquired wealth and eminence by his art in the 70th Olympiad, this would place his birth at about B. C. 535 or 540. consequently he would be about 55 years older than Antipho, 108 or 110 at the period of his embassy in B. C. 427, and 155 years earlier than the time of Jason of Thesaly. Pliny's date, then, is incompatible with other facts. But the date of Porphyry, understood of his ἀκμῇ, as explained in the Tables, B. C. 459, is entirely consistent with all that is recorded of Gorgias. I should reform the text of Pliny by the numbers of Porphyry; and read, in that pas-

3. *Andocides*, 467. 432. 415. 404. 403. 402. 400. 391.
4. *Lysias*, 458. 443. 411. 404. 403. 394. 388. 384. 378.
5. *Archinus*, 403. 402.
6. *Cephalus*^ε, 402. 372.
7. *Aristophan Azeniensis*^h, 403. 372. 362. 355. 354, 2. [330.]
8. *Isocrates*, 436. 380. 374. 366. 365. 356. 355. 353. 346. 342. 340. 338.
9. *Leodamas*, 372.
10. *Callistratus*, 373. 372. 371. 361. 356.
11. *Thrasybulus Colyttensis*ⁱ, 372.
12. *Melanopus*, 371.
13. *Anárotion*, 385. 355.
14. *Isæus*, 364. 360. 358.
15. *Lycurgus*, 343, 2. 337. 335. 331. 330. 323. (307.)
16. *Eubulus*, 355, 2. 349. 348. 343. 340. 330.
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18. *Aristophan Colyttensis*, 341. 340.
19. *Demosthenes*, 382. 376. 365. 364. 360. 355—339. 335. 333—329. 324—322. (280.)
20. *Hegesippus*^k, 343. 340.
21. *Hyperides*, 335. 322.
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25. *Hegemon*, 317.
26. *Pythocles*, 317.
27. *Dinarchus*, 361. 336. 324. 321. 318. 307. 292.
28. *Demetrius Phalereus*, 325. 317. 309, 1. 307, 2.
29. *Demochares*, 302. 280.
30. *Stratocles*, 307. 302.

sage, *statuam in templo sibi posuit LXXX. circiter Olympiade.*

^ε That *Cephalus* was still living in B. C. 379, when the *Cadmea* was recovered, is attested by *Dinarchus*, in *Demosth.* p. 95.—Κεφάλου τούτου ψήφισμα γράψαντες, ἃς οὐ καταπλάγεις τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων δύναμιν—ἔγραψεν ἐξῆναι βοηθήσοντας Ἀθηναίους ταῖς κατεilahφείσι τῶν φυγάδων Θήβας.

^h The death of *Aristophan* is noticed by *Demosthenes* in his oration on the Crown. (See the Tables, B. C. 330.) He appears to speak of the *Azenian*; (see the observation at B. C. 362.)—and not of his own contemporary the *Colyttian*.

ⁱ *Ruhnkenius* supposes the *Colyttian* *Thrasybulus* to be meant, in *Aristot. Rhet.* II. 23, 27, and with reason: and the *Colyttian* is to be understood

in *Demosth. Coron.* p. 301. For, 1. the *Stirian* was not distinguished as a mere orator, but rather, like *Iphicrates* or *Timotheus*, as a statesman and general: whence *Taylor*, *Vit. Lys.* p. 141. *Reiske*, aptly draws the distinction between *Thrasybulus* and *Archinus*: ὁ μὲν ἄρ' μύθοισιν, ὁ δ' ἔγχεϊ πολλὰν ἐνέικα. 2. The *Stirian* fell in B. C. 389, before the birth of *Demosthenes*; but it is the object of the orator in that passage to describe those who had administered the republic at a later period, a little before his own public life. *Thrasybulus* the *Colyttian* commanded a fleet in B. C. 388. *Xenoph. Hel.* V. 1, 26.

^k Described by the name of *Crobylus* by *Æschines*, *Timarch.* p. 9. 10. In *Ctes.* p. 70.

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OF THE

PHILOSOPHERS, HISTORIANS, ORATORS, AND POETS,

OF WHOSE TIME AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN IN THIS WORK.

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